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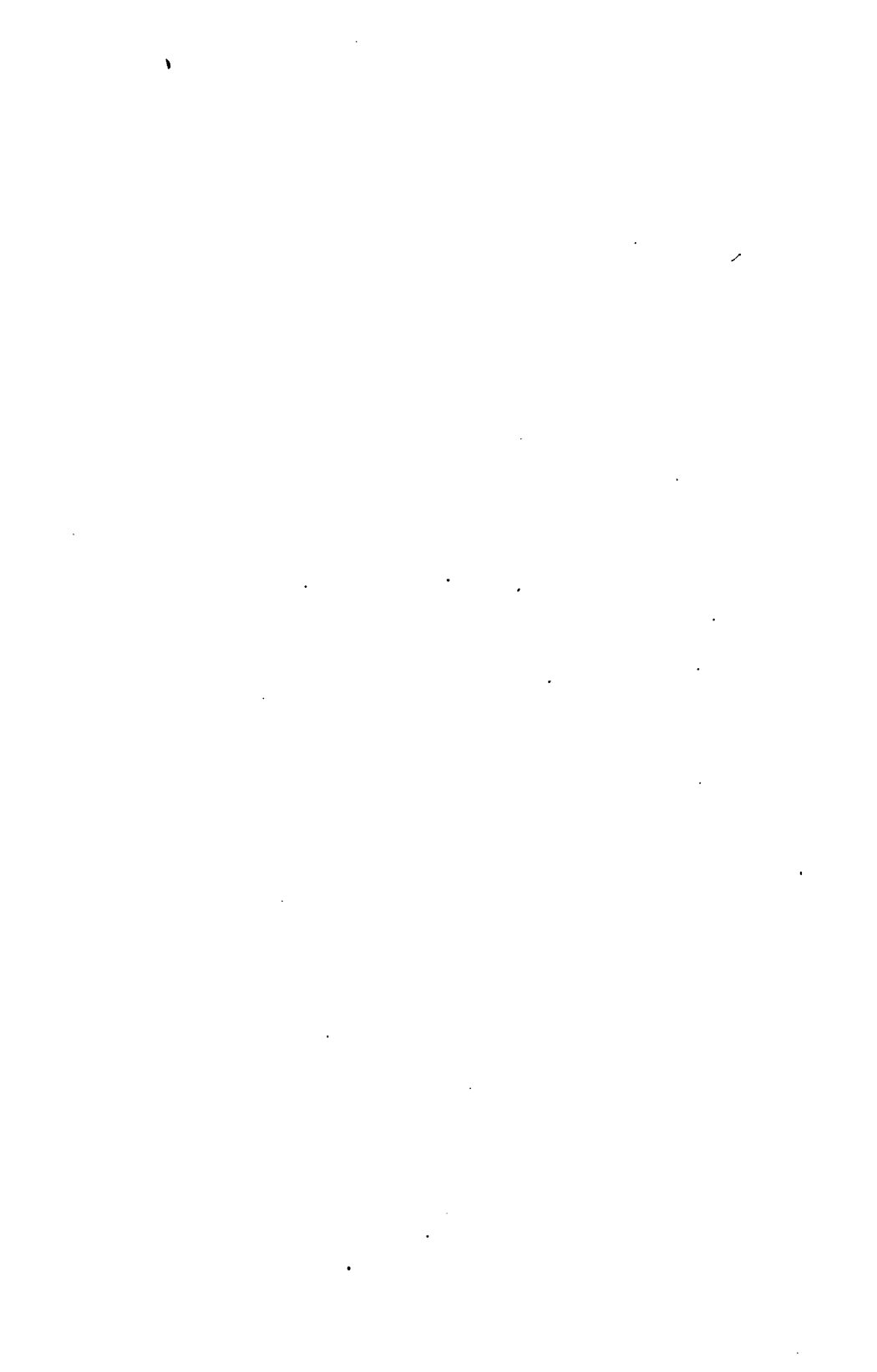
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The History of the
Phi Kappa Phi Fraternity
1852-1902

LC 10571







Harris Willard Fleming
New Hampshire Alpha.



W. H. LETTERMANN



FOUNDERS
OF THE
PHI KAPPA PSI
FRATERNITY



C. P. T. MOORE

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IN THE
CITY OF KATHA-POL
INDIANAPOLIS



THE HISTORY
OF THE
Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity

FROM ITS FOUNDATION IN 1852 TO ITS
FIFTIETH ANNIVERSARY

BY

CHARLES LIGGETT VAN CLEVE
" "
OHIO ALPHA, '79.

PHILADELPHIA, PA.

FRANKLIN PRINTING COMPANY

1902

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BY THE
EXECUTIVE COUNCIL OF PHI KAPPA PSI

TO VIRU
ALB907LLAO

TO

JUDGE CHARLES P. T. MOORE

The gifted founder of Phi Kappa Psi,
 who in his ingenuous youth was
 the counsellor and confidant of his
 friends, who in his vigorous man-
 hood was an ornament to his pro-
 fession, and who in the declining
 years of age is the inspiration of
 thousands who revere his name,
 this record of the Fraternity's life is
 affectionately dedicated, by the
 author.

M102740

PREFACE

Finis opus coronat!

The History of Phi Kappa Psi is a thing done!

No matter whether the verdict of the author's constituency is favorable or derogatory, the work remains. It must plead its own case, and with the verdict I am content. To the work a large and increasing enthusiasm has been brought, and in the prosecution of it time has seemed no loss, although much has been done when brain and heart were o'erwrought with other toil.

Of the detailed sources of that which follows, it is proper to speak in this place. The Historian has been especially fortunate in having in his possession during the past two years the original minute books of Pennsylvania Alpha and Virginia Alpha, and these have been of incalculable value. In addition to these he has had also the archives of a number of the inactive chapters, the minute books of successive Grand Chapters and records of practically all of the Grand Arch Councils.

A number of brothers, whose interest in this work has been perennial, have sent to me many bits of interesting material in the form of letters, programs, catalogues, periodicals, and personal reminiscences. Much of this material was only corroborative, but it was none the less acceptable. It is a matter of very great pleasure to express the obligation of the Historian, and therefore of the fraternity, for the precious memorials secured on the occasion of his visit to Riverview, the magnificent country home of Judge Moore. A special Phi Psi Providence must have been guarding that bundle of letters which has been accumulating dust for nearly half a century in the attic chamber of Judge Moore, and which has been of supreme use in this history. Several mooted questions have been settled by these letters, notably the G. A. C. which was held in Canonsburg, in 1856, the original minutes

of which, in Tom Campbell's handwriting, were in the packet gathered at Riverview.

It is scarcely necessary that I should make a catalogue of all the sources from which information has been derived; the list would prove wearisome and not particularly profitable for reading. It may be enough to say that evidence when conflicting has been weighed with care, and no statement of fact made without what seemed ample justification. Opinions, where not credited, are the author's own, and will carry whatever weight attaches to his personality and to the confidence the fraternity has in his knowledge and integrity.

Nothing has been said for effect, and no word has been written in which malice or prejudice was the impelling motive for utterance. That there will be differences of belief from those expressed by the author is to be expected; a ready acquiescence in every word of his would be proof that his work was jejune and forceless. But it is his ardent hope that every reader of these and succeeding pages will accord to him what he now ascribes to every man who is fit to wear the shield and display the lavender and pink, sincere motives and an honest desire to further the cause of Phi Kappa Psi.

While not inclined, in this joyous hour of completed labors, to be captious, it may not be unbecoming to say that the work of compilation was rendered far too laborious by the wretched procrastination and shameful neglect of many who would not answer inquiries made again and again, nor give even a sign that some small service was required at their hands by their fraternity. The cost of compilation has been increased in a considerable measure by the wholly indefensible practice of some "to never do to-day what can be put off until to-morrow."

Every device known to the author, and those which his friends could supply, have been freely used to render the work authentic and useful, and the Historian has also been

at pains to make it readable. The work of writing the chapter-histories has been altogether a very difficult matter. The problem was of two kinds: first to unearth from a long-buried past anything authentic regarding the chapters which are dead; and to condense without mutilation the admirable accounts of several of the most conscientious chapter-historians. There will be disappointment with some who labored diligently to assist the Historian by making their accounts so succinct and so accurate both in statement of fact and in rhetorical form that they would need no revision, because to the committee charged with the details of publication it seemed necessary to establish a rule of limitation to an average of five hundred words for each history of chapters. In a few instances there have been given to particular chapter accounts a considerably greater amount of space than the average, but in every such case the character of the history and the importance of the chapter seemed to warrant this violation of the rule. The wisdom of the committee of publication is not here under review, but it will help to a fuller understanding of their problem to know that one chapter history contained nearly six thousand words, another four thousand, half a dozen more than two thousand, while not to exceed six or eight came within the limits prescribed a number of years ago when detailed instructions were sent chapter-historians concerning their duties and work. Had no discretion been exercised in limiting these histories, there is no telling "whereunto this thing would grow." With the exception of two accounts which for special reasons were published practically as originally penned, the Historian has rewritten the entire list of chapter-histories. He thinks that he has preserved all of the salient features of each, and where possible has retained even the phraseology of the writer; but that he has failed to include carefully prepared statistics in a number

of accounts must be charged to the judgment which he must necessarily exercise in determining what sort of history he ought to give Phi Kappa Psi. Statistics of a chapter except of a very general sort become obsolete almost as soon as compiled, and the ideal which he kept constantly before his mind was to make a book which would be read, and to that end it must not partake of the character of a chronicle merely on the one hand, nor of a catalogue upon the other.

It is not possible to enumerate here the names of all those who have contributed to the making up of these accounts of chapter or general fraternity life, much as the Historian would like to acknowledge his obligation to those who have sympathized with him in what seemed at first almost like making bricks without straw, but a few there be who have been especially useful to him, and to them he must ascribe their just meed of desert, in some regards, long unrecognized. First of all, he desires to thank, in the name of the fraternity, and for himself, that devoted pair, D. C. List and J. F. Kinkade, Ohio Gamma, who conceived the idea of a history of the fraternity, and labored zealously to carry it out; then to C. F. M. Niles, of the same chapter, who took the place of Bro. Kinkade and later assumed all the work of prosecuting the publication; to my immediate predecessor, George B. Lockwood, who revived the project long left in quiescence after Bro. Niles had expended all the cash that he felt justified in doing; to Bros. Dodd, Moderwell, and Rush for portraits and other material used in illustrating the volume; to Bros. McCorkle, Holden, and Baker, who, as the first officers of the Executive Council having this work in charge after the present Historian took office, were ever ready with advice and encouragement to speed on the work; to W. G. Keady, the "Old Boy," who has, in addition to his "Recollections," contributed substantially to the verification of essential facts; to the present Executive Council,

whose labors both of financial support and effective stimulus, have been frequently in evidence in the past three years; to Vice-President E. Lawrence Fell, President of the Franklin Printing Company, for the especial care he has exercised in securing for the fraternity a piece of good typography; to Miss Mae Moore, who, as her father's secretary, has been invaluable to the writer; and to Messrs. Vernon and Sharpless, who loaned valuable cuts and pictures for illustration. And in conclusion, I desire to thus publicly express my gratification at the generous and sympathetic assistance of the other members of the publishing committee, Secretary Orra E. Monnette, and Treasurer C. F. M. Niles, of the Executive Council. Their stimulating encouragement has helped to tide over many a dark hour and their faith has often brought from skepticism a genuine belief in ultimate triumph.

And now, the task committed to me at Cleveland has been accomplished. With Cicero, the great Roman advocate, when he urged justice for his friend Archias, I may well say: "If there is anything of talent in me, judges, or any skill in speech, or any culture derived from a study of the best arts and perfected by practice, A. Licinius Archias, almost by right, should demand the exercise of them in his defence." So, likewise, Phi Kappa Psi has a claim to the very best there is in me. To the limits of ability I have done the work of writing and compiling and now abandon the prosaic type-writer with both regret and joy,—regret that the long work shall no longer be the ever-present spur to fraternity activities, and joy that the deferred labors of my predecessors have at last come to fruition.

Go forth, then, modest venture, into the great field of human record and may pleasure to the reader and profit to the fraternity accompany you!

C. L. VAN CLEVE, *Historian*.

TROY, OHIO, February, 1902.

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JEFFERSON COLLEGE—THE BIRTHPLACE OF PHI KAPPA PSI.

THE HISTORY OF PHI KAPPA PSI.

CHAPTER ONE.

THE GENESIS OF AN IDEA.

 ON the 19th of February, 1852, in the upper room of the house occupied by the Widow Letherman, Canonsburg, Pa., Phi Kappa Psi was born. The incident seems but a trifle, but the thought prompting the action has evolved into a great truth, shared by eight thousand noble men in the brief period of half a century.

William Letherman,* with his intimate friend, Charles Moore, had talked over the wisdom of establishing at Jefferson College a new college secret order of higher character and with loftier aims than those then existing in the college. They had each been solicited to unite themselves with the chapters of other fraternities then in existence at Jefferson, but the character of the men who composed these chapters was not of the kind that they desired to emulate, and so, inspired with the thought that they might be the founders of a new order of the very highest sort, they asked several friends to come to Letherman's room to join them in this noble work. Of those invited none came but Moore, and so in dignity these two lofty spirits launched Phi Kappa Psi upon the uncertain sea of college life.

* This is the original spelling of the name.

The language used by them in describing their motive, as recorded in a history of Pennsylvania Alpha, signed by both and put upon record one year afterward, is: "Believing that by an association governed by certain fixed laws and regulations they could advance and promote each other's interests and improve each other morally and intellectually, Messrs. Moore and Letherman having written out a constitution which should govern them to a great extent, met in Mr. Letherman's room on the 19th of February, 1852, and founded the Phi Kappa Psi Association."

On February 23d, they added to their number by initiating Isaac Van Meter and James T. Metzger. On February 25th, John W. Parramore was initiated, and on the 27th of the same month, Perry McDaniel. By the close of the college session, the chapter numbered seven members, and well-defined rumors were in circulation that a new organization had been added to the already large number then in existence in the rather small institution, though great pains were taken to preserve the secret of the birth of Phi Kappa Psi from the other Greeks then in college.

In November, 1852, the Pennsylvania Alpha began keeping minutes of its meetings, and numbering from the first gathering in Letherman's room, the first entry is No. 10, on November 25th, 1852. From that date until the present, Pennsylvania Alpha has an unbroken record of its life history, except for the brief period when it was inactive. In 1865, the General Assembly of the Presbyterian church, feeling that two colleges of that denomination so closely situated as Washington and Jefferson then were, made unnecessary demands upon the denomination, ordered their consolidation. In this way Jefferson College ceased to be, and Washington and Jefferson was established. Pennsylvania Delta, at Washington College, became heir and suc-

cessor to the life and glorious traditions of Pennsylvania Alpha by this college consolidation, but the almost insane fanaticism of the first president of the united colleges, in his hostility to Greek-letter societies, caused all the organizations then in existence at the college to suspend operations. In November, 1868, the chapter seems to have practically ceased to be, although there are pencilled memoranda to show that some semblance of a chapter survived. In January, 1873, the chapter was reëstablished and has preserved uninterruptedly its grand history since.

To the college man of the present day, the records of the early years of our order read like a strange romance. The fierce rivalries in various college organizations made the secrecy of the fraternities a fearsome thing, and deep, dark mystery enshrouded nearly every act of the devoted Phi Psis of the early fifties. The same spirit in college authorities which gave fraternities an apparent death-blow at Washington and Jefferson, actuated rival fraternities to endeavor to drive each other out of power and deprive of place and influence any who dared to assert the right to live and aspire for college honors.

In one of the early volumes of a literary journal published for many years by Pennsylvania Alpha with considerable regularity, and containing much of genuine worth, there appears this description of a rival society from the pen of the gifted Tom Campbell: "From the whole mass of living beings on the face of the earth there cannot be collected another set of men professing Christianity, who are in a higher degree devoid of all principles of honor, truth, and justice than this Satanic B-society and their feminine colleagues." Again, this allusion to another rival smacks of prejudices and passions far too strong for a modern Greek "The — — — aren't much; we scarcely notice them. There is a little animal, which, although nauseous,

it is better to tolerate than exterminate—that's the ——'s. We would soon rid ourselves of them, but we don't want to be engaged in dirty work."

Nor were standards of morals over-strict; the nice tenets of personal honor largely depended on whether the fellow you were trying to circumvent was of your clique or some other. In a personal letter to a distant member of the chapter, one of the bravest, strongest, and noblest Phi Psis had the hardihood to say: "There were some fellows about to establish a new order here, the ——. They got me in, and I have been trying ever since to break it up, by getting all the worthless fellows in college in it. Little do they suspect that I am trying to blow their fabric to atoms. I am going to withdraw from it soon, as it is ruining the reputation of the Phi Psis to be in so many intrigues." Let one other passage from a letter to our revered founder from his cousin in the flesh and brother in Phi Kappa Psi, suffice to show the lengths to which the intense rivalry and party feeling in fraternity life went in the days when the white heat of hostility of faculties and rivals was fusing into strong homogeneity the unformed and resolute souls of Phi Kappa Psi. He writes: "There was a pretty big time here during the week after election of orator in the F. L. Society. There was an awful fuss that night. It started about a Delta (a mighty little thing to start a fuss about). This Delta, a fellow by the name of ——, had paired off with a Freshman, and afterwards went and voted. The row began with that. That night about seventy-five fellows met on the pike. One of our fellows, a Marylander, struck a Skull, a Kentuckian; the Skull drew a knife, but was unable to use it, for the crowd rushed in on him."

While these incidents have been given for the purpose of making the atmosphere of the time real, it must not be supposed that the life of the early Phi Psis was passed in

the Cimmerian darkness of intrigue or in the red-light of street brawls, for it is not so.

The harmless fire of enthusiasm for one's friends is ever characteristic of Phi Kappa Psi, and if it were truer of the brothers of an elder day than it is of those who now maintain her standards, it is only so by contrast. The misunderstandings concerning the meaning and use of Greek-letter societies made a close and strongly protective association necessary. The electric flash of intellectual combat is not so much of less voltage to-day than it was then, but we have learned better how to direct it and to give its sharp discharges a less terrible sound, though none the less effective direction for work.

On January 27th, 1853, was initiated Thomas Cochran Campbell, *facile princeps*, the fraternity man of his time. Tom Campbell lived for Phi Kappa Psi. His love for her was that "surpassing love of woman." His active waking hours were devoted mainly to planning for her welfare; much of the time he should have given to sleep he devoted to labor on the *Amicus Mysticus*, a paper written for the chapter and read at its meetings, and to letter writing to distant chapters and fraternity friends. What wonder that a man who was so zealous in her interests should have forgotten discretion in his labors. For a flagrant violation of fraternity law, he was once expelled from the fraternity, but when the passions engendered by the recent memory of his acts had died away, the generous recollection of his many labors plead for him, and he was unanimously reinstated.

In a later portion of this work will be found a pen-picture of the Old Boys, written by one of the most honored of that number, and it is not worth while for the present writer to essay a task which is so nobly done there, but it was the happy privilege of the Historian to visit our revered founder

at his home in Mason County, W. Va., in November, 1900, and from a long and delightful chat with him of the olden times and the boys of the early fifties, it is possible to add a little touch here and there which will give "detail" to Bro. Keady's inimitable work. Although Charles P. T. Moore did not remain long in Jefferson College, his was practically the determining voice in the selection of members, so highly regarded was his judgment and so critical his taste. Letherman was a tall, handsome fellow, with an air of distinction which gave the impression of haughtiness, which, however, disappeared upon closer acquaintance. His prevailing trait of character was pride, not of the selfish sort, but one which gave him the reputation among those who did not know him of being high and mighty, but which to his friends was that badge of superiority which we ever associate with the noble and good. He was a famous speaker, magnetic and poetical. He distinguished himself in medical college at Philadelphia afterward. Tom Campbell was the enthusiast, the impractical dreamer, with the sunlight of his Indian birthplace in his veins, moody, impetuous, irascible, jealous, generous, faithful, tender, and true—a strange creature. He had literary aspirations which gave promise of early fulfillment, for he was a frequent and acceptable contributor to the literary journals of his day. Noah Halleck Gillett was a model young man. His was the character to curb the impetuous Campbell. He was straightforward, quiet, correct, truthful. Many of the wilder spirits were held in check by him and tamed to orderly conduct. "The boys of that day," said our founder, "were no better, nor were they any worse than those who now do the world's work faithfully and well. The times have changed and customs with them. What was once decorous and proper in the conduct of young men is now looked on askance, but I am not so sure that the higher

demands of conduct have brought any higher perfection of character. Things done now in secret were then done openly, and many of the things which society now tolerates would then have caused a social upheaval. Whiskey and brandy were the beverages of gentlemen, but in our circle, at least, no one thought of getting drunk. If he had, he would have been disgraced forever. I remember very well a remark once made to us by the president of the college when we were about to have a symposium: "Well, young men, I presume you will have something to drink. Be careful, and don't permit yourselves to get down on the carpet."

No circumstance of the early years of Phi Kappa Psi is so significant as the influence of Charles Moore. His following in the new society was not dependent upon the mere fact of being the founder of a new order whose high ideals bade fair to inspire such wholesome life in the organization as to give it lively hopes of a large future, but was securely based upon a warm, genuine, deep affection. This feeling for the revered founder of our loved fraternity found expression in many ways. When important anniversary meetings of any sort were to be arranged for, his was the name first proposed for orator or historian, and hundreds of letters bear testimony to the fact that not only in his own chapter, but for several years throughout the whole fraternity, no matter of any moment was undertaken or even discussed without respectful reference to him. A careful perusal of a large number of his private letters, written to him by early Phi Psis and Delta Phis, show without the possibility of misunderstanding the secret of his power over men. His was a warm, generous, impulsive, sympathetic nature, which took its friends as the birds take the empyrean, because made for them and thus adapted to their life conditions. He had friends because he was friendly; his

love for his companions begat a love in them for him; he did no calculating to see whether a man were worthy, he simply trusted; if betrayed, he just as richly hated as he had formerly loved; charged with the sacredest confidences of his friends, he was not even suspected of being untrue.

The education of Judge Moore was the generous gift of his Uncle George, a fine type of the Virginia gentleman, finely educated, cultivated of thought, chaste and elegant of speech, living in rural magnificence upon the broad acres of a large plantation in the rich, alluvial valley of the Ohio. From the beginning, Charles Moore had money, which, no doubt, added to his popularity, since it afforded him many opportunities for doing kindly, generous deeds, and these, too, without ostentation or hope of return in kind.

The following passage from a personal letter written to Moore by a friend who was studying law at Harvard, in 1855, will give point and force to what has been said of the strong attachments which he inspired for himself in his friends: "The most convincing demonstration I can give you of my high appreciation of your character and of the confidence I have in your friendship is the assertion that your compliments were taken as your real feelings, coming from the heart. I am safe in saying that never before did I have so high a compliment paid me as was written on every page of your letter. I can assure you that you are the only individual upon earth from whom it would have been taken in any other way than as an insult."

The subsequent career of the enthusiastic, impulsive, high-spirited boys of the old Jefferson College is certain evidence that Phi Kappa Psi was well born, and its career has abundantly justified the loftiest hopes of its founders. In the strength it has developed, it has exceeded their wildest dreams of coming empire.

Fraternity to these young men was no academic theme,

no wild dreaming of the doctrinaire, infused with the hollow phrases of the French Revolution, whose malevolent sophistries still did service in the early fifties to phrase the ambitious vaporings of flamboyant oratory, but a real, pulsating, living reality, with heart enough in it to comprehend a world of need. One of the most interesting and pathetic illustrations of this intense, vital faith in brotherhood is an account of the pain and distress the parent chapter of Phi Kappa Psi had in the prospect that one of its loved circle would be compelled to discontinue his studies because of failing funds. As spontaneously as if the affair were one concerning brothers in the flesh, a handsome sum was promptly raised to keep the circle unbroken, and the honored brother remained.

And then, again, the deep distress, the burning indignation, the keen humiliation which the first unworthy brother brought upon the chapter, show the same intense belief that Phi Kappa Psi was no idle name, no temporary bond. The circumstances are now no longer of interest, but the grief of the heart-broken chapter is of infinite moment, for it shows that whatever may have been their school-boy ideas of honor in dealing with rivals, or in carrying through the various college schemes for which Phi Kappa Psi soon became famous, the hearts of these noble youths were sound on great questions of public morals. With pitiless justice they cited the culprit to appear before the chapter, and after a full hearing, expelled him from the fraternity.

So far as the records show, the idea of expansion had not caused any serious thought during the first year of the fraternity's history, but within a few weeks after the first anniversary of the founding of the fraternity, Charles Moore left Jefferson for Union, with the avowed purpose of establishing Phi Kappa Psi in the conservative East. How long a journey have we come before the dream of our founder has had its realization!

Finding that the field was well filled and that the prospect for establishing a chapter of choice men was impracticable, Moore asked for permission to join Delta Phi, and this privilege was granted him in these terms: "Mr. Charles P. T. Moore was permitted to join the Delta Phi Association on the condition that he should use all his means for the connection of the Delta Phi with our association." It does not appear that Delta Phi had any very restrictive rules about membership in those days, permitting a man to associate with them although connected with other fraternities, simply demanding that he should not be connected with any other order in the same college where affiliation with Delta Phi was desired. This anomalous condition prevailed generally in Greek-letter societies in the days of their incipency, for the connectional idea was little understood, if at all, and the joining of a fraternity meant little to a man except the pleasant companionship with congenial fellows through the short years of his college course. In fact, the larger, and, as we believe, the true idea of fraternity life is the product of the last twenty, or, at most, twenty-five years.

The early records of Pennsylvania Alpha show that previous to the permission of the chapter to Moore to connect himself with Delta Phi at Union, letters had been received from the late distinguished Christopher Magee in which propositions were tentatively made for a union of Phi Kappa Psi with the older and more powerful fraternity. Thus began the flirtation which came very near to ending the life of Phi Kappa Psi before it was fairly well begun. It will be well to remember, in this connection, that Phi Kappa Psi was as yet in embryo, that it had no more than a handful of members, fifteen in all, and that its only chapter was the one at Jefferson College.

The discussion was spirited, not to say bitter, upon the Delta Phi proposition, but was finally ended with the de-

cisive vote of the entire chapter, with the exception of one man, to reject all overtures and maintain a separate existence. The member who was so eager for union with Delta Phi withdrew in anger from the chapter and afterward joined a chapter of another fraternity at Jefferson. Thus ended the Delta Phi incident for the time.

The life of the first chapter of Phi Kappa Psi was so different from that of its modern successors, that a description of a typical meeting will be eminently proper, so that a clear idea may be formed of the early ideals of the fraternity and its practices.

The association of enthusiastic collegians was taken by them in the most serious earnest. The association was designed for mutual benefit, and every talent of every member was utilized to the general good. The following transcript will give a fair picture of the general conduct of the parent chapter in the days of its youth when ideals were being formulated and practices established which should give color and tone to the organization: "Mr. Wm. H. Letherman delivered the valedictory of the Senior class before the association. It was excellent and noted for its beauty of thought and language. Mr. T. R. Kennedy delivered a response on behalf of the association, which was a superior piece of composition, noted for its conciseness of ideas and excellent advice given to those about to bid adieu to the members bound together in the mystic Phi Kappa Psi cestus. Altogether it deserved great praise. The valedictorian and respondent were complimented on their performances, and upon motion, their productions were ordered to be filed in the archives of the association."

Throughout the early history of the Pennsylvania Alpha chapter, the same stately formality was preserved and the utmost of decorum and dignity seemed to prevail at all meetings. The literary flavor of the chapter was fur-

ther emphasized by the establishment in May, 1853, of the *Mystic Amicus*, a journal of no mean literary quality, the reason for whose being lay in the fact that Tom Campbell, the enthusiast, was a budding author, and nothing seemed to him of so much moment in chapter activities as the cultivation of the powers of literary expression. So thoroughly did he impress his ideas upon the chapter that the *Mystic Amicus* was for a long time a regular feature of chapter meetings; in fact, it is within comparatively recent years that the journal has ceased its activities, and the impression prevails in fraternity circles that even now the old journal makes an occasional appearance.

The first years of the fraternity seem to have been given largely over to the putting into proper form the constitution, ritual, pin, seals, and general symbolic features. So earnestly was this work done that many features remain until this day. The first accomplishment, of course, in the way of ritual and constitution was the joint product of the brains of Moore and Letherman, but at the first meeting of the chapters in G. A. C., a committee on revision of these forms was appointed—Messrs. Niccolls and M'Pherran—and it is to these noble Phi Psis that much of the present beautiful esoteric work is due. The first mention of a pin for the fraternity is found in the minutes of Pennsylvania Alpha under date of August 2d, 1853, in the course of which the provision is made that the Alpha chapter be designated by one star upon the upright standard of the Phi in the monogram pin, which was the first form of emblem used in Phi Kappa Psi.



The later chapters were to be designated as follows: Two stars were to stand for the Beta chapter, three for the Gamma chapter, etc. The cut herewith shown is the fac-simile of the first Phi Psi pin ever made, and was given to the present

writer by our honored founder upon the occasion of his visit to him at his West Virginia home.

It was further provided that the name of the state in which a chapter was located, together with the initials of the college, should be engraved upon the pin. This provision, however, seems to have been entirely disregarded.

The methods of extension in the early years were radically different from those which have prevailed recently. Mention has been made of the fact that Moore went to Union for the express purpose of establishing a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi at that institution, and what he endeavored to do, several others, equally enthusiastic, set themselves about accomplishing. Russ. Kennedy changed his college relations, also, in the interest of Phi Kappa Psi, and record is made in August of 1853, of his having been authorized to establish Pennsylvania Beta at Allegheny. In this movement for extension, men were initiated in a very irregular way. E. M. Sanford was initiated at Union by Moore, by authority of Pennsylvania Alpha, and Letherman was empowered to perform a like office for a young collegian at Baltimore. The attempt at Allegheny did not materialize, and so Pennsylvania Beta lost its opportunity of being the second chapter in Phi Kappa Psi, its charter not having been finally granted until May 3d, 1855. A blanket authority was given in 1854 to J. E. Trimble to initiate men and establish a chapter at Williams, but, so far as known, the effort came to naught.

Eastern extension seeming premature, if not impossible, the attention of the founder was directed to the great University of Virginia. After his graduation at Union, in 1853, our founder, Moore, went to the University of Virginia to study law. In November, 1853, a charter was granted to a set of petitioners headed by him, who set forth their desires in rich, diploma Latin. The charter was issued, and the

second chapter of our fraternity founded at the University of Virginia, December 8th, 1853.

The prospect of the rise and growth of the new order occasioned some anxiety to the founder, who, in March, 1854, wrote from the University of Virginia, suggesting the propriety of a general convention for the purpose of revising and amending the constitution, which business, by the way, seems to have engaged the chief attention of every G. A. C. since that time. The suggestion was made that the gathering be held at Cumberland, Md., but as Pennsylvania Alpha discouraged the convention on account of expense, it was deferred until the next year, when, in August, 1855, the first G. A. C. of Phi Kappa Psi was held at Washington, D. C.

An interesting fact is here to be noted. The various tinkering to which the constitution of the young order had been subjected had developed the need of an authoritative body whose decisions upon questions of fraternity policy should be final. Although no copy of this revised constitution remains to this day, references here and there in minutes and letters from one brother Phi Psi to another reveal the main character of this instrument. It was elaborate, dignified in tone, lofty in sentiment, and authoritative. But despite the fact that there were only two chapters to be governed, the authority of one over the other was more nominal than real. The Alpha chapter of Pennsylvania assumed as of right to be the first Grand Chapter, but so far as can be ascertained, this governing body was about as helpless to compel obedience as its successors of a far later day were. The first mention made of the Grand Chapter is to be found in the minutes of Pennsylvania Alpha under date of May 18th, 1854, and in these words: "On motion, the committee on constitution was instructed to insert in the article relative to

the pin, that 'All pins be furnished by the Grand Chapter or Alpha chapter of Pennsylvania alone.'"

Thus early the vexed question of a Fraternity jeweler, and loyalty to him became a matter of dispute among the chapters, and the same remains with us until this day, despite the change from one exclusive maker to several. The first jeweler was W. W. Wilson, of Pittsburg, who remained in that capacity until 1858, when Bailey & Co., of Philadelphia, were selected in his place. This action occasioned some friction in the chapters, for although Pennsylvania Alpha was no longer the Grand Chapter, it still attempted to exercise authority in the matter of the purchase of badges. However, it gave tacit obedience to the Grand Chapter, then established at Virginia Alpha, but continued its business with Mr. Wilson some time longer, when an amicable adjustment was made with the latter and his surplus stock redeemed. It is a striking illustration of the conservatism of our Fraternity, that Bailey & Co. and their successors, Bailey, Banks & Biddle, were jewelers of Phi Kappa Psi until 1885, when Messrs. Newman and Auld were substituted, and, later, were supplemented by Messrs. Simons and Roehm.

When once the fire for extension began to flame in the breasts of Phi Psis, it became a veritable holocaust, and from the establishment of the third chapter, Virginia Beta, in February, 1855, the rate at which charters were granted is bewildering, the impression seeming to be that if some were good, more were bound to be better. In this same year, 1855, charters were granted to petitioners from the following colleges: Allegheny, University of Lewisburg (Bucknell), Washington, Hampden-Sidney, South Carolina, Oxford (Miss.), Gettysburg, Nashville, Knox; but several of these efforts at expansion came to naught. It is worthy of remark that so many of the charters then granted have

been sustained continuously, and of the two which were established and have but recently died, it is the decadence of the college which brought ruin in both cases, and not weakness in Phi Kappa Psi. Reference is here made to South Carolina College and Hampden-Sidney.

In the midst of the discussion which bore fruit in this rapid extension, the old Delta Phi proposition came up again, this time the matter being urged by the chapter of the Delta Phi at Princeton. In fact, the vigorous movement for expansion in Phi Kappa Psi grew out of the independent spirit developed in this discussion. The formal negotiation began in November, 1854, and dragged along until the late winter. Under date of February, 1855, we find the ultimatum of Pennsylvania Alpha to the effect that if Delta Phi did not take the graduate members of Phi Kappa Psi, negotiations should be broken off. From all evidence to be obtained, this position was adhered to, and Phi Kappa Psi entered upon her independent career, and the impetus given to the fraternity by the narrow escape from absorption, through the intense enthusiasm of those who did not favor the project, carried Phi Kappa Psi far beyond the stage where it would be possible for it to submit to the swallowing process, at least in the *rôle* of victim.

A number of questions early arose to vex the members of the new organization, not the least of which was the problem of coping with rival orders. The favorite method of "spiking" was to obtain in some nefarious way the esoteric work of a competing chapter, and spread the "secrets" thus obtained before the candidate sought. It is easy to see to what such tactics would lead. The chief business of Phi Kappa Psi and other Greek-letter societies for the twenty-five years from 1855 to 1880 was to revise rituals and constitutions, so as to keep ahead of the ambitious burglars and liars who in various ways secured in-

formation more or less accurate of rivals, which were peddled about from chapter to chapter in the same fraternity, and sometimes intrusted to a rival fraternity when the object of the exposé was hateful to both organizations. The minutes and memorials of the early chapters of Phi Kappa Psi contain frequent references to the grips and pass-words of various rivals, and to such a pitch of unrighteous frenzy did the practice rise that at one time a book existed in the fraternity in which a super-zealous brother in Phi Kappa Psi had copied the constitutions, mottoes, pass-words, etc., of every fraternity represented in the college where his chapter was located, together with those of a miscellaneous lot not so represented. This book was passed around in Phi Kappa Psi for years and used in the manner above adverted to, on the Jesuitical plea that "you must fight the devil with fire." The writer of these lines takes a tardy joy in the fact that he was instrumental in losing the book for good and all. Having mentioned the existence of such a piratical volume at a G. A. C. which he was attending, he was besought to procure the book for several delegates. Knowing the transcriber intimately, the Historian secured the loan of the book, and he rejoices that from that date to this the contraband article has not been mentioned to him, nor to the transcriber, who is now heartily ashamed of his youthful folly.

Reference has been made on a previous page to the first form of the pin. This simple and inexpensive jewel did not long please the fancy of the ambitious young collegians, and on the 28th of November, 1854, an alternative form was adopted for the members who desired a change of style, but, to judge from the correspondence, the use of the pin was confined to the members of Pennsylvania Alpha. This is a fair representation of the design which was preferred to the skeleton pin.

This pin was of short life. In March, 1855, we find a committee, the chairman of which was W. G. Keady, proposing still a third form of pin. A new chapter, Virginia Beta, was now to be consulted, and the committee, through its chairman, wrote diplomatically to Virginia Alpha, which had been recalcitrant upon design number two, to secure its favor for the still newer design, premising the request with a statement that if Virginia Alpha favored the design, Virginia Beta would fall in at once, and that if the former did not favor, the matter might as well be dropped. Keady and the irrepressible Tom



Campbell are said to have designed the form, Jim McMassters having shaped the pin with his pen-knife from a piece of cannel coal. Keady drew the design in better style. Here is the design as Keady drew it for the Virginia Alpha chapter :

This is the pin, with its symbolism explained in the letter of Keady, just as we have it to-day, although the fathers little dreamed in the simplicity of their hearts how the coming generations would elaborate the design without doing violence to its shape or meaning, until, with diamonds and other precious ornaments, a single pin now may cost more than a dozen did in the days when the design first came into use.

This question of the pin with the suggestion of changed ideas of cost in fraternity life, readily brings to mind some interesting and pathetic stories of the poverty of the fraternity in the days of its weakness. Chapter-houses with billiard-tables, pianos, and expensive furniture were as far removed from the ken of the fathers as the existence of an extra-Uranian planet was from the knowledge of the



scientific world a hundred years ago. In one of the minutes of an early meeting of one of the first chapters of our fraternity, we may find a serious discussion over the burden of debt which the chapter was carrying, namely, \$3.87½.

Another pathetic evidence of the poverty of the fathers is found in a letter written in an enthusiastic vein by Tom Campbell to his chum, Moore, after the latter had gone to Union. This is the word of that Phi Psi enthusiast, after speaking in glowing terms of the strength of the chapter (Pennsylvania Alpha) and of its triumphs: "We are contemplating taking your room up at Ballentine's and converting it into a Phi Psi hall. We can get the room all the year round for from \$15 to \$20. It will be handsomely papered and have a new carpet before we take it; then about \$15 will furnish it with desks, chairs, and other paraphernalia. It will give us a great name, and people will think that we are 'some' to have a hall expressly to meet in. It will be beneficial to us, increase our power, and bring us into a closer union. Now, Charley, estimating the cost and what each one will give, we would ask you for \$2 or more, for, you know, 'the more the merrier.'" It is a far cry from this modest greatness to the gorgeousness of the latter days. No doubt, a recent body of petitioners for a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi has expended in bringing their case into favorable notice more money than sufficed to conduct the affairs of the entire fraternity, "symposiums" and all, during the first five years of its existence.

It may be well at this place to explain what seemed to many Phi Psis inexplicable, namely, the confusion in the spelling of the name of one of the founders of the fraternity, William Letherman. The family name was written in the manner here given, and our founder so used it until 1854, when it was legally given the later spelling, "Letter-

man." In the absence of direct evidence it is, perhaps, idle to conjecture why the change was made, but contemporaneous letters assert that ill-natured college mates had made slighting remarks concerning the business of some of his ancestors, which, as it happened, was connected with the tanning and finishing of leather, and the proud young man could not brook the insults implied in the college talk. He had his name changed by law. Whatever may have been the character of the business of his ancestors, honorable and able they must have been, for besides the distinguished founder of our fraternity, there was an elder brother of William Letterman who became Surgeon-General of the United States Army.

From the testimony of his fellows and from his own words, Letterman must have been an ideal Fraternity man. Here is the word of a discriminating critic and friend: "Letherman, while not a brilliant scholar, was very much of a gentleman in his manners, and was very popular among his fellow students. His father was a very distinguished physician and stood high socially in an exclusive community. Letherman showed his social culture in all his manners. He was tall, six feet or a little more in height, and an Adonis of physical beauty. Letherman sympathized with the South in the Civil War. The last time I saw him was in Boston, where he was arranging for the establishment of some reduction works for copper ores, to be used for the benefit of the Confederate Army. He told me how he had got across the border, and how he expected to get back again to the heart of the Confederacy."

Another letter from a college chum to Judge Moore, who was just entering upon his distinguished career, was indicative of Letterman's powers of oratory. In this letter the common friend and brother attempts to describe the scene in the Academy of Music in Philadelphia when Letterman

took his degree after having offered an oration of marvelous power: "Charlie, I simply cannot describe the ovation Billy received as he took his seat. The audience rose to its feet and cheered until strong men were hoarse. The scene was a wild one, indeed, and I tell you we were proud of our Phi Psi brother."

A letter from his own pen contains some interesting comments upon men, women, and public affairs, which stamp the young doctor as a wise and discriminating observer. The date is Sunday, March 9th, 1861. The letter begins thus: "This is a very dull day, indeed—cold and chilly—all looks gloomy. This week will be the great week in the history of our country. Upon it depends peace or war. The news in this morning's papers looks very much like war, and as Chase is the master-spirit in the cabinet, you can judge how harsh the policy which is to be followed.

* * * Let me strongly advise you to pay more attention to your personal appearance, and to keep yourself always looking nice and neat. What wins a woman's heart are the little things of life. She is not won by some master-stroke of genius, she stands in awe before supreme exhibitions of power. Women conclude justly, I think, that the man who pays attention to the little things about his person will also be attentive to his wife, and I am sure nothing so brings a woman's ardent and enduring affection as personal attention and service. Do not forget that little things make up life. We do not stand in the glare of the foot-lights or in a halo of red light during more than a fugitive moment now and then, but we do live the daily routine of ordinary existence for many long years. Do not misunderstand me. The tailor does not make the man, but he makes him over." This is not bad for a philosopher of twenty-nine.

Thus far we have traced the life of our beloved order to the

verge of the awful abyss of civil war. The genesis of the idea has had its fulfillment, the exodus well-nigh obliterated it, the deuteronomy brought not back the early freshness and joy; the newer life was not, and could not be, as that of the founders; the new conditions, impressing new ideals as well as new duties, were to be fulfilled by a generation of collegians made prematurely old upon the battlefield, and the fresh vigor and larger faith of the latter years was not yet in the dreams of the Phi Psis who gathered the scattered fragments of our fraternity together in the years immediately following the Civil War.

The coming on of the Civil War made a very positive break in the continuity of the fraternity life, but it also developed the principles of fraternity in a remarkable manner. To a Phi Psi arrayed in the defense of his State, as well to one rushing to arms to prevent the dismemberment of the Union, the word "brother" had a deep significance, little understood and seldom practiced in these piping times of peace. The injunction, "Never forget that you are a member of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity," falls often in these days upon deaf or unresponsive souls, but it was not so then. It is not to be inferred that the former times were better than these, but there is no reason to doubt that in that elder day an honor and dignity attached themselves to Greek-letter society life which we do not realize to-day, and which we are surely the worse for not possessing. It is, however, not to be denied that we have the larger life, the wider vision, the more clearly defined and more definitely-expressed purpose, than the fathers had. What we have lost and what the world itself has lost is that warm, free, generous spirit which was the moving impulse in the life of the Southern gentleman before the war. Phi Kappa Psi was organized and given its initial impulse by generous, large-hearted, open-minded Southern youth, who came of

that fast disappearing race, the Southern Gentleman. It was the fashion then to wear your heart upon your sleeve, that your friend might see it, and, if it pleased him, might wound it, but it beat none the less truly for him whom he never seemed ashamed to say he loved. The early Greeks of our modern college life were, in spirit, true descendants of Achilles and Patroclus, and if we have too much emulated the crafty Odysseus in these latter days, we ought the more to reverence the type which questioned not his friend or inquired too curiously into his motive or conduct. Friendships in that day were questions of the heart solely; rank or wealth had no charms for the fathers of Phi Kappa Psi; family standing was, indeed, regarded, but only as an index to the kind of life to be expected from the representative of it, not for the power or influence it might exert. The fraternity was cradled in poverty, after being begotten of the instinct for sympathetic companionship, and its subsequent history has shown how enduringly the founders laid their substructure.

As has been said, the fraternal principle was no empty phrase or empirical ideal, it was a vitalizing force. The ritual was written by men who believed what they wrote, and was exemplified with candidates who practiced its precepts in strict literalness. To the writer, nothing more impressive in fraternity literature has come to his eyes than this, the last minutes of Virginia Alpha chapter before the chapter disbanded to meet no more for five years—alas! for some, to meet no more this side of the river of death. These are the words of this Phi Psi classic, which ought to be written in letters of gold or engraven deep upon our secularized, blasé hearts:

“Fraternity called to order by Bro. Shearer. After prayer by the Chaplain, the roll was called, and the following bro-

thers were found present: Davidson, Estill, Hale, Massie, Payne, and Shearer. Minutes of preceding meeting were read and approved. No communications. War! war!! war!!!

"Farewell addresses were made by Bros. Estill, Hale, Payne, and Shearer, which were offered and received with great feeling. It was stated that there were four or five Phi Psis in the Richmond Howitzers, seven or eight in the Rockbridge Dragoons, besides a great many others in different companies. The question arose whether, if we should meet a Phi Psi in an opposing army, we should raise our hand against him. It was decided that we should not, but if he were captured, to take the best care possible of him.

"Whereupon the present minutes were read and approved, and the fraternity adjourned in Phi Kappa Psi, *sine die*.

(Signed) "R. B. SHEARER,
"E. B. MASSIE."

The brave, generous lad who presided that memorable night and whose name appears first in signature to these minutes, so beautifully expressive of the sound faith he held of true brotherhood, fell at the head of his company at Monocacy, leading a charge.



THOMAS COCHRAN CAMPBELL,
PHI PSI'S APOLLOS.

CHAPTER TWO.

AN OLD BOY'S RECOLLECTIONS.

By W. G. KEADY, D. D.

[The following account of the early days of the fraternity, while not in a sense history, is yet so instinct with the life of the times of which they speak, a life which no amount of historical imagination can hope to imitate or to more than faintly emulate, that it has seemed best to the Historian to reproduce it here in a more permanent form than it has formerly had. It has been published in *The Shield* and once republished in the same journal, but it richly deserves the larger publicity and greater dignity which issuance in book form will give to it. Further, it is reasonably safe to say that not one Phi Psi in a hundred in these latter days seeks and reads old files of *The Shield*, whereas it is hoped that all of them will read the present history. These reasons seem sufficiently potent to justify making this account the second chapter of our book of record.—HISTORIAN.]

A FELLOW-SOPHOMORE, having begun an oration, quoting from the forgotten Milford Bard thus: "Roll back the billowy wave of time," society appointed a committee to help him roll it back. What that committee failed to do has been done for me by a copy of the *Catalogue of the Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity*; and a year ago, at the request of Bro. Leiser, of Lewisburg, Pa., I undertook to write down what I could recall of the early days of our fraternity, as material for a future history; and now again I have been requested to put what I then wrote into a shape that might interest the readers of *The Shield*. I have found it a delightful task, but by no means as easy as I thought. I cannot assume the dignity of an historian; such dignity gets its backbone from records, documents, monuments, etc., and to such I have no access; not even to my catalogue, which has found a secure hiding-

place somewhere. The best I can do is to let a loving memory have her will and recall what she pleases, people the air about me with the shadows of the friends of my youth, and as one after another appears through the smoke-wreaths from my sociable pipe, bid them re-enact with me scenes which I know I shall never regret on earth, and which I should feel sad to think I might not remember in heaven. This paper, therefore, refuses at once to be considered a history; it has a livelier aim: it is simply a gossiping memorial. A gossip is always an egotist; and I will make no apology for the transparent egotism which enters into the narrative. This one can hardly avoid in writing of events in which he was an active agent, "*magna pars*." My love for and unceasing interest in all that concerns the fraternity, the debt of love I owe it, is my only excuse, if the capital "I" seems too prominent.

I shall not write in the "Hercles vein," nor in the forced sentimental, but attempt only to be as near the truth as possible, in catching such repetitions from the past as shall give a faithful picture, yet with no better hope of success than his who would attempt to paint an Italian sunset from memory. Hoping that my "apology is sufficient," here I go, *in mediam rem*.

I entered Jefferson College, Cannonsburg, Pa., May 1st, 1853. On the 14th of February,* 1854, I became a member of the fraternity. It was the occasion of its second anniversary. I remember it as if it had been yesterday. An old divine once said that there were three things that would surprise him when he should go to heaven; first, that many he expected to find there were not to be seen anywhere; second, that many he did not expect to find there

*Records give February 20th; anniversary (19th) happening on Sunday, same was deferred to Monday.—C. L. V. C.

were present ; and third, that he himself was there. Such a threefold surprise met me as, one pitch-dark, rainy night, at a late hour, Tom Campbell led me into his heavily-curtained room. I went there against what I thought was my better judgment, and my conscience was having a lively time of it. It was the common belief at college that the "Phi Psis" were a miscellaneous crowd of the most worthless and dissipated fellows in town ; and to say a young man was a Phi Psi was to characterize him as the sum of all villainies. Now at that time I was reckoned among the moral fellows (which was as it should be, for I was a member of the U. P. church, with the ministry in view, which I did not reach till nineteen years after). I thought I had sown all my wild oats before I left Philadelphia—alas, poor human nature ! I soon found that what I had known in that line was like what Horace Greeley knew about farming. This by the way : it was with mixed feelings that I had accepted the invitation to become a Phi Psi. I believed I was doing wrong, but, like Tom of Coventry, determined to go one eye on it. As I entered the room, I looked for a crowd, and no crowd was there ; I looked for those I had made up my mind to meet, and they were not there, and my surprise then was at finding myself there. Around the fire sat four young men ; these, with Tom Campbell, formed what I supposed was the entire Phi Kappa Psi Fraternity in the United States in February, 1854.

Let me try to recall these brothers as the eyes of twenty-seven years ago saw them.

T. Russ. Kennedy was, I think, the oldest, graduated in '54. He is still living* the only living one, with myself, of

*Bro. Kennedy died soon after these words were penned and before they were fully printed. Bro. Keady is still living (1902), at Greensboro, Ala.—HISTORIAN.

that little party. His outward appearance was something like this: short, thick-set, about five feet six in height, a round, smiling face, jet black hair, bow-legged, active in movement, always well dressed. He had good standing as a student, though a lazy one, was gentlemanly in his manners, rather well-liked in his class, but by no means popular, indifferent to public opinion, except in the case of the ladies. From my remembrance of his manner of dealing with the truth, I am inclined to think he would make a good lawyer. He was an artist in his way of stating facts to suit his purposes. He rose always above commonplaces. He did good work for the fraternity, and was the first to wear the pin on the commencement stage. He was the presiding officer on that memorable night.

N. Hallock Gillett—"alas, poor Yorick!" Hal was one of the class known as unpopular students, loved all the better on that account by his few friends. He had rather a fine face, spoiled by a large mouth and prominent teeth, rather dark in complexion, a restless eye, and was always uneasy in his movements. He was the son of a Presbyterian minister, who did not look with favor on Hal's ways and skeptical opinions. The air of his home seemed to have a souring effect on a temper naturally gloomy, and at that time Hal was in full Byronic mood. A good writer, his themes were such as gave occasion for the airing of his crude views of life. He cared little for study, and seemed destitute of ambition. Already at twenty, life had had for him, he thought, only "Dead Sea apples." How many of us have had just such a malady—taken it as we would the measles! There is no cure but to let it run its course. But, alas! Hal never recovered. He had already become a slave to the appetite for liquor, and had succumbed completely. He graduated in '54, and none of us knew his whereabouts for years, though he was teaching

somewhere all the time. After the war he married and settled in St. Louis. He then had given over his habit in a great measure; but though he was a member of the Presbyterian church, his hold on the religion of his father was weak, and he believed himself fated. His life was a constant fall and rising. His nervous system was so shattered when I last saw him in '74 that he could sleep only by using chloral in large doses. One night in a nervous spasm he poured out the drug for himself, not waiting to call his wife, and he never woke again. He left one child, little Hal, who lives with his mother in St. Louis.

James McMasters is a difficult subject, for he had in his character much both to please and displease. He was young, handsome, rather foppish, self-contained, and self-conceited; he seemed to confer a compliment on the world by deigning to live in it. He was a specimen of the young "blood" from Pittsburg, nay, not *from* but *of* Pittsburg, for in mind he had never left it. What he did not know of "life" was not worth knowing. One was depressed with a sense of discovered inferiority in his presence. But off from the ground of his own personality, he was a charming companion and a perfect gentleman. As a brother Phi Psi, I can only speak of him in the warmest terms, as kind, considerate, helpful, and honorable in all his intercourse with the rest of us, and it was not hard to make much of him. During the time of his connection with the Chapter he was one of its most active members. He became a surgeon, U. S. N. I heard of him but seldom, once when he was appointed to the "Niagara"; once again on the announcement of his marriage to Miss Kidd, of New York; and last, when I lately heard of his death, from a captain, U. S. N., who spoke of him highly as a friend, a surgeon, and an officer.

On reading over the above portraiture, I am dissatisfied,

for I find that my pictures present flaws that spoil the likeness, and I fear that the reader will misinterpret my meaning. I tried to give them the outward appearance they presented as students, when no mask was used, and the heart was worn on the sleeve. I must confess that in the case of the three brothers mentioned my feelings had changed from disliking to liking. A man's student character is seldom the permanent one he bears or cares to bear through life into the world. His very affections are the outgrowth of sentiments engendered in the peculiar atmosphere of the college. His vices are generally surface evils, and his very faults are attractive forces. All the men and events of my story are to be judged from the college standpoint and from the student's standard. No words can express the love and admiration I feel for these friends of my brightest days, whose very faults made me love them the more. That world of the past is not a lost world, for it never was of the world: it had an existence by itself; memory embalms it; if it was faulty, yea, all wrong, still it is a fly in amber, all the more precious on that account.

The fourth brother present was Isaac Vanmeter, of Kentucky, a student of the preceding year, and on a visit at the time. I knew little of him and have heard nothing since.

Last, but not least, Thomas Cochran Campbell. To this one boy (for he was always a boy) our fraternity owes more than to any other, excepting its founders. And one reason why I so willingly enter upon the task of fixing the traditions of Phi Kappa Psi is that I may lead the fraternity into knowing one they ought to know, and secure for him a high place in our history. When it is disposed to bestow honors of love and gratitude, I beseech a big show for Tom Campbell, just such a show as Morse gets in connection with the telegraph which he did not invent. Tom did not *found*

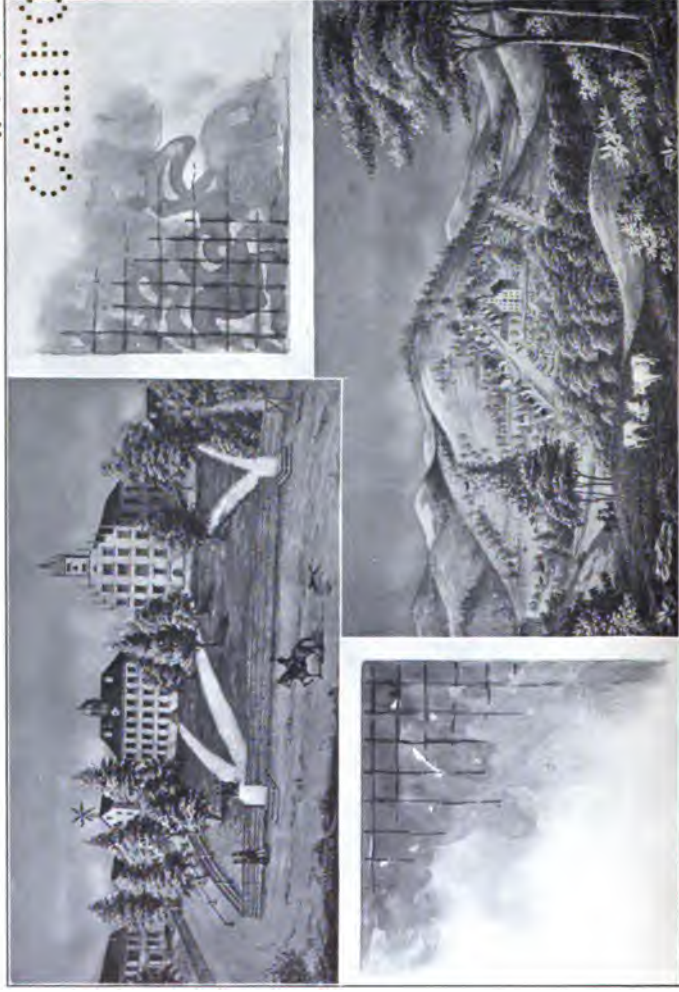
the fraternity, but he made it a working power. All his desire for fame and remembrance was in connection with Phi Kappa Psi, to which he gave the best part of the working years of a short life. At the time I speak of he was nineteen years old. My first knowledge of him goes back some five or six years before I entered college. In '47, I think, Rev. J. R. Campbell, a missionary to India from the Reformed Presbyterian church, came to Philadelphia on a visit, bringing his children, of whom Tom was the oldest, and whom he left to be educated, when he went back. Tom was then about twelve. He had been born at sea. My first view of him was of a wild-looking boy, with piercing eyes and restless limbs, with a look as if he was on the watch. He could not speak much, if any, English, had no knowledge, apparently, of civilized life, and for a good reason. His parents were necessarily forced to leave him almost altogether to Hindoo servants, from whom his early impressions all came. From that intercourse his mind took a cast that gave character ever after to all his mental operations. He had learned to speak and read Hindoostanee, but his reading had indirectly left no impression, if it had been in the Bible. He had no idea of God, or one warped out of all recognition by what he had absorbed in the atmosphere of the half-heathen mission servants and the wholly-heathen of the neighborhood. His guardians soon found that they had a young elephant on their hands. They could not understand him, and he looked on them as his natural enemies. They found him not amenable to any ordinary moral motive, and not to be influenced by ordinary incentives. His seemingly incurable moral obliquities demanded severe treatment, so he was placed in the House of Refuge, as a peculiar case. This proved the wisest course in the end, for it brought to bear a power that the Oriental mind can only understand—unbending force. Tom regarded his two

years' stay there as a blessing. He was there tamed and civilized, partially, at least; there he realized what morality is, and there he learned of God, and made his first acquaintance with the Bible. After attending school for a year or two, he was sent to college. I was then an apprentice in the printing office of W. S. Young, and when I was ready to go to Jefferson, one of Tom's guardians, his pastor, asked me to look after him. It was in the spirit of this charge, which had brought us together at first, that I listened to his persuasion to enter the fraternity, coupled as it was with the assurance that he wanted me to help him put it on a better basis. But as I will have more to say of him, it is time to go back and shut the door after my first glimpse of the components of the Phi Psi fraternity, of which I had heard much, and now found I had known so little.

Well, at the sight of these five not very formidable fellows, my first feeling was one of relief, and I heartily entered into the proceedings. The ceremony of initiation was a very unpretentious one. The constitution was read, a promise on honor was given, a short address from the presiding officer, and it was all over—the secrets of Phi Kappa Psi were laid bare. The aims of the fraternity were thus expressed in the preamble of the original constitution: "The founders, believing that by an association governed by fixed laws and regulations, they can advance, promote each other's interests and improve each other morally and intellectually, do," etc. That document was a simple one, and might have answered for any unambitious literary society, and had been hastily written; yet it served its purpose till a new one was formed by the first G. A. C., held in 1855, in Washington city.

That night was really the beginning of the new era of the fraternity. An onward movement had been decided on at a previous evening. Taking me in was the first result of

UNIV. OF CALIFORNIA



TWO VIEWS OF JEFFERSON COLLEGE.
THE BUILDING STARRED IN THE TWO PICTURES IS THE BIRTHPLACE OF
PHI KAPPA PSI.

that movement, and I soon learned why it began with me. Some of the men whom it was desirable to secure to the service of the chapter could only be approached by me. I confess I did not feel elated at the prospect, for I did not believe that the prejudices of those others could be as readily overcome as mine had been. It is hard for me now to realize, much more to expect my reader to realize, the "odor" in which our now proud brotherhood lived: it was the very reverse of the "odor of sanctity." It was as much hated, slandered, abused, as were the early Christians: nothing too bad could be said or believed about it. There were only two other fraternities in the college, Phi Gamma Delta and Beta Theta Pi; the former held sway in the Franklin Society, the later in the Philo. The organization of a third threatened the interests of both; and consequently each waved the "bloody shirt" at the newcomer, as effectually as it has been waved in these days of advanced (?) politics. Every wild student, every drinking "cuss," every black-guard, everyone under suspicion, was ranked among the Phi Psi's. If a party of fellows were drunk, it was "the Phi Psi's on a spree." Their meetings were said to be orgies, at which both tables of the law were regularly smashed, etc. All this is not exaggerated; it is hardly up to the truth. Even the brothers I met that night had to come in for an exaggerated immoral character; and the very men I was expected to influence held no good opinion of them. The set I ran with consisted of the reading and studying men of the Sophomore class, those who were taking a look ahead at honors in class and society—a set regarded with complacent looks by all the fraternities as the source of recruits.

It reflects credit on the good taste and spirit of those few Phi Psi's, and speaks of their regard for their fraternity's future, to find them using all means in their power to better its reputation.

The meeting room lost its formality, and we resolved ourselves into a committee of the whole on the state of the fraternity. The one thought in the minds of all was, that the time had come to make a rapid advance. Two years had passed away since the birth of the fraternity, and as yet nothing had been done to give it standing or influence in the college. I found that Tom Campbell had been the originator of the new departure, and had worked up the others to the sticking point. While chafing under the undeserved bad character attributed to the very name Phi Psi, they did not deem it possible to get in the men who would achieve a better. Tom had the necessary faith, and his intimacy with me made me available for the first attempt. That having succeeded, they began to feel that all things are possible to him that believeth. Name after name was suggested—all unlikely a little while before; some were voted as desirable, others as otherwise; and all who were supposed worthy and available, that night, afterwards became brothers. I was appointed to approach several, but I stipulated only to attack one, with whom I had some hope of succeeding; arguing that it was best to take in one man at a time, and let him have a voice in choosing the next. Fortunately, the *festinans lente* policy was adopted. I left the room that night with the ardor of Phi Kappa Psi enkindled in my heart; yet I did not feel very bold, invested as I was with the power to "invite" my room-mate, A. C. Armstrong, now of Augusta, Ky. A. C. was older than any of us; a solid, sober, steady-going fellow; a plodding student, but full of life; energetic, whole-souled in all he undertook; a leader in all our Sophomoric "sprees." It was late when I got to my room, and found A. awake, sitting by the fire, sunk in a reverie, undisturbed by my entrance. I knew something was up, and I'd soon hear of it. Though by some years my senior, he was "bully" at

asking advice. I expected in a little while to hear, "K., I'd like to ask your advice." My recent experience, and my fear of being suspected made me suspicious, when I remembered seeing him that afternoon in close conversation with a prominent Delta; and I began to wonder if A. had been "invited" in that quarter. We went to bed soon. "I'd like to ask your advice" came sure enough, and it was just what I surmised. "What did you tell him?" I asked. "That I'd speak to you about it," he replied. Here goes, I thought. "Armstrong, I joined the Phi Psis to-night." An exploding bomb could not have had a more astonishing effect. As he tumbled out of bed, I heard an expression—it wasn't "Well";—but as he is now a Presbyterian elder, I may have been mistaken. After a hurried walk in the room with bare legs he cooled down, and got back again to bed, evidently resigned. "Well, what next?" was his next remark. "I want you to join with me next week," was mine. "I once said, K., that I'd follow where you'd go; and as you are determined to go to the devil, I'll go with you;" and he was soon snoring. So here is an instance of a man's asking advice and following it. Armstrong left college at the end of that year, and began teaching; had charge for years of Augusta College, Ky.; married there; became a substantial citizen; was mayor of the city; representative in Kentucky legislature, and has been foremost in the educational reforms and interests of his State and county; and, when I saw him lately, was deeply interested in tobacco. His heart still grows young as we talk of those olden times. Though not a brilliant acquisition in one sense, Armstrong's coming gave a "boost" to the onward movement, and it was kept up unflinchingly. Every meeting, for some time, marked down an addition. John B. Young, I think, was the next after Armstrong—now John J. Young, of Chicago, his name having undergone a change for some good reason.

Then came John S. Chapman (now a lawyer in Alexandria, Va.), and Sam Watson (now a merchant in Pittsburg). Before commencement, we had entered Geo. W. Chalfant (now Rev. G. W. C.), and Geo. H. Kennedy, of Chicago, who died in '69; and, I think, A. B. Robinson.

We had been slow in our movements, cautious and secret, and it was not till a short time before commencement that it suddenly became known that the Phi Psi's were still alive, and were looming up into a power that threatened the serene security of the other fraternities. Attention had been drawn away from us by the advent of a new pin, the Phi Kappa Sigma (skull and bones). From the fact that many who had been reputed Phi Psi's "swung out" the new badge it was surmised that our "concern" had died out, and the old odium was turned against the newcomers. This erroneous idea was prematurely corrected by my having carelessly lost an "invitation," signed by me and addressed to George H. Kennedy; and its being found, copies of which were circulated all over college. Kennedy thus received the first intimation of the honor intended for him; and to say he was mad is drawing it mild. I had, indeed, sounded him at a long distance, and had no reason to hope for success; but his room-mate, Chalfant, having become a brother, he reconsidered the matter, and accepted the invitation like a brave fellow, as his refusal, he saw, placed me in an awkward position. Thus my connection with the fraternity was made public; and many were the sad shakes of "pious" heads I received at having thus wilfully blasted my prospects, etc. Kennedy never regretted his course, and the chapter gained a brother whose worth and work went far, vary far, to raise its character and to sustain it. By commencement of '54, the fraternity had shed its chrysalis envelope, and sailed forth on the college air with the confidence of a butterfly, not ashamed of herself, so modest,

so unassuming was the *rôle* in which we made our appearance. We had to combat the old prejudices for a long time, but the old slanders dared not be repeated. We had every reason to be proud of our new growth and our capacity for work; but we did not show our hands in college politics till the fall term.

Our aims and purposes took shape slowly. The qualifications we looked for in choosing members formed no constant quantity, followed no definite law. In considering whether we would approach a man, it was asked: "Will he prove a congenial companion?—Is he a gentleman?" Regard was had to talents, scholarship, moral character; but even these did not recommend him if he was a *prig*. Fortunately, our brothers assimilated wonderfully. From the diversity of character displayed by those first brought together, I feared antagonisms would spring up; but the opposite was the result. We put absolutely no restraint on individuality; we had no standard to which all must conform; and so there was nothing in our association, as is so often the case—no little characteristic that, seen in a student, would mark him as a Phi Psi. The consequence was that we were able to have the companionship and help of men whose interest it was not to be known as members of a secret society. This was before the days when every college can count a multitude of fraternities; and at that time there was strong opposition to such societies—opposition, in most cases, based on principle and conscience. During my connection, we made few mistakes—mistakes that have not been repeated; yet I know only of two members taken in who proved unworthy or were expelled, and only two who withdrew on account of conscientious scruples.

Our meetings were more social than formal; even in the transaction of business all attempts to keep parliamentary order failed. Everything likely to promote liveliness (ex-

cept whiskey) was admissible. The literary part centered in *The Mystic Friend*, a manuscript paper, edited by Campbell, at first, and then by myself and others. Tom was an artistic penman, and the paper in his hands was a work of art. As to the articles—well, on reading some of them years after, I laughed more than I would at a “screaming farce.” They are still preserved in the archives of Pennsylvania Alpha (somewhere). Tom’s peculiar cast of mind especially, is to be seen in his lucubrations. What elephantine wit! what fierce and scathing denunciations of our enemies! what glowing prophecies of the future, when “the eternal principles of Phi Kappa Psi” should pervade the universe! Oh, dear! a man can be a Sophomore but once in a lifetime.

A few words more about Tom Campbell. He was of a slight but well-formed figure, about five feet six inches in height; olive complexion, very clear; fine black hair and eyes; with a nose inclined to spread at the nostrils and point downward; a mouth with a thin upper and full under lip. He paid little attention to his studies. His one college ambition was to excel in declamation and to be contest orator in '56. All his care, thought, and energy were for the fraternity. As he was disposed to do the work, we let the bulk of it fall into his willing hands. Tom had literary talents, yet “in the raw,” and never fully developed at college, for he had much to unlearn—a part of one’s education to be accomplished only by contact with the world. I think his entire devotion to fraternity interests really kept him back. As I try to read the workings of Providence in the past, I have no hesitation in saying that the one work God had for T. C. Campbell to do was to build up and set in order the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. It is his monument. If our fraternity has faith in its symbol of the “All-seeing Eye,” it should honor the instrument He

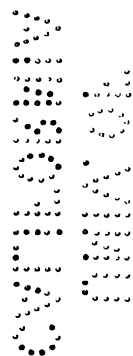
has used. All honor to the founders—I would not detract a whit therefrom; but to Tom is due an honor *sui generis*. Almost *everything* that is distinctive or peculiar in the character and working of the fraternity had its origin in Tom's brain. Even the phrases in addresses delivered afterwards by others, which I have heard or read, were those to which he gave currency. All the ceremonies, amid all changes, keep to his models. The cryptograms of the officers were his invention. The seals were of his design. The rude Greek of the pass-words, etc., is his. In fact all the machinery came from his workshop—the very work most needed and least thought of. He was voluminous in letter-writing, and all the correspondence, copying, etc., were exclusively in his hands. The first attempt to plant our standard in other colleges was made by him. It was his agency that stirred up Charlie Moore to inaugurate a chapter at the University of Virginia, where Moore was a law student, and Russ Kennedy at Meadville. I think the Lewisburg chapter grew out of a conversation Tom had with a student on the cars. He was unflagging in energy, and supplied all deficiency on the part of the rest. He kept on his way in spite of rebuffs, ridicule, hindrances, and opposition, unthanked and not caring for thanks. He would never recognize defeat or impossibility in anything that concerned the fraternity he loved as the apple of his eye. It was not an abstraction to him; it was as much a personality as Brahma to the Hindoo. It is true that little of the actual work he did remains, but his spirit pervades the whole superstructure. He kept at the work till he graduated. His life after that was a beginning again. His work as a Presbyterian minister was short; his peculiarities, which we had learned to accept as matter of course, for a time stood in the way of his usefulness; and just as he was overcoming them, gaining the confidence of his people, and reaching a

position where he could do good work in his new sphere, the Master called him away. He cares not now for this late appreciation, but his name should not (will not) be forgotten by the fraternity which is his legacy to the world.

In the fall of '54 occurred an incident that made the history of Phi Kappa Sigma cross ours. Among the young members of that fraternity was one who, carried away by the beauties of its ritual, read all or parts of it to his young lady friends and to some of us—a knowledge of which we made no use. The result was a disturbance in “skull and bones” circles throughout the land, a convention, a new ritual, and the break-up of the Jefferson chapter. Out of the wreck came two most excellent brothers, S. T. Murray and S. C. T. Dodd* (now of Franklin, Pa.)—the latter of whom was a most efficient worker for several years.

During the winter of '54-'55 it was decided to adopt a new badge. The old one had but the two letters “Phi Psi,” forming a very pretty combination cut out in gold. It was not discarded officially, but it soon disappeared. A committee was appointed, McMasters and myself, to draft the new one. I think we tried all sorts of devices, becoming more undecided at every attempt, and at one time deciding to give it up. One night I was sitting with “Mac” in his room reading, while he was devoting his gigantic intellect to the task of whittling out a ring from a piece of cannel coal. When he had finished the shield on it he handed it to me for approval (to criticise anything he did was out of the question). I liked the shape and copied it on paper. I thought I'd fill it in with some of the symbols Tom C. had made familiar. It looked well, and I concluded that the new badge was found. I made a better drawing and offered it

*Now General Solicitor of Standard Oil Company, New York.
—HISTORIAN.





A GROUP OF THE OLD BOYS.

C. E. GUY.

W. G. KEADY.

J. M. DOUGLAS.

S. C. T. DODD.

E. C. MODERWELL.

for Jim's inspection. He decided it was just the thing. It was offered to the chapter, which met in that room later in the same night, and was adopted. McFadden, of Pittsburg, made the first batch. No change has since been made in it, except to give it a better finish.

It would require a volume to give even an outline of the college politics into which we cast ourselves that year, and I cannot now recall the spirit of the strife. Hitherto the parties had not been very definitely defined. There was a sort of division between the "Lops" and the "Short Ears." The "Lops" were the pious *par excellence*, with their adherents not so pious; the "Shorts" were made of the remainder, though it was no imputation on a man's piety to be called a "Short." The "Lops" were generally opposed to the secret societies. In the Philo Society, Beta Theta Pi rather held the balance of power, and were generally ranked among the "Lops." In the Franklin, Phi Delta Gamma held about the same position, and was ranked among the "Shorts." There was another set called "Neutrals," whose votes were the object of our tactics. What are politics without spoils? The end of these college politics was the possession of office and gaining for "*our men*" the honors of contest. Each literary society elected a debater, an orator, an essayist, and a declaimer, to contest on the last night of the winter session. The elections were spread over the year, keeping us in constant hot water. First, a class of probationers were chosen, from whom the contest must be chosen. The debater was chosen in May, the orator in July, the essayist in September, the declaimer in December. The first trial of our strength was in December, '54, when we elected Charles W. M'Henry declaimer in the Philo Society for the contest of '55. Charlie was a fat boy, round in every limb, a Saxon face, blue eyes and yellow hair. He was a younger blood from Pittsburg, very fast for his seventeen years, and even

then considered himself a good judge of whiskey. His talents were of a brilliant order; his writings were poetical in expression; his declamation was passionate. He was a dabbler in poetry, but his model was the now-forgotten Alexander Smith, whose "Life Drama" was then the rage (I have large slices of it in my quotation-book). When he was my roommate, he would fire daily at me a favorite quotation from Smith:

"A thousand years hence, when we both are damned,
We'll sit like ghosts upon the wailing shores,
And read our lives by the red light of hell."

I am glad to think the sentiment was a false prophecy. After a not very successful career as a politician and lawyer, in Pittsburg, he married, reformed, lectured on temperance, and, following Greeley's advice, went West, and settled in Janesville, Wis. There he died, some four or five years ago. His latter years were those of an humble Christian, and he departed rejoicing in the love of his Redeemer. Ah! how often across this panorama that memory is unrolling before me, sweeps the dark wing of the death angel! But in the picture I see nothing but life, and the forms I see there never die to me.

Our struggles had only begun. The far-ahead object was to replace the older fraternities and to lead both literary societies. The immediate object to which the energies of the winter were bent was to elect in May and July, '55, a debater from the Philo Society, and an orator from the Franklin, for the contest of '56. I never saw as much political skill, intrigue, and wire-working out in the busy world as was displayed that year. And we reached our ends: J. C. Matthews was elected debater, and Tom Campbell, orator. We took the lead at once in the Philo, and kept it till the college died; but did not get the same hold

in the Franklin till after I graduated. This year, one of the early brothers, who had been away, returned—S. J. Niccolls—and his return brought us added force, for though a mere boy, he had the same presence and power that have since won him a high position in the Presbyterian church. He, Matthews, Dodd, and McPherran were our prime managers. Some things we felt ourselves compelled to do had no more excuse than much that *good* men now do to further the success of their party. We had no candidate for orator in the Philo Society; and though our personal feelings led us to acknowledge the fitness of the man proposed by the opposition, yet expediency forbade our letting him be elected. He was the late W. W. Hays, of Harrisburg, a most lovable fellow, one of my most intimate friends, and one entirely worthy of the honor. We had to find an *available* candidate outside of the fraternity. One was found who was a fine declaimer, but who could not write an oration. At the request of the chapter, I wrote his probation piece—a precious piece of clap-trap it was!—and when he was elected, I helped doctor up another piece for contest. As it turned out, he and Campbell divided the honors. The same policy had to be pursued in fall in electing an essayist. We came near losing our ground by such a course in the former case, and it would not have been repeated had not we met with a defeat in the Franklin Society, where up to this time, it was thought I had only to walk over the ground in the election of essayist; but I was fairly beaten, I believe—but, oh, how it hurt then! It was the last defeat of Phi Kappa Psi at Jefferson College. My class of '56 gave the first commencement honor to the fraternity, George H. Kennedy being first honor man and valedictorian. Ever after, till '69, we had more than our share of honors in literature and scholarship every year.

In the summer of '55, the first G. A. C. was held in

Washington city, D. C. John S. Chapman was our delegate. I do not think there ever was any record made of that session, and it seems the absence of records is all that can now be predicated of most of its successors. All I know of it is, that the G. A. C. had "a high old time," and formed a constitution that was but a slight improvement on the old one. So arduous were their labors that they could not find time "between drinks" to prepare the address to the candidate in the initiatory ceremonies, and ordered the Pennsylvania Alpha to have one written and sent to the chapters. I was appointed to write it, but at that time I was not as ready to fulfill engagements as I am now, and it was hard for me to find time to attempt it; months passed by, and the other chapters became clamorous for the address. The chapter passed a peremptory order that I fulfill the duty imposed on me, which, of course, I did not obey. One Sunday, after dinner, two brothers came to my room, asked if the address was written; and receiving a negative reply, they went out, with the remark, "No address, no supper!" and locked me in. Whether the prospect of no supper had anything to do with it, I cannot say, but I know I determined not to do it, and then I concluded to do it, and went to the table and finished it at a sitting, erasing but one word. On reading it over, I was of the opinion that it was all that could be desired, and I am pleased to know that the fraternity was of the same opinion. I do not know if it is still in use; but in '71 I found that, amid all changes, wise and unwise, made by G. A. C., that address remained unchanged, and I felt a little surprised that I could find no fault with it.

In August, '56, the second G. A. C. was called to meet at Jefferson College. Tom Campbell had chafed all the year at the incomplete and unsatisfactory work of the preceding one. He had recently become a Mason, and the

Masonic ritual had taken such a hold on his imagination that he saw a new way of making Phi Kappa Psi a power; and that was by so linking it with maxims of morality, it would, like Masonry, become a sort of religion to every brother, and this was to be aided by a gorgeous ritual. Here he and I came into opposition, and I believe he regarded me as a degenerate, if not unregenerate, brother, opposed to the interests of the fraternity. But I have seen enough of the world to know that the teachings of Masonry never made a moral man out of an immoral. I saw only danger in a *teaching* ritual. I was a firm believer in "the eternal principles of Phi Kappa Psi," but I felt that their power lay in the simplicity, the breadth, and the indefiniteness which characterizes the preamble of the old constitution. But Tom was on the committee to revise the ritual, with Matthews and Niccolls, I think. Near the end of the session their work was ready for inspection. They would not bring it before the chapter, but required each brother to "go through" the ceremony alone. I can recall little of this great work. It made two degrees in the ceremony; the names of the degrees were not chosen till afterwards, and these I do not remember, except that "David" and "Jonathan" were proposed. I remember its length—over an hour. The fact of the candidate's being blindfolded and tied with a rope all around his body; and the oath—iron-clad, and many-jointed as a tape-worm, enumerating every possible delinquency that one man could be guilty of toward another, and every possible duty. One thing I swore, "that I would not seduce a brother's wife or sister or daughter"—leaving out his cousins and his aunts. Notwithstanding the opposition of some of us, the chapter accepted it and sent it to the G. A. C. for approval. When that body met, after commencement, I was in too great a hurry to get away, and did not attend its session; I believe, however, the

ritual was adopted with some modifications; but the whole thing, having been tried and found too cumbrous, was discarded by the next council. In '67, the last time I saw the ceremony, it still had traces in it of that formidable one.

My memory has played me one trick, at least. I have always been under the impression that there was but one chapter in February, '54, and that the Virginia Alpha was started shortly after. But the Catalogue gives the date of Virginia Alpha as 1853—I presume in the fall preceding my entrance. It must be so, I suppose, for figures never (that is, hardly ever) lie. My delusion in this matter is so great, I can't see how it originated, except on the theory that I am growing old.

However, when I graduated, the fraternity was on a proud basis. From the small force, as I first knew it, it had expanded into several flourishing chapters. From a despised thing it had become a thing of beauty, whose smile was worth suing for. Seldom was there collected together in our college a set of youths such as formed the Pennsylvania Alpha, who in their intercourse with each other exemplified so many of the graces and virtues of mankind. The friendship and love then developed were more than the result of mere association. I can speak, from my own experience, of a friendship stronger than that of a Damon for a Pythias—self-sacrificing, soul-absorbing. There was a glow and exhilaration about our fraternity at that time which it was impossible for any after-experience, no matter how rich, to bring back. Our high-sounding sentiments and phrases, that adorned our correspondence and speeches, were but tame efforts to express what was inexpressible.

I fear I have been tedious, and yet I feel that, after all, I have not fulfilled satisfactorily the task on which I entered. But it has been pleasant and sad. "Did not Ossian hear a voice? Or is it the sound of days that are no more?"

Often, like the evening sun, come the memory of former times on my soul." But I cannot stop yet; for when I left college to go out into "the wide, wide world," Phi Kappa Psi was not left behind. It has followed me to this hour. In the most trying hour of my life, I have always found a brother not far off—so that my love for and interest in the fraternity was not allowed to die out, or become a mere memory. The eternal principles have stood the test of real life. When I taught school in Kentucky, after graduating, George Kennedy was near me; and when we separated, we kept up a correspondence till his death. When teaching near Oakland College, Miss., Sam D. McPherson was in the institution, and we met frequently afterward. Sam was a perennial boy; the glow of Phi Kappa Psi never left him. He died of consumption, a few years since, in California. Ralph Mackey was also near me a year before the war. He returned to Pennsylvania, entered the army as captain, but his service was cut short by contracting a severe cold in the Chickahominy swamp, which developed the hereditary foe of his family—consumption. He died in '66. A noble fellow was Ralph, a man of unusual promise. When I was a Confederate prisoner in Camp Douglass, George Kennedy was a captain in the regiment on guard. I am proud to say Phi Kappa Psi stood grandly a test before which Masonry fell back. Jack Young, McPherran, Moderwell, and others visited me "in prison," and brought sunshine with them. I remember McP. had done himself up as a Methodist preacher in order to secure admittance. When I lost my right arm at the siege of Vicksburg, two brothers were with me, and "ministered unto me"—C. E. Grey and A. G. Ewing, the former now at Enon Valley, Pa., and the latter in Clinton, Iowa. When on my way to get married, in '69, I went to Chicago to take George Kennedy as my "best man"; he was that day seized with the illness that proved to be his last, for

he died in a little over a week. How little I dreamed that I should see him no more! He was a man of unusual ability and attainments, but the victim of a morbid sensitiveness and diffidence. His first speech at the bar, though a success, nearly killed him. Dear, precious George! I have a monument of him at home in the person of my oldest boy, who exhibits traits which I imagine characterized his namesake.

On my study wall hangs the emblematic picture of Phi Kappa Psi (published in the Catalogue of '67). It is more than emblematic to me, for it tells my inward history. My *soul* in silence lit her torch on the altar of Phi Kappa Psi. *Experience*, pointing upward, tells me that the "All-seeing Eye" has been upon me, not only watching, but guiding. My *lamp* of life rests unchanging on the *book* of time. The fire lit twenty-seven years ago has not gone out, and will not, till it melts into the glory of the brighter day when I shall once again feel the *grip* from the welcoming fingers of those who have gone before.

The old boy's story is ended. God bless you, brothers!

Lagrange, Tenn., Sept. 10, 1880.

A 10x10 grid of dots forming the letters 'S' and 'O'. The 'S' is formed by dots at (row, col) coordinates: (1,1), (1,2), (2,1), (2,2), (2,3), (3,1), (3,2), (3,3), (3,4), (4,1), (4,2), (4,3), (4,4), (4,5), (5,1), (5,2), (5,3), (5,4), (5,5), (6,1), (6,2), (6,3), (6,4), (6,5), (6,6), (7,1), (7,2), (7,3), (7,4), (7,5), (7,6), (8,1), (8,2), (8,3), (8,4), (8,5), (8,6), (8,7), (9,1), (9,2), (9,3), (9,4), (9,5), (9,6), (9,7), (9,8), (9,9), (10,1), (10,2), (10,3), (10,4), (10,5), (10,6), (10,7), (10,8), (10,9), (10,10). The 'O' is formed by dots at: (1,8), (1,9), (1,10), (2,8), (2,9), (2,10), (3,8), (3,9), (3,10), (4,8), (4,9), (4,10), (5,8), (5,9), (5,10), (6,8), (6,9), (6,10), (7,8), (7,9), (7,10), (8,8), (8,9), (8,10), (9,8), (9,9), (9,10), (10,8), (10,9), (10,10).



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CHAPTER THREE.

GRAND CHAPTERS.

THE persistence with which an indefensible, irresponsible, and entirely ineffective form of government held a place in Phi Psi economy is a fine tribute to its stability and conservatism. That any one should ever have thought that a government which put into power during successive trienniums an entirely new and inexperienced body to rule similar and co-equal bodies, seems to the present generation of Phi Psis impossible, but Phi Kappa Psi lived through such a government for thirty-four years of its fifty, and prospered in spite of its inconsistencies and absurdities.

Naturally the first Grand Chapter, as it was called, was with Pennsylvania Alpha. The first complete form of government provided for an administrative body with some degree of legislative function, and this was called the Grand Chapter. The Grand Chapter was nothing other than a body of college boys, comprising a so-called subordinate chapter, lifted for the brief term of its authority into a position of general supervision and law-making power over other bodies of youth equally inexperienced, who naturally had little respect for Grand Chapters so constituted, obeying edicts or not, just as sweet fancy dictated.

The more one studies our history, particularly that part of it which is concerned with matters of government, the deeper grows the feeling that the same Providence which is said to watch over children and fools must have had tender regard for Phi Kappa Psi through all the vicissitudes of its career with governmental experiments. Attention has been

called in another place to the recklessness with which charters were granted, practically always to every body of petitioners, with no scrutiny into the probability of successful life of contemplated chapters. In other ways the futility of Grand Chapter control was shown. The most entertaining reading that the present writer has had in connection with the work now in hand was of a batch of letters which passed between himself and his successor in office as Grand Corresponding Secretary. The Grand Chapter had just gone from the chapter in which the Historian had his membership to an eastern chapter. The newly-elected Grand Secretary was soon at loggerheads with his predecessor. In a very few weeks an exchange of a few letters had brought the temperature of the blood of each to a degree little below the boiling point, and some very unbrotherly language was used in a controversy, the very nature of which cannot now be recalled even by aid of the silly lucubrations of the two hot-heads. The minutes of the Grand Chapter, so far as preserved, do not make edifying reading, being in large measure made up of strenuous accounts of the struggles of the inexperienced to be less so, and of blunderers to retrieve their mistakes.

To a more philosophical mind, or to a more experienced Historian, an interesting question is here raised: To what degree was the form of government in Phi Kappa Psi and other fraternities, born under similar conditions, influenced by the prevailing political opinions of the time? The membership of Phi Kappa Psi, at least for the first five years of its life, was distinctly Southern, and it is not surprising that a loose, non-centralized form of government was first formulated. It is surprising that it was not until 1886 that the manifest weakness was sufficiently felt to secure the adoption of a new constitution which might authorize a strong

government, although this was less radical and restrictive than the present form.

In the formative years of the fraternity, while there was great regard for form and ceremony, there was little actual authority exercised by the Grand Chapter. In fact there seemed to be so much tinkering to be given each successive constitution when adopted, that much of the energy of the fraternity was expended in learning how to do things in the new way. However there were some things in which the first Grand Chapter was more strenuous than any of its successors, among which was the very strict control it exercised in the purchase of pins by members of the various chapters. From the minutes of the Pennsylvania Alpha chapter it may be learned that although there was considerable friction over the style of pin and the choice of jeweler, the wishes of the membership of the parent chapter were supreme, and things were ordered very strictly after the pattern set there.

Pennsylvania Alpha was certainly the first Grand Chapter. This may be gathered from the minutes of the two oldest chapters and from numerous personal letters which have come into the hands of the Historian. There is no way to determine at this date, in the absence of the official records, when the title originated or what the exact constitutional authority was by which any chapter acted in the capacity of supervisor of the rest, but there are abundant proofs, in minute-books and elsewhere, that the term and function were both operative several years before the constitution of the Grand Chapter specifically appoints and constitutes by name such a body as Grand Chapter.

From the sources of authority suggested, it is known that the Pennsylvania Alpha chapter assumed or was commissioned to act as Grand Chapter until in 1856, when Virginia Alpha was named as its successor by the G. A. C. As is

elsewhere told, the parent chapter exercised a considerable degree of control or, at least, admonitory authority, for the first ten years of our Fraternity's life, and it mattered little what the title was, or who was designated to serve as director of the fraternity affairs, the Pennsylvania Alpha chapter was always to be reckoned with. It seems strange that from the beginning of our history the term, "Grand Arch Council," has been used, and its functions have never been abridged or abrogated, but its correlative under the old régime, "Grand Chapter," is not to be found either in books, papers, or letters prior to the date on which Virginia Alpha assumes control of the fraternity under that title, November 15th, 1856, with a single exception, noted in a later chapter. Some confusion attaches to this date, because of the fact that minutes are inserted upon a page previous to those containing the record of the meeting of November 15th, and bearing a later date, November 25th, which implies in the language used, if not specifically, that the Grand Chapter was duly constituted upon this date. Virginia Alpha served as Grand Chapter until January, 1861, when the reins of government were surrendered to Pennsylvania Delta by order of the G. A. C. The Grand Chapters and their years of service are as follows:

Pennsylvania Alpha, 1852-1856;

Virginia Alpha, 1856-1861;

Pennsylvania Delta, 1861-1866;

Virginia Delta, 1866-1869;

Pennsylvania Zeta, 1869-1875;

Ohio Alpha, 1875-1878;

Pennsylvania Theta, 1878-1881;

District of Columbia Alpha, 1881-1884;

Pennsylvania Epsilon, 1884-1886.

The work of several Grand Chapters is much obscured, the only knowledge of their labors in this form of fraternity

control being derived from private letters, incidental references in the minutes of chapters careful to keep their records true, and from stray edicts picked up in one quarter and another. It is a source of great pleasure to the Historian to pay a well-deserved tribute to Pennsylvania Alpha and to Virginia Alpha for the fullness and completeness of their records. Without them, this volume would have been very incomplete, almost impossible.

The work of the first Grand Chapter was primarily one of extension. The work of our parent chapter in organizing and propagating chapters of Phi Kappa Psi has been told in another place and needs only to be mentioned here. The methods pursued in this laudable undertaking were bizarre in the extreme. It is not surprising that criticism of the methods of fraternity enthusiasts soon arose, and the arch-expansionist of all, Thos. Campbell, of blessed Phi Psi memory, was once expelled for following the example set by the Grand Chapter itself in initiating a man without the small formality of having the consent of his chapter to the act. The favorite method of extension in the elder day seemed to be, in general, for an earnest, enthusiastic brother of the parent chapter to look around among his friends or acquaintances in attendance at some other college, who happened to be not connected with any fraternity, and urge him to get a crowd together for Phi Kappa Psi. Often the brother was given plenary power to initiate a good man wherever found. It is true that in this very irregular way some strong chapters were added to our order, but if one were to make a list of all the institutions into which attempts were made to go, the list would not only be very long, but would include some institutions which well-informed men of this generation never heard of. The scope and character of this account would not permit their detailed mention, for this is not a chronicle; but it is interesting

to note that the fame of Miami University in Ohio, where several Greek-letter societies were born, notably Beta Theta Pi, aroused a strong desire to establish a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi at this seat of learning and make it the second of our number. Ambitious efforts were made for an extension eastward during the incumbency of Pennsylvania Alpha, but chance, or, rather, the character of the early membership, determined the movement for the first few years of our society's life toward the South. It is largely because of the weakness of colleges in this section and their wide separation from each other that Phi Kappa Psi did not flourish there. When our fraternity had become strong enough to challenge the attention of rivals, the centre of power and influence was already determined for us for all time in the phenomenal growth of our organization in Pennsylvania. The Civil War put an effective end to Southern extension, and the really good schools that we might have entered, had the deplorable conflict been postponed for five years, are now beyond our reach. The older Southern colleges have had a most pathetic history, none more so than that one in which the fraternity system first arose—William and Mary. Phi Kappa Psi, after so many years, seems to be returning in thought to the field which seemed inviting to the fathers, and Southern extension is apparently the watch-word of present schemes for growth.

Almost from the beginning, the discussions in the Grand Chapter were upon the style of pin to be worn by the members, and at one time there were two very dissimilar designs in common use—the skeleton Phi Psi pin mentioned in Chapter One, and the second form of pin, a rude fore-runner of the present design. When discussions were not rife on extension or jewelry, the thought of our first governing body was strongly set upon law. To us of the present

day, with our fine body of organic law and an ideal method of administration, the efforts of the first chapters to make and remake constitution and ritual, when not laughable, are pathetic. How those earnest young collegians worried over "exposés" and over laws which somehow would not enforce themselves! Every Grand Arch Council for at least the first four made a new constitution and repealed an old one. Come to think of it, we have done quite a bit of tinkering ourselves since 1886!

The first Grand Chapter authorized a Grand Catalogue, and made one in manuscript which served the fraternity quite well in its days of feebleness; it looked after the welfare of the fraternity with far more zeal than several of its successors did, and in a fine measure demonstrated that Phi Kappa Psi had a right to live.

When Virginia Alpha undertook the task of governing, the fraternity had grown to have eight chapters: Pennsylvania Alpha, Beta, Gamma, Delta, Epsilon, Virginia Alpha, Beta, and Gamma. It seems quite worthy of remark that although the efforts at extension had been strenuous in the first two years of the fraternity life, three years went by with the fraternity consisting of only two chapters, Pennsylvania Alpha and Virginia Alpha. It is to be supposed that the Delta Phi agitation had much to do with making extension slow, but so soon as coquetting ceased, the work of introducing the mysteries of Phi Kappa Psi in new fields went on apace. The year 1855 is still the banner year for extension in Phi Psi history, six chapters having been organized and successfully inaugurated in that year. The vitality of these early chapters was remarkable. Although founded in ways far from selective, the character of the men chosen was of such strong fibre that the chapters have remained in existence until this day, with one exception, Virginia Gamma, whose pathetic death after so long

and honorable a career was and is a great grief to all of the older generation of Phi Psis. In this observation it must be remembered that Pennsylvania Alpha and Pennsylvania Delta are one, their lives having become united by the union of the two colleges at which they were respectively located, Washington and Jefferson.

At the first meeting of the new Grand Chapter, the perennial theme of new badges was the first subject of discussion, growing out of a communication to the Grand Chapter from the irrepressible Tom Campbell. At this same meeting provision was made for furnishing the chapters with charters, which, for some unknown reason, were rendered in diploma Latin. One wonders why they were never gotten up in Greek, if a classic language was the necessary vehicle of thought for a legal authorization to do work as a college secret society.

That the mantle of fraternity authority had fallen upon worthy shoulders is very evident in all the work done while this famous chapter was in power. In the second meeting, we find reference to the fact that the fraternity had changed jewelers, and the Grand Chapter moved promptly to secure from the old jeweler the die from which the first pins were made. A like care in such matters in after years would have saved the fraternity much embarrassment.

Among the questions with which the Grand Chapter had to deal was one of undue assumption of authority by the parent chapter, and in one place we find a motion being entertained by the Grand Chapter to authorize a certain brother to institute a chapter without consulting Pennsylvania Alpha at all. Fortunately, wiser counsels soon prevailed, and the motion was finally tabled. Again, complaint having come from one of the Pennsylvania chapters to the effect that some of the fraternity secrets had been divulged, with a gentle but very effective irony, the corresponding

secretary was instructed to "suggest to our Northern brethren the propriety of being more cautious in their selections."

Virginia Alpha seemed to exercise care in investigating petitions for new chapters. This is evidenced by its inquiries into the standing of a certain college for which there was afterward granted a charter. The investigation was unfavorable, and the project received a quietus. The persistence of a chapter already established near by finally secured the coveted charter for the petitioners. It is a matter of regret that this policy so early inaugurated by Virginia Alpha did not persist throughout the Grand Chapter, for we should then have had a more consistent growth and healthier life.

The officers of the Grand Council at this time were a very cautious set, as may be seen from this quotation from the minutes of a session early in 1859: "The petition in regular form from the — society to be incorporated into the Phi Kappa Psi was read. After some deliberation, it was finally rejected." In another place an exactly similar passage occurs, perhaps in regard to the same petitioning body, but it is particularly trying to a fraternity historian to run up against blanks. It robs the present generation of some very interesting reading. A later set of officers were more kind to posterity, and have on record the proposal of a certain Iota Delta Tau society to merge itself in Phi Kappa Psi, but no information is given as to its location or strength, and it seems not to have made a perceptible ripple upon the surface of the sea of college life when it went down forever.

Another evidence of the progressive character of the Virginia Alpha while Grand Chapter is found in its earnest effort to secure the printing of the constitution. This proposition met with no favor outside of the Virginia Alpha

chapter, for the fraternity was not ready for so radical a step. In fact, the very recent accomplishment of this early proposition was not secured without strong opposition, so conservative, not to say timid, have we become in our desire to preserve inviolate our secret life and cherished traditions. It is worthy of passing mention to state that the Grand Chapter in 1859 proposed the issuance of a history of the fraternity. Would that the wishes of this body had been complied with! How much that now is not even treasured in the treacherous store-house of human memories would then have been preserved.

In spite of persistent efforts upon the part of the Historian, not a line of the records of Pennsylvania Delta, either as a subordinate chapter or as Grand Chapter, have been found. Correspondence with old members of the chapter, too, fail to elicit any information of permanent value. All of the information available concerning this Grand Chapter is culled from the records of other chapters which have recorded the communications received from the Grand Chapter so far as they relate to themselves. The new Grand Chapter showed signs of its zeal in recommending, before her officers had become fairly installed, a change in the badge. A few weeks later it proposed a call for a new G. A. C. to revise the constitution, although the latter instrument was not more than five months old at the time of the inauguration of Pennsylvania Delta as Grand Chapter. Having been vetoed in these two propositions, the Grand Chapter turned its attention to the far more agreeable task of arranging for a joint celebration of the founding of the fraternity, with the parent chapter. The affair was held in Washington, Pa., and was a notable event. There were forty-seven of the brothers present, representing membership in six states. It is a trifle peculiar, however, that a celebration of the founding of the fraternity only nine years

away from that notable date should have been held on Friday evening, the 15th of February. If the banquet were held upon Friday night, the 15th, for convenience sake, the calling it the ninth anniversary of the founding of Phi Kappa Psi was a solecism; if the date was chosen through inadvertence, the blunder is more ridiculous still. The absurdity of an anniversary on a date other than the correct one was perpetrated by the same chapters again in 1863, when the joint banquet was held on February 13th. Very brief references are found to the Grand Chapter up to and including 1863, but "the rest is silence."

The troubles incident to the union of Washington and Jefferson Colleges, and the consequent junction of Pennsylvania Alpha and Pennsylvania Delta, in 1865, may have made some disturbance in the work of the Grand Chapter, but incidental references in letters and minute books assure us that the authority of this body was duly transferred in January, 1866, to the Virginia Delta chapter, with which it remained until 1869. We have read letters in the archives of the Grand Chapter from former members of this chapter, assuring the inquirers for information that the Grand Chapter was held with Virginia Delta only during 1866-1867. And yet this is the minute made in the record of the transactions of the Grand Chapter when transferred to Pennsylvania Zeta, the successor of Virginia Delta: "Carlisle, Pa., February 5th, 1869.—Pennsylvania Zeta subordinate chapter organized as Grand Chapter at 8½ p. m., and the officers-elect were installed by Bro. Frank W. Allen, President of the Grand Chapter at Virginia Delta. * * * The ex-President, in the name of the ex-Grand Chapter, advised the destruction of a great deal of unnecessary matter in the archives of the Grand Chapter. * * * Bro. Herman moved that Virginia Delta be commended for the integrity with which it executed the affairs of the Grand Chapter while in

their hands. Carried unanimously." It would be interesting to know, although idle to speculate upon the matter, how much of the real records of the Grand Chapter were destroyed in conformity with the rather vague suggestion of the installing officer.

From 1869, the records of the Grand Chapter are fairly complete, the record made by Pennsylvania Zeta and Pennsylvania Epsilon being entirely so. The work of Pennsylvania Theta is satisfactory in the main, as are also those of Ohio Alpha, while each chapter served the fraternity in the capacity of Grand Chapter, but the minutes of District of Columbia Alpha are fragmentary and incomplete.

The proposition to print the constitution is early brought up, but after the usual spirited correspondence the project failed again. The peculiar character of the workings of the old form of government is shown in the resolution early enforced that inasmuch as Pennsylvania Zeta, acting as Grand Council, used the same hall, light, and fuel as Pennsylvania Zeta in its capacity as subordinate chapter, the Grand Chapter should bear one-half of the expense of the same. There is also a naïve resolution upon the minutes, excusing the members of Pennsylvania Zeta from a tax of \$1.50 per capita levied upon the other members of the fraternity. Later, Ohio Alpha, in its capacity as Grand Chapter, loaned a considerable amount of the money in the Grand Chapter treasury to one of its needy members, without interest, and without taking the precaution to require security for its repayment into the fraternity treasury. In this case there was no record of the loan, and it was only when a discrepancy in the fraternity accounts made an explanation necessary that investigation revealed these facts. Both the borrower and the lender of the money had left college, and the present writer remembers very vividly the distress of mind he and others of his fellow-

2023

Phi Kappa Psi



ARCHONS OF PHI KAPPA PSI.

A. W. TOWNE.

G. B. MILLER.

S. R. ZIMMERMAN.

H. K. CRAFTS.

J. F. S. LYLE.

members of the Grand Chapter experienced as they contemplated a tax of \$8 or \$10 apiece to make up the discrepancy. The accidental discovery of the forgotten loan was a real treasure-trove to that little company of poor students.

This Grand Chapter began promptly the work of getting out the "Decennial" catalogue, and did really accomplish its task. So far as the Historian is able to verify his facts, there have been published, since the foundation of the fraternity, five catalogues, so that the original decennial idea has been carried out, but the intervals of publication have been somewhat irregular.

Another question which seemed of almost perennial interest came up in the discussions of this Grand Chapter, and that was the establishment of chapters of the fraternity at the University of Georgia and at Emory College, also in Georgia. Several times during fifteen years was this extension into Georgia discussed and several times were charters granted, but for a considerable time nothing came of the efforts of the fraternity through its petitioners to establish the chapters contemplated. Finally, in the fall of 1882, more than twenty years after the first attempts at establishment had been made, the ambassador commissioned to establish the chapter started upon his mission. A series of catastrophies, not necessary to mention here, frustrated his plans, and Georgia Alpha never began to be.

The period of incumbency of Pennsylvania Zeta was a time of great activity in the fraternity looking toward the establishment of chapters, and numerous permissions were granted for charters, some of which, fortunately, came to naught. It was during this period that Illinois Gamma began its unfortunate sub-rosa existence, from which condition it never emerged. The members of the fraternity now in college can have no adequate conception of the trials

and dangers the early chapters underwent. The fraternity idea was not a popular one in the average American college, even at as late a date as the late seventies, and many a chapter maintained a life of several years "under the rose." Few came out of their enforced seclusion, and for the most part gave up the unequal struggle with hostile faculties.

The Grand Chapter during this time had several interesting questions to settle, among which was this: Could a man be given a dispensation to join another fraternity in a college to which he might remove, where Phi Kappa Psi was not located, and still retain his membership in the latter? It must not be forgotten that this custom had been in vogue in our fraternity for many years, in fact, since the founder himself secured the right to become a Delta Phi, and it required no little courage on the part of a Grand Chapter to say "No" to such requests. Pennsylvania Zeta was equal to the emergency, and gave its positive veto to such propositions while acting as the Grand Chapter.

In the conduct of routine matters, such as the submission of petitions, the hearing of complaints, and adjudicating differences, the granting of special dispensations or the refusing of them, the judgment displayed in levying taxes and in the collecting of them, Pennsylvania Zeta proved to be a model Grand Chapter.

The Grand Chapter was transferred to Ohio Alpha at a peculiar time in this chapter's history, and the sequel proved the un wisdom of undergraduate control of business matters to a marked degree. At no time in its history has this famous chapter of Phi Kappa Psi been stronger than it was in January, 1875, but it was a strength which is potential weakness. The ideals in Ohio Alpha had for a number of years been moving strongly toward scholarship and away from fellowship. Great stress had been laid upon

the graces of Christian character also, and, as a result, too little thought had been put upon securing men who should be, as the phrase goes, "good all-around men." This condition was a common one in fraternity life at the Ohio Wesleyan University at this time. The fraternity life at Delaware had been passing through a terribly trying experience of an anti-fraternity war, in which students and faculty alike participated. It was the last and most furious effort upon the part of those who had long antagonized the fraternity system to kill it, and the pressure put upon fraternities to make proof of their fitness to live was terrific. The stock criticisms upon fraternities had been and are, that the system is subversive of scholarship, develops a clannish spirit, fosters habits of idleness, and undermines character. To meet these criticisms, men had been selected who were of marked ability in the class-room in the double sense in which that word will be understood among Methodists. It is not meant to throw any detraction upon this excellent chapter to cite the fact that in a chapter always below twelve in number by resolution, eight ministers were enrolled during the years that the Grand Chapter remained with Ohio Alpha. The proportion was certainly too large to give the right balance to the chapter.

The work of the Grand Chapter was practically turned over to two strong fellows who were members of the class of 1876, and upon their graduation the same mistake was made in turning control into the hands of two others of the next class. The members of the chapter were either ignored in the conduct of business, or were too indifferent to the interests of the whole fraternity to care what was done, or how. The consequent confusion in the management can be readily understood. When the writer of these lines became a member of the Grand Chapter, upon his initiation

into Ohio Alpha, little or nothing was known of the workings of the fraternity by even the older members, and the custom of letting the two leading officers of the Grand Chapter "run things" still continued. An amusing illustration of how business was done was afforded the Historian by his own experience. He was appointed, with two others, upon a committee to publish a catalogue of the fraternity. The chairman of the committee was a very talented fellow who had been a member of the fraternity for two years, and, perhaps, thought that the time had come for him to be the man of importance. In spite of our best efforts to have some share in the work of compilation or correspondence, looking toward the issuance of the volume, the chairman put us off upon one pretext or another and did what was done all by himself. As an illustration of the skill with which the proof-reading was done, the title page spelled the name of the fraternity, "Phi Kappi Psi." The next Grand Chapter very promptly suppressed the issue and set about preparing another edition. This catalogue is the one bit of fraternity work in which the Historian has had no pride.

The strictures passed upon this Grand Chapter might with propriety be made upon nearly all the chapters acting in this capacity, and for the same reasons, but the criticism upon the system is made specific at this point, because the writer was *quorum pars fui* in 1877-78 of the worst form of government which a live institution could have devised or fostered. He counts it the greatest honor of his long experience to have been one of the committee which constructed the revolutionary government adopted practically without debate and without an amendment, emendation, or correction at the 1886 G. A. C.

The matters which came before the Grand Chapter during this term were of more than ordinary interest, and that

they were not attended to more promptly and managed with more skill was due to causes which the chapter could not control, and for which they were not in full measure responsible. A system which made it impossible for one to remain in office after he was only fairly acquainted with his duties, could do nothing other than breed confusion and incompetency.

The Grand Chapter established several precedents which have had a salutary effect upon fraternity policy. It took high grounds against the granting of charters to institutions in which for any reason the chapters must live *sub rosa*, and it had the courage to deny a charter to a body of petitioners to whom permission had already been granted to establish a chapter, and put the formation of the new organization into the hands of alumni of Phi Kappa Psi who were in the professional departments of the institution, because inquiry developed the fact that the original petitioners were known to be pronouncedly convivial in tastes and conduct. It began the campaign for a song-book, it made the first official effort to secure a fraternity paper, and gave official sanction to the policy of intrusting the affairs of a struggling chapter, temporarily in straits, to loyal alumni of the chapter, pending the resuscitation of the chapter.

This Grand Chapter first chose colors for the fraternity, and lavender and rose-pink was their choice. There seems to have been a previous use of these same colors by Pennsylvania Epsilon, but the committee who made the selection knew nothing of this, which seems to be a striking coincidence.

It made strenuous efforts to meet the demand of the fraternity for an organ by establishing and managing for a little while the *Phi Kappa Psi Quarterly*, the feeble successor of the frail *Phi Kappa Psi Monthly*. It also changed the date

for the G. A. C. from the regular year, 1877, to 1876, because the meeting-place was to be Philadelphia, and the Centennial Exposition bade fair to make the attendance unusually large. A fine example of the general lack of information about American colleges which prevailed at this time, and, for that matter, had prevailed through all our history previously, was afforded in a minute of the Grand Chapter in 1877 to the effect that a charter had been granted to students at the Troy University, Troy, N. Y. Elsewhere, in the minutes of previous years, the correct name of the institution, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, had been used.

From the very transfer of the Grand Chapter to Pennsylvania Theta, friction arose between the ex-Grand Chapter and the Grand Chapter. And this is not to be wondered at. The fact that a bad example in the keeping of accounts had been set by the Pennsylvania Zeta in the closing months of its incumbency as Grand Chapter did not prevent the just complaint of Pennsylvania Theta on the slipshod methods already adverted to.

It seems almost incredible that any body of men, young or old, having the responsibility of handling money not their own, could have been so derelict as the minutes of Pennsylvania Theta, when Grand Chapter, prove their predecessors to have been. It has been asserted, and there is no record of a denial of the charge, that there had been no record made in the book of the Treasurer of the Grand Chapter since 1874, which covers the entire time of the incumbency of Ohio Alpha. This matter was adjudicated after a deal of spirited correspondence, and no vestige of bad feeling remained at the time of the next G. A. C., to which the Grand Chapter threatened to refer the whole question of the financial doings of the ex-Grand Chapter.

The question of raising the necessary money to defray the expense of the Grand Catalogue early engrossed the serious thought of the Grand Chapter, and the whole vexing problem of buying things without money became the burden of the life of this chapter, so unfortunately confronted with some of the most difficult propositions that young collegians could be harassed with. There was an empty treasury, no record of financial accounts, a big bill for printing a book which the fraternity had practically repudiated, and an unfinished contract with the printer of the *Quarterly* to assume—an array of distressing duties which might appal experienced business men.

Difficult as this problem appears, it yet was carried to a successful issue by the devoted Phi Psis of Pennsylvania Theta. There were other issues of importance to settle besides the financial one. It was at this time that the campaign for the securing of a charter for Ohio Delta took place. During the preceding Grand Chapter, a petition had been presented and adversely acted upon. The Ohio Alpha felt the defeat of the proposition very keenly, not only because it had stood sponsor for the petition, but because the great possibilities of the new institution were known by the membership of the chapter at Delaware so well that defeat in the pet project seemed nothing short of a calamity. The original name of the Ohio State University was the Ohio Mechanical and Agricultural College. Visions of stalwart blacksmiths and hayseed farmers arose before the minds of the members of Phi Kappa Psi whenever the project was even suggested. The Historian was at the time the Corresponding Secretary of Ohio Alpha, and as such was in the thick of the struggle for the charter. It seems to him now that he used quarts of ink and reams of paper in his attempts to secure favorable action upon this petition. Failure was not to be endured. The very choice

body of petitioners was by no means to be lost to Phi Kappa Psi. The Ohio Alpha asked the Grand Chapter for permission to initiate the men chosen for the new chapter which was to be. The request was very properly refused. But the Ohio Alpha, following the precedents set by so many predecessors, went ahead with the initiation. Such flagrant violation of authority would be impossible under our present system, but the very nature of the system then in vogue not only made such rebellion possible, but really stimulated it. Ohio Alpha had just been Grand Chapter, and understood far better than the sub-chapters what a farce the attempts of undergraduates to exercise authority over other collegians of like rank was. It knew that it dared to disobey, and it disobeyed. The coveted charter came in a regular way afterward, but no extenuating circumstances are sufficient justification for such conduct upon the part of any chapter. Such and similar violations of authority were too common to make much more than a ripple upon the surface of fraternity life, and the details of this affair are instanced only because the facts are so well known by the Historian, and they illustrate capitally what the old form was capable of producing by way of defiance of authority.

The Grand Chapter continued the practice of permitting men in Princeton to be initiated into other chapters, and in one place granted to Pennsylvania Iota dispensation to take nine men at one time from Princeton into its fold. This practice had been going on for some time, and letters were occasionally written from the so-called Princeton chapter to the other chapters. Finally, the practice was discontinued, the better sense of the members of the fraternity becoming strongly set upon the larger idea that was permeating the college world, that there were enough institutions where Greek-letter societies were

L. F. J. Morris
 W. H. Black
 L. L. J. Adams
 C. S. Fugate
 Dr. A. H. Locke
 James M. Hanger
 J. Cunningham



Gentlemen.

Your request was
 duly received, but on account of the sickness and absence
 of some of the members it did not meet with that prompt
 as it should have done from the Alpha chapter of Phi Psi.
 We regret the delay much, but the excuse we have
 rendered we trust will be deemed sufficient by you.
 We have hurriedly drawn off a rough copy of the
 constitution and the By Laws. The constitution as you
 will perceive by an article in it is to be observed
 faithfully and kept inviolate. No alterations are to be
 made in the constitution without first having received
 our consent.

In conclusion we would say, be careful in the
 admission of members, let your choice be select, as
 numbers is not our aim but men of sound talent
 and the true stamp.

We shall be happy to hear from any of you,
 either individually or collectively at any time
 you may find it convenient to write.

I Believe us

Yours sincere Brothers,

Thomas B. Campbell
 Philbrick
 T. B. Ramsey
 Geo. M. Baxter

AUTOGRAPHS OF FAMOUS PHI PSIS.

Jefferson College
March 22, 1855

Dear Bro. Moore,

Your letter to Brother McBlaster reached us yesterday. The contents of which, has in a great measure tended to remove the Antipathy of the Brothers to the new form of psalm. And although we still prefer the ~~old~~ form. Since we find that your Chapter is in favor of the change. The Majority of ours no longer opposes the new form. As our opposition to it was based principally upon the fact that we thought your Chapter was opposed to it. Though as before remarked we still prefer the old form as being superior both in taste and beauty. We are also in favor of having only one psalm for the order, be it what it may. And consequently are in favor of having one form for the other collected psalms, as we are confident that the one set aside for the Grand Arch Council will never be brought. Owing to the nature of the letter written you private

likely a few days since, we deemed it advisable, since the receipt of your last. To drop you a few lines by way of explanation hoping that you will recognize some of the brothers of either Chapter of the fact of our having written to you. we remain in the bonds of P. K. V.

Lynd Chapman
S. S. Murray
Thos. A. Campbell.

AUTOGRAPHS OF FAMOUS PHI PSIS.

welcome, to afford a sufficient field for exploitation of the system.

During this term of the Grand Chapter we find the first official reference to a fraternity history, under date of November 13th, 1879. A new effort was being made, too, for a fraternity journal, and the publication of *The Shield* was commended, but with its experience of the *Quarterly* fresh in mind, the Grand Chapter was not willing to assume any new responsibilities, and that devoted pair, Smith and Kendall, bore the burden alone for several years, until their zeal and courage aroused the latent powers of the fraternity to a sense of its duty to its membership.

The growing dissatisfaction with the flat-faced and awkwardly-shaped pins finds expression at this time, and this Grand Chapter made the entering wedge of criticism which brought a change to more tasteful and more progressive jewelers.

The most important matter, perhaps, which came before this Grand Chapter was the proposition of Theta Nu Epsilon to unite its fortunes with those of Phi Kappa Psi. The matter received such attention as it deserved and was strongly negatived.

The District of Columbia Alpha signalized its advent into the position of Grand Chapter by unusual activity in extension. During the first three months of its incumbency there were no fewer than eight propositions for establishing new chapters. Fortunately for the fraternity, few of these met with favor, and in the end only one of them succeeded in running the gauntlet of the chapters, New York Delta. This activity soon gave place to a lethargy so profound that complaints of the failure of the Grand Chapter to answer even ordinary routine correspondence became loud throughout the fraternity. It is impossible to gather from any records what was done by the Grand Chapter after

the first year of its career, for there are no minutes of meetings held after January 7th, 1882. The Corresponding Secretary had had appropriations of \$25 twice for his services the first year, yet there is little evidence of activity upon his part, and had it not been for "Bob" Murray, of blessed memory, the work of the fraternity would have come to a standstill.

This great soul, although suffering intensely from the disease from which he ultimately died, did the work of two men, in fact, was for some months all of the Grand Chapter which was active. Nothing can be recorded of the work of the Grand Chapter for the two years from January, 1882, until the authority was transferred to Pennsylvania Epsilon in January, 1884, because there are no minutes of transactions covering that time, but from the very careful record which Bro. Murray kept of his correspondence, the routine business which regularly came before the Grand Chapter he attended to as best he could between the press of his profession and the spells of invalidism to which he was increasingly subject.

To a weary traveler, trudging through dusty byways of an August afternoon, the sight of purling brooks and cool stretches of shaded river road are not more welcome than the full, accurate, and complete records of the Pennsylvania Epsilon are to a tired chronicler, after gazing at the desert pages of an empty minute-book, or after a well-nigh interminable search through letters and fugitive papers for bits of history. The new Grand Chapter took up the duties of its office with vigor. It received the delegate who was to transfer the authority to it upon the 15th of January, 1884. Officers were elected and installed upon the same evening, and on January 18th, the Grand Chapter met for the transaction of business and dispatched it like veterans. A number of petitions for the establishment of new chapters

were received and disposed of promptly, for the most part, by simple motion, the Grand Chapter refused to submit them to the chapters. At this first meeting provision was made for the payment of the perennial catalogue debt, the matter of a new jeweler was acted upon, and the annual report was authorized. At a meeting held very soon thereafter, the President of the Grand Chapter was authorized to proceed to Washington to secure the archives of the Grand Chapter, which, it seems, the ex-Grand Chapter had not yet turned over. At a meeting held two weeks later, the information was noted that as "all of the archives but the *minute-book and the Treasurer's book* had been received," the trip of search was not needed.

At this time a strong agitation was passing through the fraternity world, looking toward a larger view of inter-fraternity relationship, and in favor of comity rather than enmity. As might have been expected, Phi Kappa Psi joined heartily in the movement, and three delegates were appointed. They afterward took an active part in the first (and last) Pan-Hellenic Council. During the first year of the Grand Chapter at Gettysburg, petitions were presented for charters from five sets of petitioners. Of these, two were granted, one being to a number of alumni in the city of Wooster, Ohio, for a graduate chapter, to be known as Ohio Epsilon, and the other to a body of students at Syracuse University, to whom a charter had been granted in 1871, but without resulting in the establishment of the chapter. In 1883, another graduate chapter was provided for in Columbus, Ohio, which was also called Ohio Epsilon. Edicts of the G. A. C. for 1878 and 1883 authorized Indiana Delta, at Attica, Ind., and Missouri Beta, at Kansas City.

This Grand Chapter established the precedent, since made a part of our organic law, that a body of petitioners, in addition to paying the expense incident to the establishment

of a chapter, must pay a fee. One item in a minute of the meeting of the Grand Chapter held a few weeks later in the year, seems, in the light of the facts detailed above of the dereliction of District of Columbia Alpha when Grand Chapter, a trifle ironical. It reports the chapter at Columbian to be in a flourishing condition.

As an earnest of their zeal for Phi Kappa Psi, it may be cited that about the middle of the first year of this Grand Chapter, the two remaining brothers in New York Delta, discouraged and out of conceit with fraternity life, offered to surrender their charter. Instead of granting the request, the Grand Chapter set to work to investigate the conditions reported, on its own account, with the result that the chapter was saved to Phi Kappa Psi, and had a vigorous life for some time thereafter.

Perhaps the best evidence of vigor was shown in the liquidation of the Grand Catalogue debt. This debt had been contracted during the incumbency of Pennsylvania Theta, and no effort had been made apparently by the previous Grand Chapter looking toward the payment of it. Only about one-fifth of the cost of the publication had been met by Pennsylvania Theta when Grand Chapter, and the old obligation hung like a pall over the heads of the devoted brothers who made up the Pennsylvania Epsilon Chapter. What a devoted pair Gotwald and Brenner were! To them, more than to any other two men of their day, the financial honor of Phi Kappa Psi is due. Through the persistence and loyalty of these and other brothers of the chapter, the horror of debt was at last removed.

The Grand Chapter set still further the stamp of official disapproval upon irregular initiations by refusing permission to Pennsylvania Gamma to take in students at Pennsylvania State College, from which institution petitions had been presented several times for the granting of a charter.

The perennial panic over exposés came before the Grand Chapter, and after full discussion of the ways and means of quieting the needless fears of the troubled brothers, the whole matter was ignored, and none of the radical plans for relief from liars and perjurers were indorsed. The South Carolina Alpha, which had for some years been inactive, was revived during this term, as was also New York Alpha, Iowa Alpha, and Iowa Gamma. Another anomalous chapter was created similar to the lately organized Ohio Epsilon, to be called the District of Columbia Beta. These chapters were in reality alumni associations, and had less vitality than many of these ephemeral institutions.

Thus, we are brought up to the famous G. A. C. of May, 1886, a special gathering called to take action upon the anticipated new constitution authorized by the Columbus G. A. C. of 1885. Reference has been made to this gathering elsewhere, and a full account of its work will be given in the next chapter. It remains to say, only, that the new instrument made such short work of the old forms and customs that the minute-book of the Grand Chapter has not so much as a single line in it to explain its sudden and complete loss of identity.

Le roi est mort; vive le roi!

CHAPTER FOUR.

GRAND ARCH COUNCILS AND REUNIONS.

EARLY in our history, the value of mutual interchange of ideas was recognized. The founders of our fraternity, while men of large sympathies and keen intellects, did not arrogate to themselves the wisdom of the ages, and consequently were ever ready for criticism and suggestion from those whom they chose to assist them in forming a new college secret society. The minute books of the earliest chapters show that the original constitution framed by the founders was merely a rough draft of a government which was added to, amended, and altered in the freest fashion during the first few years of the existence of Phi Kappa Psi, and served a beneficent purpose chiefly in becoming the basis for intelligent discussion of what should be the aims, purposes, and ambitions of the members.

One thing must be ever borne in mind, and that is the fact adverted to in the first chapter of this history, that Phi Kappa Psi made a narrow escape from going down in history as one of the many local societies which have broken the ground in desirable institutions for the entrance of older and more famous associations. The first effort in the direction of extension, Union College, was a failure, although the founder of our fraternity matriculated there with the avowed purpose of advancing the interests of Phi Kappa Psi. Failing in his avowed purpose, he turned his thought to a new institution for his professional training, and there at the University of Virginia he established the very first branch of the new society, which a year and a half before he had so auspiciously founded in old Jefferson College.

While a good deal of discussion for extension had gone on little was accomplished in that direction for several years. There was really no need for any gathering of delegates from the two chapters in existence during the first three years of the fraternity history, and yet thus early we find the sentiment strong for coöperation in general convention. In 1854 Charles Moore wrote from his Virginia chapter urging a gathering which he called a Grand Arch Council. The Pennsylvania Alpha discussed the matter fully and came to the conclusion that the expense was too great for such a conference, when the business to be done was taken into account, and made the counter-proposal that the revision of the constitution, which was the chief object under discussion, might be carried on by correspondence. This was done, and so the first G. A. C. in Phi Kappa Psi was not held until August, 1855.

The interest of the fraternity in the meeting of the Grand Arch Council was and is based upon sound governmental ideas, and is therefore perennial. It is and always has been the most popular gathering in the fraternity, and for the very reason that it is a meeting of representatives of equals assuming no authority other than that which inheres in legislative bodies made up on democratic principles. Nothing in it smacks of oligarchy, nothing is said or done in which all may not have the fullest share. It has seldom been disgraced by schemes or riven by cliques. Such rivalry as exists in it, is rather a generous emulation to further the interests of Phi Kappa Psi; and while in the heat of debate sharp things are sometimes said, these are no more harmful than the heat lightning which plays along the summer horizon, making the atmosphere better for human lungs and the temperature more tolerable.

Once the seductive blandishments of Delta Phi were gone, Phi Kappa Psi made a vigorous life of its own, so that

when the time came for a gathering of chapters in Grand Arch Council, there were five chapters in the fraternity—Pennsylvania Alpha, Beta, and Gamma, and Virginia Alpha and Beta. The G. A. C. was called during the year 1854, but delegates were not chosen until in the spring of 1855. Upon the testimony of "An Old Boy's Recollections," the Historian had originally set the place and date of the first G. A. C. as being in the summer of 1855 at Washington, D. C., but later testimony from four of the "old boys," together with an implication of the minutes of Virginia Alpha, caused a change in the text to Canonsburg. The very positive testimony of "An Old Boy's Recollections" quite staggered the writer, and he made another and more strenuous effort to get into correspondence with Bro. Keady, which was finally successful. After several letters had passed and the question had been discussed from all its points, Bro. Keady reasserted with convincing logic that the first-named place was indeed historically accurate, and thus the statement was made as found in Chapter I.

Of this first Grand Arch Council little is known, and according to the testimony of Bro. Keady there was nothing to know except that the few delegates were of a decidedly convivial character and played the game of Carolina Governor to perfection. There was no business done and therefore no record made. Of the work intended and the work delegated, a full account is given elsewhere.

The following are the Grand Arch Councils held with the time and place and presiding officer :

August, 1855, Washington, D. C., Jas. W. Morgan ;
August, 1856, Canonsburg, Pa., James W. Morgan ;
August, 1858, Washington, D. C., W. C. Falconer ;
August, 1860, Washington, D. C., John L. Massie ;
August, 1865, Pittsburg, Pa., M. C. Herman ;
August, 1868, Cincinnati, Ohio, C. E. Merritt ;

August, 1871, Wheeling, W. Va., A. C. Reinoehl;
 August, 1874, Columbus, Ohio, Jerome Lee;
 July, 1876, Philadelphia, Pa., A. A. Leiser;
 August, 1878, Indianapolis, Ind., J. K. Bogert;
 February, 1880, Washington, D. C., M. C. Herman;
 February, 1883, Pittsburg, Pa., Martin Bell;
 February, 1885, Columbus, Ohio, Geo. D. Gotwald;
 May, 1886, Indianapolis, Ind., Gerry C. Mars;
 April, 1888, Washington, D. C., F. H. Hodder;
 April, 1890, Chicago, Ill., L. V. Buskirk;
 April, 1892, Cincinnati, Ohio, Robins S. Mott;
 April, 1894, New York, N. Y., W. M. Thatcher;
 April, 1896, Cleveland, Ohio, W. C. Wilson;
 April, 1898, Philadelphia, Pa., W. C. Sproul;
 April, 1900, Columbus, Ohio, George Smart.

Fortunately for Phi Kappa Psi, among the invaluable material coming into the hands of the Historian from his visit to Judge Moore in November of 1900, are the original minutes of the second G. A. C. in the handwriting of Thomas C. Campbell, the Recording Secretary of the meeting. Under date of August 8th, 1856, he writes:—

"The G. A. C. convened last Monday morning and closed at five o'clock this morning, having sat up all night. There were delegates present from every chapter in the fraternity. The following is the roll:

"George H. Kennedy, Thomas C. Campbell, delegates from Pennsylvania Alpha; James P. Hassler, Odell J. Long, delegates from Pennsylvania Beta; Lewis K. Evans, delegate from Pennsylvania Gamma; F. P. Fitzwilliams, J. F. Magill, delegates from Pennsylvania Delta; Adam Hoy, delegate from Pennsylvania Epsilon; James W. Morgan, S. M'D. Reed, delegates from Virginia Alpha; Charles A. Ballou, delegate from Virginia Beta; J. B. M'Phail, delegate from Virginia Gamma.

"The G. A. C. sat for five days and produced a splendid constitution for subordinate chapters, the Grand Chapter and the Grand Arch Council, and a complete set of forms and ceremonies. These all comprise about forty pages and are called the Grand Book of Constitutions.

"We have established two degrees in the fraternity called the degrees of Socrates and Plato. * * * We made a new and beautiful ceremony with new grips and pass-words. We initiated a brother into both these degrees before the G. A. C., and the Council seemed well pleased. Upon motion of Bro. Kennedy, the Grand Chapter was established until 1861 at the University of Virginia. We have in the new constitution centered a great deal of power in G. C. (Our chapter has been heartily sick and tired of having the G. C. here, as it is an immense bore and the Virginia Alpha will soon tire of it, I think.)

"We established a Grand Treasury. Every brother in the fraternity is required to pay to the G. C. \$1.00 per annum to defray the expenses of the G. C. and the fraternity. An excellent idea. We gave the making of badges to another jeweler, who will not impose upon us as ——— has done. No change was made in the pin.

"We worked five days at the rate of fifteen hours a day and have put business through. I do not think there will be any need for change in the laws and ceremonies for twenty years, at least. (Prophetic soul! In exactly thirty years the second epoch-making G. A. C. was held, to which we owe our present form of government.—HISTORIAN.) The constitution we have adopted is far superior to that miserable trash we have had heretofore.

"The following were the officers of the G. A. C.:—

"J. W. Morgan, President;

"T. C. Campbell, Recording Secretary;

"G. H. Kennedy,
"S. M'D. Reed,
"Charles A. Ballou, } Assistant Secretaries."

Some very interesting side-light upon this G. A. C. is afforded in the comments of the chief author of the new constitution and ceremonies—Samuel Jack Niccolls. The following is in answer to questions propounded to him regarding this famous G. A. C. :—

"There were representatives present from the University of Virginia and from all of the Pennsylvania chapters. A member from the chapter of the University of Virginia presided. I cannot now definitely recall his name. (It was a Mr. Morgan.) He was a remarkably fine looking fellow and his appearance made quite a sensation in Canonsburg. The meeting was held in the room above John Brown's confectionery and ice cream saloon. It was there that the change in the constitution was made by which the degrees of Socrates and Plato were established. The constitution at that time, with the proposed degrees, was prepared by myself. The original initiation ceremony, which had been simple, was also changed into a more ceremonial one. We had an amusing time in testing the newly-established ritual. The machinery for making the room alternately light and dark was of a very primitive character. In order to conceal the light at a certain period in the ceremonies, one of our members took an old blacking box, in which there was still a remnant of Mason's blacking. The heat from the lamp soon produced a smoke from the burning blacking which was certainly not a sweet odor of grateful incense. Charley McHenry, in his desire to relieve the situation, went to remove the blacking box which by this time was nearly in a white heat. In some way it stuck fast to his fingers, and we heard a number of words which were not designed to accompany the ceremony, and which were

more emphatic than impressive. The two degrees were designed to give greater security to the secrets of the order. They were abolished at a G. A. C. about three years later. I cannot say how far they were used in the different chapters."

While the rest of the replies of Dr. Niccolls are in no way related to this meeting of the G. A. C., it will interest the readers of this history to learn at this place his impressions of the founders:—

"Letherman, while not a brilliant scholar, was very much of a gentleman in his manners, and was very popular among his fellow-students. His father was a very distinguished physician, and stood high socially in the community. Letterman, or as the name was originally, Letherman, showed his social culture in all of his manners. His elder brother was Surgeon-General of the United States Army. Letherman sympathized with the South during the Civil War. The last time I met him was in Boston, where he was arranging for the establishment of some reduction works for copper ores to be used for the benefit of the Confederate army. He told me how he had come across the border, and how he expected to get back again to the heart of the Confederates. Moore was a Virginian by birth, a man of great versatility, and more than ordinarily gifted. He did not finish his course at Jefferson College. During the senior year he went to Union College, New York, and was graduated there. Letherman was tall, at least six feet in height, while Moore was rather under size. I think it would be well if a history could be secured which would give impressions and reminiscences of those early times."

In answer to similar inquiries made of another of the "old boys," the Hon. J. E. M'Pherran, of Sterling, Ill., writes as follows:—

"I attended the G. A. C. held in Canonsburg, Pa., in 1856.

The purpose of the Council was submitting for approval a new ritual and work for the order and to do any other business that appertained to the good of the order. Samuel J. Niccolls, now a D. D. of St. Louis, Mo., and your humble servant, prepared this ritual and work and submitted them to the Council for approval. It was highly elaborate and very learned! as young 'kids' would be likely to make it. And yet it had sufficient merit to last down to the present time, at least in essential matters, for the working purposes of the order. * * * When I became a member of Phi Kappa Psi there were not a dozen men in all, and those resident in college could easily gather around a student lamp and read by its light. * * * I have no photographs of the boys; for when we separated in '57, like Burns' twa dogs we 'resolved to meet some ither day,' but the Civil War so disturbed the country that such resolutions were quite forgotten. Since '57, I have met but few of the brothers and have long felt quite out of the current. A new race has come who do not know or care much for those who in the early days strove so earnestly for the advancement of the fraternity. It would seem maudlin to tell how tenderly I feel toward the early brothers with whom I dwelt for three years. We had a chapter room fitted up expressly for us. We did not live in it, but we stayed around and about it as an object of veneration. To some it seemed a silly piece of business; but I did not think so then, or now. The boys will ever be to me as they were in the day-spring of our fancies, when 'we were first acquaint.' Reverting to the G. A. C. held in Canonsburg, I recall Bro. Morgan from the University of Virginia, Bro. M'Phail, from Hampden-Sidney, and Bro. Hoy, from Pennsylvania College. I do not think of the names of the others, but know that there were others. * * * I have not the time nor the talent to so sketch the personal history of

the early members as to make it interesting to those of the present day. The early members are so few and those who do remain so benumbed with the infirmities of years that little interest in them could be awakened by such an attempt."

Hon. A. B. Robinson, of Marysville, Ohio, writes:—"The only G. A. C. of which I have any personal knowledge was held in Canonsburg, in 1856, at our usual assembly room. A common student's room, 15 by 15, was ample for all purposes, and was on the second floor of a building opposite the Old Seminary on College Hill Street."

It is significant that the purpose for which the new degrees, Socrates and Plato, were established failed of its design, for at the next G. A. C. in 1858, the constitution was again overhauled and the new degrees had short shrift. However, the decree for the abolishment of the degrees did not carry with it the power of enforcement, for as late as January, 1861, Virginia Delta was still conferring both degrees.

This third G. A. C., although iconoclastic in its spirit, did some very acceptable constructive work. It made a constitution and ritual which commended themselves warmly to the chapters if one may judge by comments in letters of members to each other and the fugitive references to the gathering in the minute books of the old chapters. Although the "pious example" of Pennsylvania Alpha in the establishment of a paper as an outlet for the literary ambitions of the members had been imitated in several chapters, the faithful record made by the parent chapter of its doings on the occasion of each recurring anniversary, had not been so closely followed. In this G. A. C. the most significant action was the authorization of a history of the fraternity. No further reference has been found to this very interesting matter, although diligent search has been made to learn if any movement toward carrying the project to a successful issue had resulted from the action of the G. A. C. In the elder day

no doubt the enthusiastic delegates thought that the thing would do itself, much as some later Phi Psis have apparently thought. In the earlier time there was neither money nor man to do this work. Perhaps the only man in the fraternity fitted by taste and temperament for it, Tom Campbell, was still smarting under the rigorous treatment he had received for a technical violation of the constitution, and, although he had been restored to membership in the fraternity and his old chapter, the memory of his suspension was too recent for him to undertake this task. The G. A. C. of 1858 also ratified the choice of the G. C. of Bailey, Banks & Biddle as fraternity jewelers. This change of jewelers was a source of real friction among the chapters. As elsewhere intimated, the Pennsylvania Alpha still arrogated to itself certain privileges in the procurement of pins, a right tacitly yielded to it for a while, but openly resented at this time. Pennsylvania Alpha strenuously held to a contract made with Mr. Wilson, of Pittsburg, and did not gracefully acquiesce in the action of the G. C., even when reinforced by the G. A. C. After several months of spirited correspondence, the matter was amicably adjusted, and the Philadelphia firm entered upon its long career of manufacturing and selling Phi Kappa Psi jewelry.

Of the fourth G. A. C., we have a very interesting account from the pen of Thos. H. Johnson, delegate from Pennsylvania Alpha. In speaking of this meeting, Bro. Johnson makes the common mistake which for so long a time caused the records of the fraternity to be misleading, of calling this gathering the third G. A. C. It has been clearly shown that at least three meetings of delegates from the chapters had met before this time. Perhaps the early members of the fraternity agreed to call the first meeting "no heat" because of the futile attempts of the gathering to do anything good or bad which would leave a mark upon the fraternity life; but

the testimony both of living participants and of contemporaneous records is too accurate and specific to admit of any other conclusion than the one here arrived at.

From the very readable account of Bro. Johnson, we learn that the meeting began upon the 15th of August, 1860, and closed on the 16th at midnight. The delegation from Virginia Delta seemed to have taken the fancy of Bro. J., for he says of them: "Of those present we would especially notice the delegation from Virginia Delta. Although this chapter is still young, it has entered upon the work of fraternity life with a spirit and zeal which might shame even the Alpha chapter of Pennsylvania, although she boasts herself the mother chapter. Eager to do its work in this meeting as in everything else, its representatives were there among the first and with the full constitutional quota."

The necessary quorum was not present until the afternoon of the 15th, but when business was begun, it went with a rush. The following were the officers: John L. Massie, Virginia Alpha; J. E. Edmunds, Pennsylvania Delta; Thomas J. M'Cants, Pennsylvania Zeta; R. S. Shreve, Pennsylvania Zeta; Henry M. Paine, Tennessee Alpha. Eleven chapters were represented, only two being without delegates present—Pennsylvania Epsilon and Tennessee Beta.

The badge question was still the source of friction, and the first work of the Council was to legislate the skeleton pin out of legal standing and to prescribe definitely the form and style of the official jewel. It gave the symbolism of the pin its final form and instilled into the minds of those present a very profound respect for it in the uses to which it was to be put. It is greatly to the discredit of Phi Kappa Psi that the prohibitions then established, have been of necessity repeated so often since. The main purpose of the gathering was constitution tinkering, but a number of minor questions were first settled before the "order of the day" held the



Cum gratia, Monday 7 P.M. Second July 11/432

Dearest Brother Charles-

I wrote you last June 20th since then I have not received a line from you - what has become of you? where are you? I write this as a particularly private letter, which you must not mention to the association or any person that I told you what is in it, you must if any of them mention it to you pretend that it is all news to you and that you never heard it before. My reasons for doing so are that I mentioned to the association about writing you on the subject and they said it was of no use as it would be told to you soon - now remember not to say that I told you -

Yrs: sincerely in Fellowship.
Thomas C. Campbell

Office No 210 S. 13th St,
Philadelphia
Sunday March 9-1861

Dear Chauncy

This is a very dull day indeed cold
& chilly - all looks gloom - This week will be the
great week in the history of our country
upon it depends peace or war. The news this
morning papers look very much like war
and as Chase is the Master Spirit in the
Cabinet you can judge of the policy to be
followed.

Yours in haste
Willie H. Setteman

floor. Of these, the one at this time of most moment was that raised by Pennsylvania Delta. Inquiry was made as to whether a brother not in actual attendance at college but remaining in the vicinity of his chapter, could still have a voice and vote in the deliberations of the chapter. It was determined that a brother who discharged the duties of a regular member was fully entitled to an equal share in the deliberations of the chapter.

No lack of confidence was expressed in the stability of the work undertaken, for this account assures us that "we were able at length to present to the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity a constitution which will prove satisfactory to all concerned." In striking contrast with the first G. A. C., which also met in the Capital City and which has been so graphically described by Bro. Keady in Chapter Two, this delegate assures us that "the predominant spirit appeared to be a desire to do the work for which they were sent. The work was at last accomplished and at twelve o'clock on the night of the 16th of August, the third (*fourth*) G. A. C. of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity was declared adjourned."

The custom of having photographs of the delegates taken was inaugurated at this G. A. C., but the delays incident to taking pictures in the primitive days of the art, compelled the project to be abandoned.

The G. A. C., as almost every other fraternity activity, was suspended during the frightful days of the Civil War and the next gathering was not held until 1865. Of this meeting there is extant no record and a very small body of truth as to its work can be gathered, in the absence of anything official. The presiding officer was that grand Phi Psi, Judge Herman, who was four times a delegate and twice the presiding officer at the G. A. C. of Phi Kappa Psi. The work of reconstructing the fraternity engaged the entire time of the delegates, as well it might. Up to the beginning of the

war, Phi Kappa Psi numbered seventeen chapters; of this number, nine were located in distinctly southern institutions. The life of all of these chapters ceased during the struggle of the North and South and with two of them, Tennessee Alpha and Mississippi Beta, the time for renewed activity never came. Of the nine suspended chapters, only three had vitality sufficient to reorganize immediately upon the reopening of their institutions after the cessation of hostilities. Of the remaining four chapters, reorganization was delayed even until as late as 1881.

This G. A. C. was indeed an anxious one. Not only was the budding organization deprived of more than half its strength, but the surviving chapters were badly demoralized. Of the ten living chapters at the time of the meeting, only three were of the sort that had knowledge of the traditions of the fraternity, that very life blood of a brotherhood. These were Pennsylvania Alpha, Pennsylvania Beta, and Pennsylvania Gamma. To make matters worse, if that were possible, Pennsylvania Alpha was about dead through the changes in college relations which had abolished Pennsylvania Delta, and the change in the head of the reorganized institutions, known hereafter as Washington and Jefferson, the new president being a bitter foe of college fraternities. The life of the parent chapter of Phi Kappa Psi was hazardous in the extreme for the next three years, and finally, in 1868, the unequal struggle was given over and Pennsylvania Alpha waited for more auspicious times.

There were but six chapters represented in this gathering, and it is not surprising that the delegates had little faith in the survival of the tottering organization, but the general demoralization of all college fraternities, and a new spirit of liberal treatment of them by college faculties, served to inspire a sturdy courage into the well-nigh discomfited Greeks. It was a trifle absurd for a college professor to call before him

a bearded man with a hard-won title of colonel or major and lecture him upon his college associations. All of the colleges, both in the North and the South were filled with strong men, immediately after the Civil War, who in the crucible of battle had had the dross of boyishness all refined away. What the heroes of battle wished for in college life, they got or took, and so it happened that what seemed almost like irreparable injury was in the end a most beneficent aid to life. The growth of all college fraternities in the late '60's was phenomenal, and Phi Kappa Psi shared in the general prosperity.

The G. A. C. of 1865 made no effort at tinkering the constitution or ritual and in this respect it is unique. It looked the field over, counted with care the elements of real strength that were at call and then addressed itself to the question of extension. In this work it was successful and before the meeting of the next G. A. C. there were added to the fraternity, five new chapters.

The G. A. C. of 1868, held in Cincinnati, in August, was a memorable occasion. The rancor of civil war had in a considerable measure died away, the southern chapters which had been destroyed by the war had in five instances been revived and the attendance from these rather remote chapters was good. The central position of the Queen City had brought a fine representation from the chapters of the North and a genuine "era of good feeling" followed.

The officers of this G. A. C. in their order were:—

- C. E. Merritt, Ohio Alpha;
- H. C. Allen, Indiana Alpha;
- W. W. Estil, Virginia Beta;
- H. L. Bowman, Pennsylvania Zeta;
- F. W. Allen, Virginia Delta;
- W. G. Pendleton, Virginia Delta;
- F. B. Bostwick, Pennsylvania Beta;
- O. J. M'Lean, Tennessee Beta.

It will be noted that of the eight officers named, half were from the South. The fraternity at this time numbered twenty-one chapters only six of which were in the South. It is plain to see that in the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity there was a very noticeable effort to restore that community of interest in which no sectional prejudice shall find expression.

This was a convention of constitutional revision, and at its close the most solemn promises were made to observe all the new rules, regulations, and edicts without mental reservation. It kept a loyal Phi Psi guessing in that elder day to ascertain what he was to obey. The G. A. C. took a good strong position upon the dereliction of the G. C. and the failure of the chapters to support it properly, which must have made the delegates feel "it is to laugh," when the G. C., just finishing its term of office had been for years a source of well-grounded complaint and indeed was so lacking itself in attention to duty, that it left no record of its acts in any form although it had had a good example set to it in that particular by at least two, if not all, of its predecessors.

The G. A. C. also took advanced standing upon the question of "horse-play" in initiations. It positively and unequivocally forbade any ceremonies which lacked either in dignity or solemnity. For a number of years the effect of this action was clearly seen in the work of the chapters, until a Pharaoh of fun arose "who knew not Joseph," and many a young collegian was taught to believe by his experience of initiation into a Greek-letter society that what was intended for a solemn ceremony was the source and occasion of merriment, not always innocent and sometimes dangerous. There came at last, within very recent years indeed, a strong reaction in the direction of "decency and order," but not until some very severe lessons had been administered to the thoughtlessly cruel youth who vied with each other to take

out upon the other fellow who should come after all the finely planned and neatly executed schemes for fun of which he had recently been the victim. It is a source of grief to all true friends of Greek-letter societies that the custom is not yet entirely extinct of making sport out of one of the most momentous events of a youth's life. The G. A. C. of 1868 took still higher grounds, for it prescribed a religious form of ceremony to be used at all meetings, a step which was hardly justified, but which fit in very closely with the life and habits of that generation of Phi Psis.

The next G. A. C. was held in the city of Wheeling, W. Va., in August of 1871. It came at the end of the great era of expansion. Since the adjournment of the G. A. C. of 1868, no fewer than nine new chapters had been established, a record without a parallel in Phi Kappa Psi. In the early years there had been great activity in granting charters, most of which resulted in nothing, and in 1855 there had been six chapters added to the faithful two Alphas of Pennsylvania and Virginia, but to establish nine chapters in three years was a feat of rapid growth indeed. It is a melancholy comment upon this new movement that only three of the chapters formed during these years of apparently vigorous life, are now active. A few of the nine, after a useful life, were compelled to succumb to hostile conditions entirely beyond their control, such as happened to Ohio Gamma when the very rapid decadence of the college in which it was located, brought the voluntary surrender of its charter. There were others, however, that were never vigorous and ought not to have been established. Phi Kappa Psi has traveled a long road to learn a few lessons of ordinary prudence, but has apparently now learned them, some think, indeed, too well.

These were the officers of the Wheeling G. A. C. :—

A. C. Reinoehl, Pennsylvania Eta ;

Martin Bell, Jr., Pennsylvania Gamma;

W. E. M'Cord, Indiana Beta;

A. R. Townsend, New York Alpha;

A. L. Brooks, Ohio Beta;

H. W. List, Virginia Delta;

W. C. Alexander, Pennsylvania Theta;

C. Wysong, Indiana Alpha.

The G. A. C. of 1871 labored with the problem of mock initiations quite as vigorously as its predecessor and with more reason. The dignity and decorum incident to the life of the members of chapters, made up at least in part of veterans of the Civil War, had by this time worn away, and in the reaction from the restraints effected by the once military heroes, actions were countenanced in chapter initiations which well drew another note of alarm from the supreme body of Phi Kappa Psi. The sudden growth of the fraternity had entailed upon the chapters a much increased correspondence which was so burdensome that among the careless it was little practiced. The strongest appeals were made at this meeting for a revival of the old vigor of inter-chapter communication which had so strongly characterized the days of Campbell, of Pennsylvania Alpha, and Morgan, of Virginia Alpha. The vital need of a better method of inter-communication was keenly felt, but the ways and means of accomplishing this did not clearly appear until a few years later. Another need of the fraternity came in for a good share of attention, and that was the desirability of looking after the out-of-school Phi Psis who were living here and there in large centers of population. This G. A. C. made the first strong effort toward enlisting the support and sympathy of the alumni and paved the way for the subsequent establishment of alumni chapters, later called associations and clubs.

The future of Phi Kappa Psi was assured when the

G. A. C. of 1874 met in Columbus, Ohio, and the newer life of which the present generation of Phi Kappa Psi has been the opulent inheritor was reddening in the east. Several of the great questions of fraternity policy which have been happily settled, were outlined at this meeting and the agitation begun which brought the desired results within the next decade. Among these questions were the annual letter from the chapter to its alumni, the putting of the fraternity finances upon a sound basis, and the gathering of accurate statistics of the under-graduate membership.

The officers of the Columbus G. A. C. of 1874 were:—

Jerome Lee, Pennsylvania Alpha;

W. C. Gross, Pennsylvania Zeta;

J. C. Jackson, Ohio Alpha;

E. T. Williams, Virginia Delta;

J. R. Letcher, Missouri Alpha;

J. H. Rabbitts, Ohio Gamma;

C. E. Hills, Indiana Gamma;

A. G. M'Coy, Illinois Gamma.

The struggle for a sound financial system in Phi Kappa Psi was a long and painful one. There were many elements in conflict in working out the solution. In the days of its weakness, Phi Kappa Psi had sought chapters wherever they could be firmly established, and sometimes failed to secure even a solid standing at the very beginning of the chapter life. In the rapid growth of the fraternity, numbers were of more consequence than wealth or social standing in the choice of men for membership. It soon came to be regarded in Phi Kappa Psi a virtue to be poor and the spirit of excessive economy, before long, entered into all the fraternity life. If the G. C. bought a minute book and failed to notify the chapters of that important fact, there was criticism. In a very brief time the criticisms upon the G. C. for their efforts to raise the meager amounts needed to run the

fraternity, became so loud that that body was often in despair. To a man working his way through college, there seemed no good reason why he should pay even so small an annual tax as \$1 for the support of the general fraternity, and he very often refused to do so. It is a glory to our loved order and to many others of like character, that her most distinguished sons are the children of poverty, but it is very doubtful whether these same noble Phi Psis feel that their success as fraternity men was because of poverty; rather do they rejoice that the social instinct which took them into Phi Kappa Psi was strong enough to call them to greater sacrifices that they might enjoy in the Greek-letter society the pleasures of refined and congenial companionship. A strong feeling for a parsimonious economy grew out of this false conception of the uses of poverty and the relation of a man poor in purse to the social life of his college, and it was not long before the G. C. found itself almost unable to "raise the wind." The matters involved in fraternity finances commanded the serious thought of the delegates, and much of the time of the Council was devoted to a review of the conditions which prevailed and to plans for relieving the situation. A decision was finally reached and a stringent penalty provided for in the constitution, for future dereliction upon the part of the chapters in paying general fraternity expenses. A provision was made for the collection of the tax in monthly installments, but this provision fell down of its own weight and was never seriously enforced.

The pirating of badges came in for a good share of attention. The practice had begun or rather had grown formidable enough to deserve notice, of chapters in the vicinity of manufacturing jewelers, to procure pins wherever it suited their fancy and to modify the design and character of the jewel to suit individual taste. The practice was strongly

condemned by the Council, but the revolt against the established jewelers was too formidable to be "edicted" away and the custom continued for some years. The variety and contrariety of Phi Psi badges was ludicrous during the next decade, and to a refined taste was absurd.

A fine-spirited appeal was made to the chapters to get into touch with their alumni and in this appeal the annual alumni letter was inaugurated. It is true that the progress was slow in adding this feature to our fraternity system, but it was sure, and that which the most loyal and vigorous chapters were glad to have suggested to them, the more careless after a while found themselves compelled to do by the pressure of public opinion.

Under the three-year rule for holding G. A. C.'s inaugurated in 1865, the next meeting should have been held in 1877, but the strong tide of travel which was expected to turn toward Philadelphia during the holding of the Centennial Exposition in 1876, led the G. C. to exhort the chapters for a change of time. Thus it happened that the Centennial year became the rallying time and the date of a constitutional change in frequency of G. A. C.'s. There was a strong sentiment for annual meetings and an equally conservative prejudice for the old way, which after all was not the way of the fathers, and we note the anomalous dates of 1878, 1880, 1883, 1885, 1886, before the new way became established.

In point of numbers the G. A. C. of 1876 was a record-breaker, and for the reason suggested above—rates upon the railways were low and interest in the first great display of American genius was very great. The writer is an old convention-goer, and has retained a large part of his boyish enthusiasms, but he never expects to see a gathering as wild for Phi Psi interests as this Centennial year G. A. C. was reported to be. His early college experiences were with the

men who had been present as delegates and visitors to this gathering, and these never wearied of relating their experiences, which sometimes were rehearsed *ad nauseam* to the fellows who had not been privileged to go. The date of this meeting was July 12-14, 1876.

The G. A. C. of 1876 was officered as follows:—

A. A. Leiser, Pennsylvania Gamma;

G. W. Faris, Indiana Alpha;

C. L. Dudley, Wisconsin Alpha;

E. B. Hay, District of Columbia Alpha;

R. J. Murray, District of Columbia Alpha;

O. H. Brainard, Iowa Alpha;

W. C. Gross, Pennsylvania Zeta;

H. S. Lobingier, Virginia Delta.

The work of this G. A. C., so far as it relates to shaping the policy of the fraternity, was not noteworthy, but some of the old questions received fresh attention and gathered a momentum for progress that was highly encouraging. The only question which seemed to be a burning one was the desuetude into which the plain provisions of the constitution had fallen wherein was enjoined the learning of the law of Phi Kappa Psi by hearing it read in the chapter meetings. Upon this question the G. A. C. was severe and the chapters were called to a strict account for neglect in this particular. The advisability of holding annual chapter reunions was strongly indorsed, the holding fast of traditions for solemnity in ritualistic forms was commanded, and the formation of alumni associations was emphatically approved.

The most notable act of the G. A. C. of 1876 was the authorization of a fraternity journal. This was not indeed the first organ of Phi Kappa Psi, nor the first official one, but it was the first for which the G. A. C. stood sponsor and such an act is to be regarded as epochal. The name of the new publication was the *Phi Kappa Psi Quarterly*, and

its first editor was Joseph E. Stubbs, now the President of the University of Nevada. The fortunes of this unhappy journal will be told elsewhere and mention is made of its advent at this place, only to give form to the work of the G. A. C. which authorized it.

The G. A. C. of 1878, convening in Indianapolis, Ind., showed the tendency of the fraternity to make its gatherings central as regards location of chapters and emphasized the western movement which the fraternity had unconsciously taken. This meeting was memorable for the business-like character of all of its sessions, the adjournments being taken only for the briefest intervals. Its officers were:—

J. K. Bogert, Pennsylvania Gamma;

F. W. Lord, Indian Alpha;

C. F. Cozier, Ohio Alpha;

L. B. Eyster, Pennsylvania Theta;

L. C. Embree, Virginia Alpha;

R. M. Parks, Indiana Beta;

A. D. Hosterman, Ohio Beta;

V. F. Brown, Illinois Alpha.

The attendance at the Council was very poor, only eleven chapters out of thirty-five being represented. This fact is an eloquent commentary upon the meagerness of the purses of the youth who were the loyal sons of our society in the late seventies. Another and more striking proof of this fact may be adduced in a statement of the committee sent by the Council to ascertain the price at which the proprietor of the hotel would banquet the delegates, no great company they. The report recited that a banquet cold could be procured for fifty cents a plate less than one warm. A pathetic stir goes through one to read the brief statement: "It was decided to accept the terms for the cold collation."

A considerable part of the time of the Council was devoted to the question which was then uppermost in the minds of

all Phi Psis, could we maintain a fraternity organ? The private enterprise of Bro. Porter, which had secured a grudging support from the G. C., the *Phi Kappa Psi Monthly*, and the authorized *Quarterly*, which had survived three numbers and was now clamoring for support, seemed to indicate that Phi Kappa Psi was not yet hungry enough for a means of regular inter-communication to provide adequately for its support. The editor of the *Quarterly* was demanding the fulfillment of the G. C. part of the contract whereby he had engaged to get out a fraternity journal, and the G. A. C. spent much thought in determining the equities of the case. The fraternity owed Bro. Stubbs, but how much? As elsewhere stated the G. C. finances were in a deplorable condition. No one knew anything for certain of what had been received by that body or how the money had been expended. After a long struggle over the matter the G. A. C. settled with Bro. Stubbs on his own terms, but the day of payment was long deferred.

In spite of the two failures noted, the G. A. C. showed its courage by authorizing the G. C. to get out a monthly journal. Fortunately for the success of the movement for a Phi Psi periodical, the incoming G. C. prudently resolved to defer the luxury of a fraternity journal until debts were paid upon the *Quarterly* and Catalogue. The usual discussion upon the irregular purchase of pins and the failure to observe decorum in initiations were a part of the Council's message to the fraternity.

Another evidence of advancing thought in the fraternity was afforded in the action of the G. A. C. in authorizing the publication of a fraternity song-book. This work was to be undertaken by the Wisconsin Alpha chapter, but the untimely death of the enthusiastic and wealthy Phi Psi, Bro. Dudley, who purposed to issue the book as a monument to his chapter, deferred this important work for a long time.

The G. A. C. very properly set the salary of the officers of the G. C., putting an end by this action to the reprehensible practice of that body of setting its own standards of value, open, of course, to the easiest sort of abuse. A Catalogue was authorized for 1880 to take the place of the late unlamented effort of the committee, of which the Historian was an uninfluential part, and discounting the publication of one in 1884. It was this G. A. C. which granted a chapter to resident alumni in Attica, Ind., for a chapter to be called Indiana Delta, but which had little vitality, in fact, made no record to indicate that it was ever organized.

The meeting of the G. A. C. in the late summer having proved ineffective in securing a sufficient attendance of delegates, the time was changed to the month of February and the city of Washington, D. C., was selected as the place for the first gathering under the new rule.

The next G. A. C. was a restless one. Every delegate apparently had some pet measure of reform which he desired to have enacted into law. The conservatism of Phi Kappa Psi was never put to better use than in the decisive veto of the most of these schemes, and yet was too strong to have any effect in breaking down some of the absurdities which had crept into the life of Phi Kappa Psi.

The officers of the G. A. C. of 1880 were:—

M. C. Herman, Pennsylvania Zeta;

R. J. Murray, District of Columbia Alpha;

Chase Stewart, Ohio Alpha;

W. A. Posey, Indiana Alpha;

W. J. Mullins, Ohio Gamma;

A. L. Bates, Pennsylvania Beta;

F. A. Kurtz, Pennsylvania Epsilon;

C. J. Musser, Pennsylvania Eta.

The most important discussion of this meeting was the debate upon the desirability of a change in the unit rule for

the action of chapters in granting charters. This fight had been brewing for years, and as might readily be surmised, it grew out of the disappointment felt by some chapters over their failure to get through petitions in which they were greatly interested. The debate at times became so heated as to be almost acrimonious, and charges and counter charges flew fast and thick. To the radical innovators, there seemed to be a spirit of arrogance in the manner and actions of the delegates from certain chapters entirely out of harmony with the genius of Phi Kappa Psi. This spirit took the shape of invidious comparisons between chapters and well-nigh brought an open rupture in the Council. Better counsel soon prevailed and harmony was readily restored. Upon the other hand, the chapters leading in the fight for the retention of the unit rule showed to the satisfaction of every unprejudiced delegate that while the holding fast to the old standards would perhaps sometimes result in the loss of chapters in desirable institutions, as in the memorable case of Lehigh, whose petitioners, rejected by Phi Kappa Psi, had been eagerly accepted by Psi Upsilon, it was nevertheless true that the ruinous policy of granting charters to practically every band of petitioners had been possible under the unit rule and the making of the securing of charters easier, would be retrogressive rather than progressive. But the advocates of conservatism then and since, have been able to put an estoppel to overzealous expansionists by showing that the foremost advocates of throwing down the barriers were never as well informed upon the merits of an institution and of a body of petitioners as were their antagonists, and it took little argument to show the absurdity of those who, from the depths of their ignorance, were anxious to steer the craft of Phi Kappa Psi upon the shoal water of college life in an era of enormous activity of state interest in education and of apparent decadence in institutions of the old types.

The desire to get into closer touch with the alumni still held a strong grip upon the thought of the fraternity, for two new "graduate" chapters were authorized by this Council, one at Indianapolis, Ind., to be called Indiana Epsilon, and the other at Philadelphia, Pa., to be called Pennsylvania Kappa. A discrepancy in the naming of the former appears from the naming of it Indiana Delta in the original minutes of the G. A. C. and the designation Indiana Epsilon in the edict sent out by the G. C. after the adjournment of the G. A. C.

Another effort was made upon the song-book question, and a committee was appointed with instructions to compile a book before the next G. A. C., but like so many things inaugurated in the fire of enthusiasm of a convention, the one thing needful was not provided. Practically nothing came of this effort. The same demand for the making of "bricks without straw" was seen in the unanimous indorsement of *The Shield* as the official organ of the fraternity, leaving Messrs. Smith and Kendall to "work for nothing and board themselves" as before.

The time for holding the G. A. C. was officially changed by this Council to February, and a conservative position was taken upon the revision of the constitution, in that a committee was appointed to take the various proposed changes under advisement and to report at the next G. A. C., thus forestalling hasty legislation.

An attempt was made to change the definitive and beautiful fraternity colors from lavender and rose pink to blue, but the attempt failed as has every subsequent effort. The fearful and wonderful hieroglyphic designation of the years, months, etc., which had been invented by Tom Campbell, together with the naming of every member of the fraternity by a Greek numeral and which had long outlived whatever of usefulness it had ever had, some enterprising delegate

strove to have abolished, but without success. A like fate was meted out to the effort to do away with the foolish custom of initiating honorary members. This custom was the outgrowth of a desire upon the part of our own and other fraternities to "cut a figure" in the college world by pointing with pride to distinguished sons who were in fact no more than step-sons. Happily the good sense of the fraternity finally did away with this anomalous custom.

The trouble with irregular jewelers still continuing, the Council agreed to permit the chief offender against Phi Kappa Psi law to dispose of his stock on hand and ordered him to destroy his dies.

The most amusing event of the meeting was an attempt upon the part of some of the chapters to add to the fraternity a sort of side-degree for college girls. It must be remembered that sororities were then in their infancy. Although some delegates were warm in their support of this measure, it was laughed out of court.

Between the time of the adjournment of the G. A. C. of 1880 and the assembling of that of 1883 the rising tide of discontent with existing methods and practice was fast reaching the flood, and when the delegates came together in Pittsburgh, there was determination to succeed in radical measures.

The Council intended to be business-like, for it adopted the following hours for sessions: 9 A. M. to 12.30 P. M.; 2 to 5.30 P. M.; 7.30 to 10.30 P. M.

These were the officers in charge:

Martin Bell, Jr., Pennsylvania Gamma;

Adam Hoy, Pennsylvania Epsilon;

J. C. Payne, Ohio Gamma;

P. K. Buskirk, Indiana Beta;

F. A. Stocks, Kansas Alpha;

G. F. Gephart, Maryland Alpha;

DELTA PHI.

Mr. Charles. Moore

Dear Sir,

I have the honor to inform
you, that you have been elected a Member of the
Delta Phi, (Alpha of New-York.)

STRICTLY CONFIDENTIAL.

I am, Sir,

Very respectfully,

Yours, &c.

Wm. A. Numan

UNION COLLEGE, June 3rd 1853

UNIV. OF
CALIFORNIA

JUDGE MOORE'S INVITATION TO DELTA PHI.

70 VINU
AIB907140

W. S. Lacy, Illinois Alpha ;

George D. Gotwald, Pennsylvania Epsilon.

A number of old questions came up for discussion and consequent action, among which may be mentioned the unit rule, the song-book, the fraternity organ, the fraternity colors, abolishing of honorary members, the initiation of preparatory students, the fraternity history, the grand catalogue debt, and the times of holding G. A. C.'s. The only new question discussed was that of districting the fraternity.

Before reporting upon the old questions, it may be well to look for a moment upon the new one. The proposition was made to district the fraternity and to place in charge of each district an alumnus chosen by the chapters comprising the district. It was proposed to make this alumnus a general supervisor of the chapters in his district, and he was charged with the duty of visiting the chapters once a month or to communicate with the members in some other way, to the end that a close watch should be maintained upon the workings of each chapter. The measure was radical enough to suit the most enthusiastic reformer, but was so obnoxious to the delegates that it was given short shrift and soon went down to ignominious death. It is interesting to note that, within three years after, all the essential features of this plan were adopted by the Indianapolis G. A. C. without a dissenting vote.

The chief interest in the old question centers in the renewed contest over the abolition of the unit rule. The forces favorable to the project had evidently made preparation, for when the discussion was renewed it was seen that the discomfited of the last G. A. C. had become the aggressive leaders in a fight which threatened to bring disaster to our beloved fraternity. Each side had its forces well in hand, and through the battle, which lasted all of one session, there was neither quarter asked nor given, and when the vote

was taken the decision rested upon so close a margin that one-half of one vote would have reversed the position finally taken, namely, to abide by the unit rule. No other contest in the fraternity Councils has ever been so hotly, not to say bitterly, contested, and it is to be hoped that never again will such a contingency arise as this, to mar the serenity of our fraternity life.

Alumni chapters were authorized at Kansas City to be called Kansas Beta, at Washington, D. C., to be called District of Columbia Beta, and at Columbus, Ohio, to be called Ohio Epsilon. The confusion arising from the naming of graduate chapters in Ohio and Indiana, indicates clearly that these presumed chapters were such only in name. It will be remembered that an alumnus chapter at Wooster, Ohio, had the name of Ohio Epsilon given to it, and in Indiana a body of Phi Psis at Attica and at Indianapolis had also a like confusion of designation.

The G. A. C. discussed fully the honorable membership question, and abolished the title and the practice of admitting honorary members, once and for all. A like reform relating to the admission of preparatory students was not carried, but the margin in favor of taking such members was close, and soon the feeling was strong enough to secure righteous action in this also.

Saving grace in common business sense came to this Council, and we find the delegates refusing to enter upon the expense of publishing a song book while an ugly debt on Grand Catalogues hung over the fraternity. Vigorous action was taken in the latter case and very shortly thereafter this troublesome matter was properly settled.

The vexed debate upon fraternity colors came up because of the reference of the report of a committee appointed to confer upon the matter at a reunion held at Lake Chautauqua the summer preceding. The action of the G. A. C.

was in confirmation of the report of that committee in recommending lavender and pink. This Council also settled in legal form by amending the constitution, the interval for holding G. A. C.'s to two years, where it has since remained.

No act of this G. A. C. was fraught with so momentous consequences to Phi Kappa Psi as the adoption of the report of the committee appointed to devise a plan for the successful publishing of the fraternity organ. The committee very properly took the position that an organ that was not a charge upon the fraternity was a misnomer, and so the very first provision in their report required the cost of publication to be made a tax upon the membership of the fraternity, and instead of a chapter being credited with supporting *The Shield* while taking one or two copies for its entire membership, the support of the fraternity organ was made a tax for which the chapter was liable, and that, too, for a list of subscribers representing the entire membership. To further insure its permanency, the management of the business of publishing the journal was intrusted to a single chapter, which should be responsible to the G. C., but which should have large freedom in the devising of ways and means for getting out a creditable paper.

There was a friendly rivalry to be made publishing chapter, but especially favoring circumstances made Ohio Beta an easy winner, and to this chapter the credit belongs of making *The Shield* a permanency in Phi Kappa Psi.

The only inconsiderate and unbusinesslike act of this industrious G. A. C. was its instruction to the G. C. to proceed with the publication of a history of Phi Kappa Psi, well knowing that without a liberal provision for the cost of getting such an enterprise through, it could end in only one way, and that failure. The present writer had for several years been interested in *The Shield*, and as is well known, be-

came its first editor under the financially sound administration, but he failed to make the fraternity see the folly of laying out great plans with no sure provision for their fulfillment, until long years after, when having served a long apprenticeship to fraternity journalism, he was called to this larger work. In the great labor of collecting material, sifting and arranging data, and in the actual labor of composition he has been sustained by the comforting thought that his work would not be rendered nugatory by the distressing cry so often heard in Greek-letter circles: "Not done for lack of funds."

With the next G. A. C., the experience of the Historian in attending Councils began, and he is no longer beholden to parole testimony for his impressions nor to meager abstracts of minutes for his facts, for he has been in attendance and borne some share in the work of every Council since 1885, when in the city of Columbus, Ohio, he first learned to know in the flesh that noble band of Phi Psis who have since done so much to enlarge and enrich his life.

This meeting was much after the modern type of Councils where the exception is an unrepresented chapter; in this particular instance twenty-three chapters were present in the person of fifty delegates. The Council was harmonious, enthusiastic, and progressive. It was this Council which commanded a new and radical change in our form of government, and in order to secure that degree of promptitude needed in the work of the committee, it adjourned for only fifteen months, calling the next meeting for May, 1886, in Indianapolis.

The officers of the 1885 G. A. C. were:—

George D. Gotwald, Pennsylvania Epsilon;

C. R. Cameron, Indiana Alpha;

H. W. Smith, District of Columbia Alpha;

H. N. Clemens, Ohio Gamma;

S. E. Howell, Pennsylvania Zeta;
George Smart, Ohio Delta;
Clinton Gage, District of Columbia Alpha.

The first matter of considerable importance considered by the Council was the hearing of the report of Ohio Beta as publishing chapter. It was such a novelty in Phi Kappa Psi to have a report made in which there was an account of a balance due to the fraternity instead of a deficit, that the enthusiasm was unbounded when the report was read. The publishing chapter had not only issued the journal and paid all its bills for two years, but it had a balance of \$129.48 cash to turn over and uncollected accounts of \$440.41 to secure from delinquent subscribers and advertisers. The chapter that had demonstrated that Phi Kappa Psi could support a journal had had all the experience it wanted, and as several other chapters were anxious to try their hands at the experiment, Kansas Alpha was made the publishing chapter for the ensuing period of two years, after which time *The Shield* had become so indispensable to Phi Kappa Psi that another forward step was taken in employing an editor and giving him the sole charge of its affairs.

Pan-Hellenism was in the air at this time, and Phi Kappa Psi agreed to participate in its deliberation should a meeting be held. To the present generation, the term Pan-Hellenism has no significance, but fifteen years ago it was a very live question. It meant for the Greek world about the same that church unity means for the Protestant religious world to-day. There can be unity if you go my way and do as I do, but any deviation from my standards is heresy. So in Pan-Hellenism, the strong and old fraternities were entirely willing to be regarded as the leaders of thought in college affairs and ill-concealed contempt was shown for the rash youth from any but "the leading fraternities," who dared to have an opinion or to express it. One meeting of the snobs

who managed and gave "tone" to this anomalous gathering was enough to satisfy the most enthusiastic, and Pan-Hellenism, as a system of thought or action, was relegated to the limbo that holds the fads and isms of forgotten ages.

A rigorous inquiry was made by this Council into financial matters and methods. The most severe measures were enacted to force the delinquents to an understanding that a chapter that could afford \$100 for a "symposium" had no reason but disloyalty to present for not paying \$20 or \$25 to the fraternity of which it formed a part. It was shown that \$234.50 was still due the fraternity from delinquents, and the G. C. was instructed to enforce without discrimination a new law uttered by the G. A. C. against those derelict in their financial duty.

Another trial was made at the history, and after hearing an enthusiastic account of his experiences from D. C. List, who had conceived the thought, and with Fred. Kinkade had done an enormous amount of work upon the project, the Council made D. C. List and C. F. M. Niles the official historiographers of Phi Kappa Psi. These devoted brothers spent not only time but a considerable amount of money in gathering data for the work, and it is the irony of fate that they live to see the project which they held so dear brought to its completion by hands other than their own.

The financial sanity of Phi Kappa Psi was clearly shown at this Council by the fact that every committee appointed for any special work had its expenses guaranteed. This enlarged view of the proprieties did not extend to the history, however, for in some occult manner the impression had got abroad that the history of Phi Kappa Psi would be a veritable treasure-trove to the promulgators. The impression of the present Historian is that to struggling young business men, such as the newly-elected historiographers were, the

carrying of the work to completion at that time would have bankrupted either or both of them.

Aside from some legal constructions put upon trial procedure, the consideration of the usual grist of petitions, the choosing of two jewelers, Messrs. Auld and Newman, instead of one, as before, the only important act of the G. A. C. was the appointment of a Committee on Grand Book of Constitutions and Edicts. This committee was chosen with the well-understood purpose of constructing from the beginning the law and gospel for Phi Kappa Psi; in fact, the expectation of the more sanguine delegates had been that this great work could be done at the G. A. C. When the futility of the attempt was clearly seen by the delegates, the committee was enlarged by the addition of D. C. List and C. L. Van Cleve, and instruction was given to the committee to report at Indianapolis in May, 1886. The whole committee was: W. C. Wilson, Pennsylvania Beta, chairman; F. S. Monnette, Ohio Alpha; Geo. W. Dun, Ohio Delta; D. C. List, Ohio Gamma; C. L. Van Cleve, Ohio Alpha.

The epochal Grand Arch Council of Phi Kappa Psi after that of 1856 was that of 1886. The former made the fraternity a heterogeneous confederation of chapters with common interests and common ideals; the latter remade the fraternity into a homogeneous brotherhood, wherein the same ideals indeed held sway, but in which, under proper checks and balances, responsibility could be enforced and maintained. What Campbell, Niccolls, and M'Pherran were to the earlier generation, W. C. Wilson is to the present. It is in no way derogatory to the other members of the committee to say that in practically all its essential features the present admirable form of government in Phi Kappa Psi is the work of the brain of W. C. Wilson.

The G. A. C. of 1886 was officered as follows:—

Gerry C. Mars, Illinois Alpha;

Jos. Halstead, Michigan Alpha;
F. C. Thompson, Kansas Alpha;
W. W. Keifer, Ohio Delta;
J. C. Needham, California Alpha;
W. S. Blakeney, South Carolina Alpha;
E. G. Merritt, New York Alpha;
John Baltzley, Ohio Beta.

There is practically nothing to record of this meeting except to say that the new form of government which we now enjoy was there discussed and without amendment, ratified. Perhaps there is no reason why other mention should be made, for the Council was called for no other purpose than that of hearing the report of the Committee on Grand Book of Constitutions and Edicts and acting upon it. The work which the committee was doing and the general character of its report was quite generally understood, and leading Phi Psis had been asked for criticisms of its work before the meeting. So far as the Historian can now recall, we had no criticisms from any source upon our work, and the G. A. C. was no more than a ratification meeting. The constitution as submitted to the G. A. C. of 1886 had these general features :

1. It provided for the G. A. C., as the supreme authority in Phi Kappa Psi, to meet every other year, beginning on the first Wednesday in April, 1888. Delegates were to be chosen to this body in a manner practically the same as before, and were charged with the same duties. The G. A. C. was to be supreme in law-making and law-interpreting power.

2. The executive functions of government were vested in an Executive Council, which should meet at its own convenience. This executive council was to act in the intervals of the G. A. C. as the supreme law-interpreting and law-executing power in the fraternity, subject to review of the G. A. C. It was to be composed of nine members, five of whom should be alumni, the rest undergraduates, chosen by the

District Councils. The large proportion of alumni in this body was to secure permanency. The President, Secretary, and Treasurer of the Executive Council were ex-officio the Executive Committee of the Executive Council in the intervals between its meetings, and were to act in its stead, subject to review by that body.

3. All publications of the fraternity were to be under the auspices of the Executive Council and subject to its control. Editors and publishers were to be subject to the Executive Council.

4. The fraternity was divided into four districts, and an Archon chosen by the Executive Council was to preside over the destinies of each province, with admonitory functions chiefly.

5. In the intervals between the meetings of the G. A. C., there was to be held in each district a biennial District Council without legislative powers, but charged with the duty of electing the undergraduate members of the Executive Council. The graduate members of the Executive Council were to be chosen by the G. A. C.

The following were the first Executive Council under the new constitution: President, J. B. Foraker, Sr.; secretary, W. C. Wilson; treasurer, G. W. Dun; Edgar F. Smith, Geo. D. Gotwald, F. H. Shaw, J. A. Ingle, W. J. McCormick, F. B. Hollenbeck.

The first Archons were: District I—W. C. Posey, Pennsylvania Iota; District II—H. W. Smith, District of Columbia Alpha; District III—L. Van Buskirk, Indiana Beta; District IV—L. S. Pease, Wisconsin Alpha.

The general good will with which the new instrument was received gave large promise for the future of Phi Kappa Psi, and now that fifteen years of trial have tested it in practice, who is there who will not say: "Long life to Billy Wilson, the new founder of Phi Kappa Psi"?

It seems supererogatory to write of G. A. C.'s subsequent to that of 1886, for it seems trite and commonplace to speak of that of which so many of the present active workers in Phi Kappa Psi have been a part, and were it not that there is here and there an "old boy" who, knowing well the ancient history, will wish to hear of the later doings, the Historian would fain keep silence concerning those glorious gatherings of recent years.

The delegates to the 1888 G. A. C. came together with rejoicing, for the new government had "worked" far beyond the most sanguine dreams of its promoters and authors. Twenty-seven out of thirty-eight chapters were represented, and some with a full quota of delegates. Few chapters had less than two delegates present, and some had so large a delegation that the legal voting power was divided into quite small fractions.

The following were the officers:—

F. H. Hodder, New York Alpha;

F. W. Biesecker, Pennsylvania Eta;

G. E. Manning, California Alpha;

W. A. Barber, South Carolina Alpha;

Wilson Sterling, Kansas Alpha;

M. D. Snedcor, Minnesota Alpha;

Robert Lowry, Pennsylvania Gamma.

The experience of two years under the new constitution had developed some particulars that justified slight amendment. The only one of these of sufficient importance to be noted here was the change in representation of alumni upon the Executive Council. It was felt that so long as the fraternity could have the advice and labor of Wilson and Dun at its command there was no need for any other alumni in that body. The constitution was accordingly changed so that, instead of five alumni upon the executive council, there were to be only three. Robert Lowry was chosen president, and

Wilson and Dun were re-elected. At the District Councils of 1887, the following undergraduates were chosen as members of the Executive Council: A. W. Cummins, Pennsylvania Theta, for District I; Morgan Billiu, Virginia Beta, for District II; A. Hartwell, Ohio Delta, for District III; J. M. Sheean, Wisconsin Gamma, for District IV.

The item of business which provoked the most applause was the report of the treasurer, Geo. W. Dun, who reported that all bills had been met and that there was a snug balance in the fraternity treasury, an unprecedented thing in Phi Kappa Psi. The Council revoked the charter of the only remaining *sub rosa* chapter at Monmouth College, and granted one charter to a body of petitioners, namely, at Swarthmore. Of the several petitions refused, interest attaches to the fact that in 1888 Purdue began to knock at the doors of Phi Kappa Psi, and has continued with plucky insistence until now, within the fold, it maintains a high regard not alone for the fraternity of its choice, but a genuine self-respect that it has continued through all these years to be worthy of the coveted prize. The jewelry question came up as usual, but at this time not because of unauthorized makers persisting in making our pins, but because the official jewelers were taking unwarrantable liberties with the form, shape, design, and symbolism. The old unit-rule fight came up for its biennial squelching and the tinkerers made themselves felt upon the ritual, which was subjected to slight alteration.

The newest and most engrossing subject before the Council was the proposition to pro-rate the expenses of the delegates to G. A. C., so that every chapter in the fraternity might always have representation at the gatherings of Phi Kappa Psi's supreme body. Like all the other great questions which have been discussed and settled in Phi Kappa Psi, this proposition met with furious opposition, the equity

of it not appealing to the average delegate. An undercurrent of suspicion of the Executive Council as being too powerful and as striving to make the G. A. C. practically useless had not a little to do with the moral strabismus which affected the delegates to this Council, but although the project did come from the Executive Council it was because that body could see very clearly that there could be no such thing as symmetrical development in Phi Kappa Psi without the commingling of delegates from remote districts. However, the leaven had been put within the mass, and how well it has worked the present generation of Phi Kappa Psi clearly understands. The wonder is that we were so slow in making up our minds to do the thing which more than all others helps us to realize our ideals as set forth in our ritual and constitution.

The Archons during this period were: District I—H. L. Calder, Pennsylvania Gamma; District II—M. Billiu, Virginia Beta; District III—J. A. Beeson, Indiana Alpha; District IV—G. A. Bass, Illinois Alpha.

Before the G. A. C. of 1890, the Archons were changed in Districts II and III; E. M. Stires, Virginia Alpha, succeeding Billiu, and F. G. Gotwald, Ohio Beta, succeeding Beeson.

The modern type of G. A. C. was fairly inaugurated at Chicago in 1890. The style in which Phi Kappa Psi now celebrates the coming together of its delegates is so elegant, not to say elaborate, that it costs the loyal brothers of the great city-centers a pretty sum to take care of a Council, and it is, perhaps, well that the gatherings come to any locality infrequently. The flowers, the favors, the theatre parties, the elaborate *menus*, all run the bill for entertainment far beyond what the delegates themselves invest. The "extra" bill at Chicago, the Historian learned while there, was \$1,000, and it is very doubtful if the New York brothers got off in 1894 for even that generous figure.

The Council made the salary of the editor of *The Shield* a charge upon the fraternity, it appearing that our organ always had assets of doubtful value, due to the disinclination of the powers that were to enforce to the full the constitutional penalties for non-payment of dues. Much difficulty having been experienced in keeping in touch with the chapters during vacations, it was ordered that each chapter should have a permanent address. The banquet having by chance come upon the evening of Good Friday, the Council avoided forever again offending the religious sensibilities of any of the fraternity, by setting the gathering for the first Wednesday after Easter Sunday. The usual routine business engaged the thought of this Council, and perhaps the only unique thing heard there was a report of Bro. Barber, of the Executive Council, who had made, by direction, an official visit to a number of institutions in the South and reported upon their availability for entrance by Phi Kappa Psi. The crowning feature of the session was the banquet which was admirably served, deliciously toothsome, and most elegant in its appointments. It was served with commendable promptness, and after an excellent set of speeches the whole affair was adjourned by midnight.

The officers of this council were :—

- L. V. Buskirk, Indiana Beta ;
- G. K. Statham, New York Beta ;
- G. W. Springer, Illinois Alpha ;
- C. M. Voorhees, Ohio Gamma ;
- W. A. Jackson, Wisconsin Alpha ;
- E. M. Stires, Virginia Alpha.

The now famous yell of Phi Kappa Psi was invented at this Council and promulgated with enthusiasm. The compilers were E. M. Stires, C. W. Ashley, and J. B. Foraker, Jr. The G. A. C. made changes in the office of President, choosing John P. Rea for that position, and George Smart

for Secretary, to succeed W. C. Wilson. The District Councils had chosen the undergraduate members of the Executive Council as follows: District I—E. B. Bentley, New York Alpha; District II—W. A. Barber, South Carolina Alpha; District III—Philip Philips, Jr., Ohio Alpha; District IV—Fred. I. Collins, Wisconsin Alpha. The Archons had been changed also and were as follows: District I—H. A. Dubbs, Pennsylvania Eta; District II—E. M. Stires, Virginia Alpha; District III—James R. Hanna, Indiana Gamma; District IV—W. S. Holden, Michigan Alpha. Ill health caused the resignation of Bro. Philips before the expiration of his term, and he was succeeded by H. M. Semans, of the same chapter.

The G. A. C. held in Cincinnati in April, 1892, was peculiar in at least one particular, it being held under no auspices other than those of the Executive Council, which meant in this instance, Secretary Smart. At the time of the adjournment of the Chicago meeting, the Cincinnati Alumni Association of Phi Kappa Psi was in a most flourishing condition and bade fair to surpass in good works for the fraternity any organization of like character anywhere. The moving spirit in this organization had gathered a fund for the entertainment of the delegates which was reported by one who knew, to be in excess of \$2,000, but a few weeks before the time for the meeting, the Secretary, in enforcing some constitutional provisions, came into sharp conflict with this brother. The controversy ended by leaving the Secretary with no organized support for the conduct of the meeting, so that with the aid of a few volunteers he was obliged to conclude all contracts and to make all arrangements for the Council, and that, too, from more than two hundred miles distance. Happily the arrangements were well made and the Council was a fine success. The differences of the two disputants were adjusted early in the session and Phi Psi harmony prevailed.

The Council was a very busy one. Among the things which it discussed and disposed of were the recalling of the charter of California Alpha, the resuscitation of Illinois Beta and New York Gamma, the authorization of the song-book which had been dragging along slowly for several years, the establishment of another fraternity jeweler, Messrs. Roehm & Sons, Detroit, and the final settlement of the celebrated North case. This latter matter had been before the Executive Council for years upon appeal and demurrers and cross petition and mandamuses, and all the legal tricks known to the courts had been resorted to for restoring the appealing brother to the rights which he contended he had been deprived of.

The subject of most interest before the fraternity at this Council was the chapter-house question. *The Shield* had been exhorting upon the subject for a long time and the delegates were ripe for discussion. Much enthusiasm and some strong resolves were the outgrowth of this agitation.

The banquet of this G. A. C. had certainly the finest after-dinner speeches ever uttered to a Phi Psi audience.

The officers of this meeting were:—

R. S. Mott, Illinois Beta;

F. G. Gotwald, Ohio Beta;

S. B. Smith, Pennsylvania Beta;

F. H. Cocks, Pennsylvania Kappa;

Wm. Larrabee, Iowa Alpha;

E. M. Stires, Virginia Alpha.

The officers elected at this G. A. C. for the Executive Council were: President, W. C. Wilson; Treasurer, G. W. Dun; Secretary, George Smart.

The undergraduate members of the Executive Council during this period were: District I—W. W. Youngson, Pennsylvania Beta; District II—J. Hardin Marion, South Carolina Alpha; District III—W. G. Neff, Indiana Alpha;

District IV—T. G. Soares, Minnesota Beta. The Archons were: District I—W. C. Sproul, Pennsylvania Kappa; District II—E. M. Stires, Virginia Alpha; District III—Percy Martin, Ohio Delta; District IV—T. G. Soares, Minnesota Beta.

When the G. A. C. adventured to the great American metropolis, it was with fear and trembling upon the part of many who feared a *faux pas*, but the affair was so nobly managed by the famous New York Alumni Association that it was an unqualified success. The delegates were entertained in one of the famous hotels of the city (it is whispered that one of the delegates asked for the quarters occupied a short time before by the Infanta of Spain) and for comfort and elegant entertainment, this Council stands easily first in our annals.

The avowed purpose of those who were most instrumental in locating the G. A. C. was to prepare the way for an advance into the old and very conservative colleges of the East, and while the lofty designs of the most enthusiastic were not realized, the adventure was well worth what it cost in the substantial pushing forward of our lines which followed almost at once upon the adjournment of the Council. The dates of establishment of the eastern chapters do not seem to carry out this assertion, but Massachusetts Alpha and New Hampshire Alpha were certainly an outgrowth of this New York G. A. C.

The G. A. C. made strong resolutions upon the subject of hazing, an epidemic of this odious college disease having recently broken out and all undergraduates were cautioned to frown upon the mere suggestion of such practices as were becoming common. The settlement of catalogue bills and those of the newly issued song-book were attended to and the first adjudication of railroad expenses whereby all delegates were secured from all chapters, was satisfactorily ac-

Cannonburg May 16 1853

Friend Charley

How swiftly glides the time by, it has if I mistake not, been your week this Monday morn. I did not do any writing except dating, morning since you left the old Town of C. and all of your true friends that live herein still Charley. I cant imagine why I dont receive a letter from you I intend giving you my opinion about things I am opposed to visiting the associations and if there is any chance of founding a disunion I would ~~much rather~~ write me by return mail & give me your sentiments in full.

I have so many things to say, but you are not here. I feel lost and almost ask where is Charley? but that cannot be. I will have to go to Philadelphia to study medicine by the first of next October where I shall remain two years for three years. Write soon very soon

I am at ever

Your obedt Servt
Wm. H. Litherman,

To

Charles P. T. Moore

Union College.

AUTOGRAPHS OF FAMOUS PHI PSIS.

Gentlemen

On my return to
Philis a few days since I found
your letter awaiting and now
shall have to day I cannot
by any means possible comply
with your invitation. You
will pardon the long delay
when the cause was my hope
of meeting you on that happy
occasion: but yesterday I found
it would be out of my power.
Nothing would give me such
pleasure as meeting with you

especially on such an
occasion and under such
flattering circumstances.

By my wishing to be with
you has alone delayed
my answering hoping by
so doing I could make some
arrangement by which I
could comply with your
request

Not to day now
highly honored I feel, would
not be an expression of feeling.
As I have so long desired to
meet my Brothers of Virginia:
yet I would easily prefer do-
ing only as a private and
not as an honored speaker
in being the duty of any member

to do that which is given
to him I should not say no,
even at the same time knowing
there were many others more
highly gifted.

I remain Al ever
yours in true fellowship.

William H. Lellerman

To
Chas. P. Moore } Corner of
H. C. Rice } Dr. St.
C. C. Holmboe } P. K. 4

Philis Jan 13th 1876.

complished. It was provided by fraternity law that where local societies were to become chapters of the fraternity, the former members of these organizations could upon application be initiated into Phi Kappa Psi. Honorable dismissals from the fraternity were prohibited except through the medium of the Executive Council. This action was an echo of the famous North case. The method of expansion whereby an accredited list of desirable colleges is made up and the establishment of the chapter subsequently decided by the Executive Council, received its strong indorsement and practical application at this meeting. At three of the six institutions put upon this list there were chapters established as soon as the Executive Council was satisfied that conditions warranted the action. The three are Amherst, Dartmouth, and the University of California. The banquet of this G. A. C. was superb. The editor of *The Shield*, thus spoke of it in his account of the G. A. C.: "It would take an artist to portray the magnificence, the exquisite finish, the perfection of taste displayed in the banquet hall of the Savoy—the grand dining-room having been turned over to us for banqueting. Mere words cannot properly convey to the reader the entrancing scene. The tables were beautifully decorated with cut flowers, smilax, candelabra with burning tapers surrounded by vari-colored shades, snowy linen and translucent china. The tables were so arranged as to give each diner a full view of the speakers and a fine general view of the entire assemblage. To the credit of the management of the hotel be it said that the banquet was served so quietly, so deftly, so quickly, that without haste we had come to coffee and cigars before 11 o'clock—a most unusual circumstance."

The undergraduate members of the Executive Council elected at this meeting were: President, W. L. M'Corkle; Treasurer, W. C. Sproul; Secretary, W. S. Holden.

The undergraduate members of the Executive Council during the period were: District I—H. M. Nichols, New York Gamma; District II—F. A. Nelson, Virginia Beta; District III—H. S. Lawrence, Ohio Beta; District IV—C. P. Richardson, Michigan Alpha. The Archons were: District I—F. B. Lee, Pennsylvania Iota; District II—F. A. Nelson, Virginia Beta; District III—C. H. Beeson, Indiana Alpha; District IV—G. Fred. Rush, Michigan Alpha.

The officers of the G. A. C. were:

W. M. Thacher, Kansas Alpha;

F. W. Shumaker, Wisconsin Gamma;

W. R. Vance, Virginia Beta;

A. E. H. Middleton, District of Columbia Alpha;

J. H. Appel, Pennsylvania Eta;

E. P. Bond, Pennsylvania Kappa;

H. H. W. Hibschan, Pennsylvania Eta.

The Cleveland G. A. C. of 1896 was marked for the very large attendance both of delegates and visitors. Inasmuch as no one has ever succeeded in securing a complete roster of all who attend a meeting of this kind, it is not possible to assert with confidence that the attendance here was the very best known up to the year 1896, but such is believed to have been the case. The business of this Council was chiefly of a routine character, only two matters being worthy of extended mention. For some years, there had been a growing discontent with the style in which fraternity accounts had been kept, and a committee which had been charged with the duty of preparing a suitable form made their report at this Council. The report was vigorously discussed, and after a few amendments were made, it was adopted. The methods then indorsed are those in use at the present time. The other matter was the absorption of Rho Kappa Upsilon at the University of Wisconsin by Psi Upsilon. This was the last act in the dastardly drama of lifting Wisconsin Alpha

of Phi Kappa Psi. In 1893, the Wisconsin Alpha of Phi Kappa Psi, during an aggravated case of swelling of the head, had "resigned" from Phi Kappa Psi by the hari-kari route and abetted by prominent members of Psi Upsilon, had formed a local organization called Rho Kappa Upsilon. For three years this organization had been knocking at the doors of Psi Upsilon in vain and Phi Kappa Psi was resting secure in the belief that its protests had been heeded, when the sudden news came to the fraternity world that one of the oldest and presumably one of the most honorable of the Greek-letter societies, had brought itself to the low level of guerilla warfare and had accepted the snobs from the University of Wisconsin. The better part of one session of the Cleveland meeting was devoted to relieving our minds and at the conclusion of the discussion, a set of stinging resolutions were adopted and sent abroad to the fraternity world.

During this biennium the following sets of Archons had served the fraternity: District I—H. A. Mackey, Pennsylvania Theta; District II—W. S. Baer, Maryland Alpha; District III—Orra E. Monnette, Ohio Alpha; District IV—E. S. Buchan, Kansas Alpha. Before the meeting of the Executive Council, in 1897, all of the Archons except Baer had been changed and the new roster had the following names: District I—Guy H. Hubbard, New York Zeta; District III—George B. Lockwood, Indiana Alpha; District IV—F. W. Shumaker, Wisconsin Gamma. Later, Bro. Shumaker was succeeded by M. O. Mouat, of the same chapter.

The undergraduate members of the Executive Council were: District I—G. C. Hamilton, New York Alpha; District II—W. R. Vance, Virginia Beta; District III—Orra E. Monnette, Ohio Alpha; District IV—H. C. Howard, Illinois Beta.

The Council was remarkable in having all of the chapters represented, a fine comment upon the wisdom of pro-rating

the railway expenses of delegates which had been, after much misgiving, adopted as the fixed policy of the fraternity. And this Council was the first in which every chapter was represented since 1856. The officers of the Executive Council elected at this meeting were as follows: President, W. L. M'Corkle, Virginia Beta; Treasurer, George B. Baker, Indiana Alpha; Secretary, W. S. Holden, Michigan Alpha.

The officers who had the G. A. C. in charge were:

W. C. Wilson, Pennsylvania Beta;

L. V. Buskirk, Indiana Beta;

M. L. Alden, District of Columbia Alpha;

L. R. Stewart, Ohio Delta;

J. H. Clothier, Pennsylvania Kappa;

H. E. Congdon, Illinois Alpha.

No meeting of Phi Kappa Psi since the memorable meeting in 1886, is comparable with that which met in Philadelphia in April, 1898. The constitution adopted in 1886 had shown in use some weaknesses which it was desired to correct. The committee charged with the work of revision had done a most workmanlike job, and when the chairman, Henry Pegram, New York Delta, had finished making his report the members of the Council broke into spontaneous applause, so convinced were they that the work had been done with remarkable skill and fidelity. The chief merit in the work of this committee, one is tempted to say of Bro. Pegram, lies not in its revolutionary character, but in its filling out in fuller form the rather tentative judicial outline of the new constitution and in so codifying the general instrument that it might make a full, complete, and perfect body of law.

The revised constitution divided the fraternity into five districts, arranged for the choice of editor of *The Shield*, by the Executive Council, provided for a new officer, Vice-President, and provided for guaranteed salaries for Secretary,

Treasurer, and Editor. The Council, besides adopting this revision of the constitution, accepted the report of the standing committee on ritual which provides a burial service for use when desired in the funeral services over a Phi Psi. It is a striking coincidence that the first occasion for its use was over the remains of him who had much to do with shaping its language and who had written a hymn for insertion in the service—Dr. Robert Lowry. A new scheme for chapter-house building was warmly discussed at this meeting, but was not adopted, namely, the establishment of a loan fund in the fraternity by whose judicious use chapters might be assisted toward procuring homes. A strong resolution was adopted prohibiting the loan of the badge of the fraternity to any person not a member of the fraternity. While the sentiment of Phi Kappa Psi had long been in this direction, there had been no law upon the subject. The dignity and sanctity of membership it was thought needed protection; hence the stringent law. Another matter of considerable interest came before this Council, and that was the providing of a membership certificate for each initiate.

The officers elected to put the revised constitution into effect were: President, G. W. Dun, Ohio Delta; Vice-President, W. S. Holden, Michigan Alpha; Treasurer, G. B. Baker, Indiana Alpha; Secretary, Orra E. Monnette, Ohio Alpha.

The undergraduate members of the Executive Council during the period were: District I—A. C. Snell, Pennsylvania Iota; District II—W. R. Vance, Virginia Beta; District III—E. H. Knight, Indiana Gamma; District IV—W. H. Lawrence, Minnesota Beta. The Archons were: District I—Guy H. Hubbard, New York Zeta; District II—W. Ashby Frankland, District of Columbia Alpha; District III—Lee R. Stewart, Ohio Delta; District IV—Charles B. Henderson, California Beta.

The officers in charge at Philadelphia were :

W. C. Sproul, Pennsylvania Kappa ;

Orra E. Monnette, Ohio Alpha ;

J. A. Howard, Illinois Beta ;

Robert Lowry, Pennsylvania Gamma ;

Edw. O'Neil, Virginia Beta ;

G. A. Weidenmeyer, Pennsylvania Theta ;

David Halsted, Jr., Pennsylvania Iota ;

S. B. Smith, Pennsylvania Beta.

The G. A. C. of 1900, which met in Columbus, Ohio, is of such recent date that were it not for making the record complete, no reference need be made to it. Like its immediate predecessors it was a very busy convention, dealing with the routine business of the fraternity's life in a practical, forceful way and making little of new history. The attendance was not large, but was in some ways notable. For example, Michigan Alpha had 18 men present, New York Alpha 15, Pennsylvania Kappa 14, while of the latter number 6 were from the undergraduate ranks. The attendance of the chapters of Ohio was of course larger still, but no mention is made of them in this connection for obvious reasons. The features of the Council which in any way render it memorable, were the changes made in fraternity practice in providing for a neat button for pledged men and one for the use of alumni, the introduction of a catechism for new members, upon the constitution and the creation of a new officer, the Attorney-General. It was very befitting that the first brother to fill this new office is the man whose abundant labors for the new constitution made this office of so much importance, Henry Pegram.

A deep gloom was spread over the Council because of the death in the winter of the preceding year of that great-hearted Phi Psi and convention-goer, Robert Lowry. His familiar figure, his cheery smile, his eloquent voice were

greatly missed, and all who had attended previous Councils found it hard to realize their own and the fraternity's loss.

Two other facts render the Columbus Council memorable—the successful carrying out a fraternity-ball attended by the swell society ladies of Ohio's capital, and the report of the treasurer showing that Phi Kappa Psi had in its exchequer \$3,000. Of the former event it is well to say a word more. It seems almost incredible that so elaborate a function as a social ball could be successfully engineered when the male guests were, of necessity, practically strangers to nearly all the ladies present. So far as is known, this affair is the first of its kind for Phi Kappa Psi, and is to be accounted for only upon this fact—the membership of Ohio Delta has from the beginning of its history been chiefly made up from the members of the leading families of Columbus, who, as students, attended the Ohio State University. Thus it came to pass that the most exclusive people of Columbus were patrons of a social affair which is certainly unusual in college-fraternity circles. Concerning the flattering financial report of the treasurer, it is well to remind the fraternity of the time in 1857 when the parent chapter was embarrassed over a debt of \$3.87½.

The revised constitution made no change more beneficial than the one which provided that the undergraduate members of the Executive Council should also be Archons of the respective districts which they represented in the Council. The confusion incident to the other arrangement, whereby a member of the Executive Council went out of office before he fairly became inducted into his work, was in large measure obviated by the new arrangement. The fact that their duties were enlarged by the supervision entailed in the Archonship, brought the members of the Executive Council to their meetings well-informed rather than ill-informed as heretofore. However, the Spanish-American war made sad in-

roads upon the working forces of Phi Kappa Psi and many changes in membership in the Executive Council are to be noted in the period included in this G. A. C.

The undergraduate members of the Executive Council at the beginning of operations under the revised constitution were: District I—A. C. Snell, Pennsylvania Iota; District II—G. H. Hubbard, New York Zeta; District III—W. R. Vance, Virginia Beta; District IV—E. H. Knight, Indiana Gamma; District V—Chas. B. Henderson, California Beta. In September, 1898, Bro. Henderson was succeeded by G. C. Shedd, of Nebraska Alpha; Bro. Vance, in November, by Don Preston Peters, of Virginia Alpha; In January, 1899, Bro. Snell, by G. Livingston Bayard, Pennsylvania Gamma. At the District Councils of April, 1899, the following were chosen to serve as Archons and undergraduate members of the Executive Council: District I—G. L. Bayard, Pennsylvania Gamma; District II—Frank Eurich, Jr., New York Alpha; District III—Don Preston Peters, Virginia Alpha; District IV—J. L. Raymond, Illinois Alpha; District V—G. C. Shedd, Nebraska Alpha.

In April, 1901, at the last District Councils, the following choices were made for these offices: District I—S. R. Zimmerman, Pennsylvania Eta; District II—A. W. Towne, Massachusetts Alpha; District III—G. B. Miller, West Virginia Alpha; District IV—H. K. Crafts, Michigan Alpha; District V—J. T. S. Lyle, Wisconsin Alpha.

The following were the officers of the 1900 G. A. C.:

George Smart, Ohio Delta;
E. Lawrence Fell, Pennsylvania Kappa;
H. K. Crafts, Michigan Alpha;
C. G. Cunningham, Ohio Delta;
P. C. Denniston, Pennsylvania Iota;
E. G. Carpenter, Ohio Alpha;
H. T. Scudder, New York Gamma;

W. T. Cline, Pennsylvania Zeta;

W. C. Morrell, New York Gamma.

The Columbus G. A. C. elected the following officers of the fraternity: President, E. M. Stires, Virginia Alpha; Vice-President, E. Lawrence Fell, Pennsylvania Kappa; Secretary, Orra E. Monnette, Ohio Alpha; Treasurer, C. F. M. Niles, Ohio Gamma.

And so ends the long record of the G. A. C.'s of Phi Kappa Psi, redolent with the incense of loyal devotion to friendship's sacred cause, all too brief to properly portray the work and character of those generations of our beloved fraternity whose sacrifices and whose devotion we can scarcely hope to equal, but into whose labors we have entered, as to a rich inheritance. May the record of the future show as high devotion to principle and as unselfish regard for all things pure and high!

PHI KAPPA PSI REUNIONS.

WHEN the pulsings of the new life were coursing through the veins of Phi Kappa Psi, giving promise of the great things to come, a few Phi Psis happened to meet at Lake Chautauqua one summer, the summer of 1879. Their pleasure in learning to know each other brought out the suggestion that the popular resort upon the shore of the beautiful New York lake would make a typical meeting-place for a fraternity reunion. It so happened that several members of Pennsylvania Beta had official connection with the Chautauqua Assembly, and were more likely to make efficient committeemen, and in consequence, two members of that chapter, "Billy" Wilson included, with one from Pennsylvania Theta, issued a call for a Phi Psi reunion in August, 1880.

The purpose of the projectors of the reunion scheme was to so time the reunion that it would occur during the As-

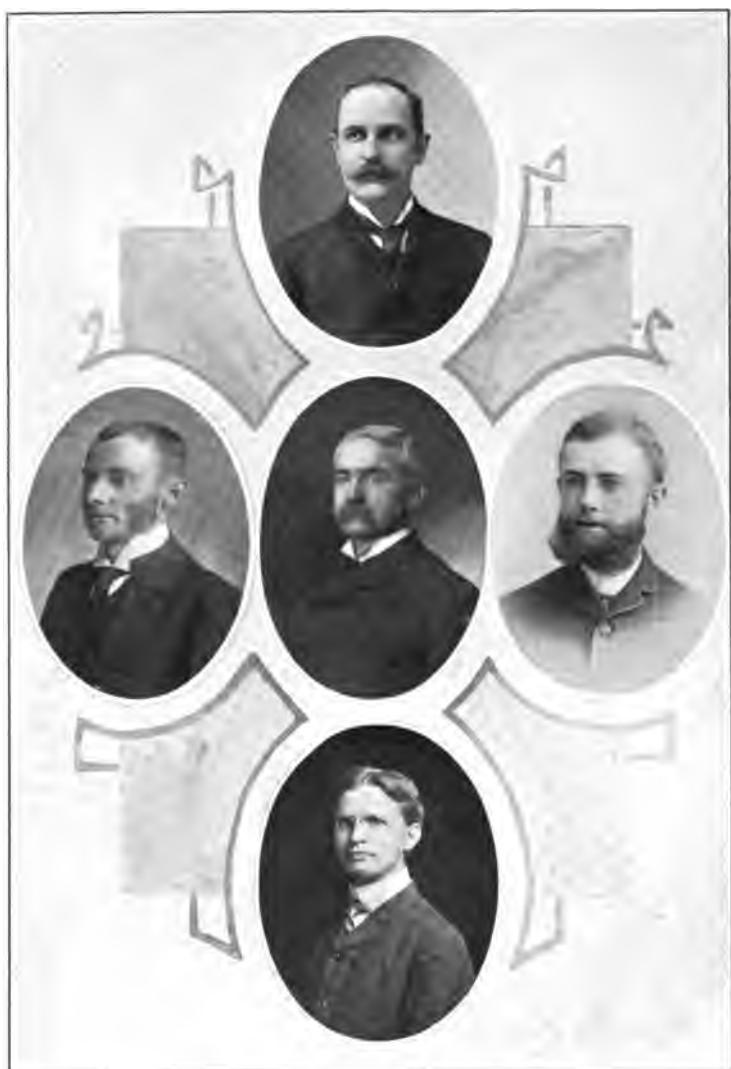
sembly, and by that means to get public recognition through the placing upon the program of some distinguished Phi Psi. The success of this part of the plan was very much like that attending the selection of some distinguished brother as orator or poet for the G. A. C. The "distinguished" are somehow chiefly so because of their fervent promises and their frequent failures to redeem them. The occasions when selected orators or poets have come to time for their duties at G. A. C.'s have been sufficiently rare to constitute genuine "modern instances," and it is greatly to the credit of Phi Kappa Psi that it no longer depends upon such adventitious aids to secure celebrity. The most notable figure at this first real reunion, was the famous solicitor of the Standard Oil Company, S. C. T. Dodd, of Pennsylvania Alpha, one of the earliest members of the fraternity, who, with his wife, renewed his youth and made one of the "boys" in genuine Phi Psi style. The literary features of this meeting were confined to a charming sketch of the early life of the fraternity from the pen of the first Historian of the fraternity, D. C. List, of Wheeling, W. Va. The social features of this meeting, the only thing which afforded the least excuse for the gathering, were of the highest. These included the general commingling of the brothers about the tent which had been assigned as Phi Psi headquarters, their private excursions together upon the beautiful waters of the lake, and a banquet and hop at Lakewood at the lower end of the lake. Aside from the "unattached" who were present, a goodly company of twenty-seven couples enjoyed the delightful lake ride, the banquet, the dancing until the decorous rules of the famous Assembly made it necessary to return to Chautauqua, proper. Ten chapters were represented, and it is doubtful whether any company of Phi Psis of equal number ever had so good a time as did those who attended this first Phi Psi reunion.

A very strong effort was made to repeat the success of the reunion of 1880 in 1881, but it is not altogether certain that the result was comparable to the altogether perfect success of the first venture. However, the meeting was eminently enjoyable and in point of attendance was a distinct advance upon that of the preceding year. The present writer presided over the gathering and has very vivid recollections of its chief features. Perhaps the thing that impressed him and the other brothers present was the intense, almost suicidal intellectualism of Chautauqua. It was no place for college men to recreate, if by that term diversion from mental activity is meant and desired, for the very air breathed intellectual labor. So far did this go, that it was difficult for those who were present to find a place where a meeting might be held for two consecutive hours free from interruption. Just as the reminiscential fever was getting the temperature up to the fusing point, here would come some attaché to inform us that the society for this-and-that was scheduled for the time and place that we were in. Forthwith we went back to the tent and the enthusiasm engendered by proximity in a room under cover, free from distraction or intrusion, evaporated and we wandered away to individual pleasures.

The literary side of the reunion was provided for by the appearance before a large general audience on the second day of the meeting of Dr. A. A. Willits as a representative Phi Psi, who gave his famous lecture, Sunshine. The brothers present were thoroughly aroused to enthusiasm by the presence of Judge Moore, one of the founders of the fraternity and by the very positive advance in chapter representation and in numbers. Sixty were present from sixteen chapters and the whole gathering was a decided success from the social side. The lake ride and banquet at Lakewood were of the very best. Fifty-three couples sat down to the banquet,

and so much had our decorous behavior of the year before impressed the management at the Assembly grounds, that no restrictions were placed upon our return. In consequence, the sun was reddening the east before we "turned in" at our hotels. An account written at the time veraciously says that Fred. Niles was so overcome by the "moonlight, etc.," that he could not get off the wharf at the Assembly grounds, but was carried on to Mayville, arriving there at 5 A. M. As the steamer came up to the dock, he is said to have rapturously called to Dan List as the sun came up: "Oh, Dan, do come here and see how beautiful the moonlight is on the water!"

When the "boys" left Chautauqua in August, 1881, it was with firm resolves to return the next summer and to bring a big additional crowd with them, but although an efficient committee had been selected, the reunion failed to materialize, and the few brothers who drifted into Chautauqua during August, 1882, felt so lonesome that nothing has been seen or heard of the reunion scheme since. It is a pity that this is so, for no gatherings of our fraternity have been of more value than those two upon the shore of the famous lake. The lack of interest in such a meeting is easily accounted for in these days of biennial G. A. C.'s and D. C.'s, but no doubt a reunion of Phi Psis at some convenient place in the summer, for purely social enjoyment and for the fostering of a wider acquaintance, would be not only pleasurable but profitable.



PAST AND PRESENT HISTORIANS OF PHI KAPPA PSI.

C. F. M. NILES.

J. F. KINKADE.

C. L. VAN CLEVE.

G. B. LOCKWOOD.

D. C. LIST.

CHAPTER FIVE.

PHI PSI PUBLICATIONS.

THERE are not so many publications bearing the image and superscription of Phi Kappa Psi that the writing of a history of them would be a serious task from the body of matter to be passed in review; in fact, the very lack of material is the chief source of the Historian's embarrassment. No pleasure can arise to a chronicler who desires to be circumstantial and authentic in guessing at his presumed facts, or in drawing, from fugitive references here and there to publications of which he can get no trace, inferences as to what these same books and pamphlets have been like. Hence, this chapter is to be confined in good measure to an account of the rise, fall, and resuscitation of Phi Kappa Psi's periodical literature.

First in point of importance may be mentioned the catalogue. In the days of Tom Campbell, that worthy enthusiast had a scheme whereby each member was to receive upon initiation a symbolic Greek letter or numeral by which he was to be known, and by which he was to be recognized in all correspondence. Furious debates over the merits and demerits of this scheme occupied much time in the early days of the fraternity, and defence of his symbolism occupied much of the pages of his voluminous correspondence. But even Tom Campbell's enthusiasm was not proof against rapidly increasing numbers, and so, after about eight years of trial, the cruel hand of "innocuous desuetude" made a final disposition of this occult scheme. The last entry under this system of nomenclature bears date of January 26th, 1861.

The first catalogue of the fraternity was made by Penn-

sylvania Alpha, and is in manuscript, being contained in a large record book. It is a crude affair, but was wisely and largely planned. Had the Civil War not interrupted all fraternity activities, much valuable history and invaluable records might have been made for our instruction of the present day by the famous enthusiasts of the days of the fathers.

The next catalogue was a printed one and was issued under the supervision of Virginia Alpha when Grand Chapter. It was not a formidable affair since its cost was but fifty cents, but it served its purpose well in recording the names and homes of the various brothers. With refreshing confidence in the financial possibilities of the small organization, the G. C. made no provision for the payment of the printer, and assessed a tax of fifty cents per member *after* publication.

The third catalogue was provided for by Pennsylvania Zeta when it was G. C. So far as can be ascertained from voluminous reading of minute books, no catalogue was issued by the fraternity from 1860 until the regular time for the issuance of what was meant to be a decennial publication by its projectors. The 1870 volume, for its day, was a fine affair. It is a large duodecimo, printed in precisely the same style as the 1880 catalogue (that issued by Pennsylvania Theta), with a handsome frontispiece and full gilt edges. It contains 226 pages, and besides the usual array of names and post-office addresses, it contains a good index. It registered the names and addresses of 1,848 members. The committee of publication was: T. A. Snively, T. J. Hunter, J. F. Williams, J. M. Belford, J. P. Gross, J. L. Shelley.

The Historian has very vivid recollections of the preparation of the next, or fourth catalogue, for as is elsewhere stated, within a very brief time after his initiation into Phi Kappa Psi he was put by the G. C. upon a committee to prepare and publish a new catalogue. This catalogue was a

poor affair both as to its appearance and accuracy. The G. C. which succeeded Ohio Alpha, Pennsylvania Theta, very righteously ordered these volumes destroyed and set to work to compile a new one. The Historian has not the poor satisfaction of possessing a volume of the nondescript. The G. C. published the new volume under date of 1880, although it did not appear until some considerable time later than this, presuming that the fraternity would be glad to forget that a catalogue bearing the same imprint had appeared before.

The "really" 1880 catalogue was a very creditable affair. It was well printed, well bound, tastefully illustrated, and compact. It contained 346 pages, but was nothing more than a catalogue of names of members with their post-office addresses. Here and there a brief statement was made as to members' rank or title, but aside from their present occupation, no effort was made to present in epitome the history of the member's career since leaving college or while in it. It contained 3,536 names. The committee of Pennsylvania Theta who had this work in charge was composed of E. L. Scott, M. M. Gibson, and W. G. Wells.

The truly colossal work for Phi Kappa Psi in the catalogue line is the great volume which the indefatigable Smart presented in 1894. The committee who were to get this book out, George Smart, W. E. M'Lennan, W. A. Eckles, and Clinton Gage, had the good sense to see that a work of this sort cannot be done in committee, that the very expertness required to chase down a list of thousands of names, is not to be acquired by all, but by one. And because of their wise discretion, George Smart did practically the whole work of collecting the data, of arranging and classifying them, and then of verifying them. The book contains but 416 pages, but in the matter compiled it is the only effective catalogue the fraternity has ever had. The information in many cases is inaccurate, but when it is under-

stood that 5,682 names were included, that various tables were added giving city addresses, relationships, and occupations, the wonder is that there are not more. The fraternity is badly in need of another and more modern volume, which perhaps may be presented to the G. A. C. as a semi-centennial offering of fidelity and fraternity enthusiasm.* This catalogue is really the sixth, the fifth printed one, and should the fraternity desire to forget that "Kappi" edition, it is only the fourth of the printed issues. The G. C. "edicted" in 1876 that a catalogue should be issued in 1877, in 1890, and every five years thereafter, but the catalogues here named are all that have ever appeared.

Phi Kappa Psi has had some in its ranks who have cultivated the muses, and so there is a brief record of music and song. The first mention the Historian has found of musical publications by the members of the fraternity is from Missouri Alpha, in its day one of the very strongest chapters that Phi Kappa Psi has had. In 1874 this enterprising chapter issued a waltz and a mazurka which the other chapters were asked to assist in circulating. The author or authors are to the writer unknown.

In 1874, Wilbur F. Gordy, who has since become distinguished as an author of school text-books, wrote a *Browning Schottische*, which the members of his chapter, Pennsylvania Zeta, thought so well of that they urged its purchase upon the fraternity in terms of extreme laudation. In 1880, Bro. Ed. Raff, of Ohio Gamma, published some bright waltzes, which he named Phi Kappa Psi in honor of the fraternity. He later published a number of pretty things which had quite a run in their day.

In 1894, Bro. Rob. Hiller, of Ohio Beta, published the *Phi Kappa Psi Gavotte*, a very catchy piece of music which

*As these pages go to press the seventh catalogue is in type and will soon be published.

has not had the wide circulation which its merit deserves. In the late eighties, an earnest enthusiast of Indiana Alpha, E. A. Daumont, published a very lively march which he gave his own name to, Evmond March, but which he dedicated to his old chapter. At about this time Bro. Daumont, who was connected with a large music publishing house, persuaded one of his musical friends, not a college man, to write some music for the fraternity, and the result was the well-known and popular Phi Kappa Psi Waltzes and the Phi Kappa Psi March. In 1899, Bro. F. H. Robertson, of Kansas Alpha, issued the very popular Phi Kappa Psi Two-Step which has had a wide sale.

It is not designed in this chapter to make any account of the work either musical or literary of the many Phi Psis who have issued songs, music, or literary matter upon other than Phi Psi themes, for the list would look like a catalogue of names, and lose, therefore, any distinction which otherwise it might have. The same restriction applies of necessity to songs and fugitive verse of Phi Psis upon fraternity topics, although some very clever literary work has been done of this sort, particularly by Orville E. Watson, Ohio Alpha. The best of the song material will find its way into another Phi Psi publication, the Song Book, or has already found its way there. Some day, if the way opens and the scheme commends itself to the fraternity, there may be compiled and edited a volume which shall bear the title Phi Psi Verse. Such a volume ought to have a wide sale and there is enough good material of born-and-bred Phi Psis to make a very creditable showing.

The next Phi Psi publication which deserves extended mention is the Song Book. This publication, like so many other Phi Psi enterprises, had a long, long history, and for the same reason that all fraternity enterprises languish, a fatal disposition to think that all that is necessary to get

a piece of fraternity work done is to appoint a committee. This is the least of all the things needful. Men have eaten their hearts out in loyal effort for Phi Kappa Psi and for organizations like it, because they could not accomplish the work to which they had set their hands from lack of funds. It is a never-ceasing cause of gratulation for our fraternity that the new order of government is based upon sound business principles and there is in it now a rigid practice of "no pay, no cure."

Many fugitive attempts at a song book were made, and several chapters of the fraternity issued pamphlets of their own, but the first adequate attempt to do a work of the enduring sort for Phi Kappa Psi was made by two members of old Illinois Beta, Lucius Weinschenk and Robins S. Mott. These brothers went to work vigorously and enthusiastically, but after much earnest toil they went down upon the same rock which wrecked *The Shield* when two enthusiastic brothers sacrificed their own time and money upon that publication, namely, "unofficial." These loyal Phi Psis bore their defeat and rebuff like gentlemen, and so the Song Book enterprise was delayed. This effort of the brothers mentioned, lasted through 1883-1885. The next serious work in the cause of Phi Psi melody was done as the result of official action taken by the G. A. C. of 1888. The Executive Council appointed a Song Book committee consisting of Robert Lowry, Pennsylvania Gamma; E. M. Van Cleve, Ohio Alpha; Lincoln M. Coy, Illinois Beta; E. A. Daumont, Indiana Alpha; and F. C. Bray, Pennsylvania Beta. Before the work was completed, Bro. Daumont retired from the committee and the work was done by the remaining members, —or should it be said by the remaining member?—for it was the dogged pertinacity and business standing of Bro. Lowry which enabled the Song Book to see the light of day in December, 1893. It is popular to criticise the book, but it

is the judgment of the Historian, who has had a pretty wide and long acquaintance with college affairs, that it is the neatest and most characteristic work of its kind up to the date of its appearance. The songs are said to be too hard to sing, but when these have been properly prepared they are catchy and stirring. The book ought to be used more, and the songs used regularly at all Phi Psi gatherings, especially at G. A. C.'s.

The "swellest" publication, if such it may be called, of Phi Kappa Psi is the newly-issued Book of Constitutions. Little need be said of this work other than to say that the fraternity began to talk about printing the constitution in 1860 and the discussion continued through the years until at last through the authorization of the 1898 G. A. C., the Executive Council appointed the Secretary of the Council and the Historian a special committee to get this work done, and it was finished and put into the hands of the fraternity in 1900.

No publication of the fraternity can rival *The Shield* in interest or in real worth to the daily life of the membership, that child of many prayers and tears and words emphatic, but none too polite. The Historian is one of the very few who own a complete file of this valuable journal, but like the Dutch jumper in "Knickerbocker," before we can get a good start for a proper discussion of *The Shield*, it will be necessary to speak a word or two of its predecessors, *The Phi Kappa Psi Monthly* and *The Phi Kappa Psi Quarterly*. In this account of fraternity publications no mention is made of the fugitive chapter papers or annual letters which are of too personal a character to be commented upon. It is not, perhaps, best either to more than mention the fact that several chapters, notably Pennsylvania Alpha, issued for years a fine compilation of literary miscellany and chapter gossip in manuscript, which, while invaluable to the Historian, had

little in them of general interest beyond the side-lights thrown upon the early history of the fraternity, and are therefore not to be much exploited in a work of this character.

The first real fraternity journal was *The Phi Kappa Psi Monthly*, the first issue of which appeared in October, 1875, and continued through nine numbers. It was a four page quarto, in newspaper form, and occasionally issued a one-page supplement additional. It was edited and published by Geo. U. Porter, of Pennsylvania Epsilon, in Baltimore, Md. Bro. Porter was a printer by trade and adventured upon the troublous sea of fraternity journalism with the sustained enthusiasm of a man who knew the business of printing and who knew that if the worst came to the worst in financial support, he could set the type, make up the forms, and run them through the press with no aid from mortal soul. In the beginning, Bro. Porter naturally sought the support of the official head of the fraternity in the person of the Grand Chapter, and in the first issue we find an authoritative statement, signed by all the officers of that body, sanctioning the enterprise. It was not long until cause for friction arose. Those who have read thus far in this account of our fraternity life may recall what was said in a previous chapter of the inefficiency of the Grand Chapter system, and of the peculiar reasons which hedged up the way of success in this capacity of the Ohio Alpha chapter. Bro. Porter seems to have been an impulsive, active, enthusiastic fellow whom the dilatory tactics and unbusinesslike methods common to college boys, exasperated in a high degree. In a short time gentle criticisms of the Grand Chapter began to appear in the *Monthly*, and then caustic ones, until there was an open breach between publisher and Grand Chapter. That there was cause for this feeling there is no doubt. With the Grand Chapter the case might be stated

thus: An enthusiastic brother, knowing the need of the fraternity for a means of regular communication, generously undertakes, at his own charges, to get out a monthly journal devoted to the interests of the fraternity. He asks for and obtains the indorsement of the Grand Chapter for his enterprise which from its inception has the sanction of the highest executive authority in the fraternity. The chapters fail to respond to the urgent appeals for aid in securing subscriptions. The enterprise languishes. The disappointed editor and publisher in his "official" organ criticises the body through which its official status is secured because in reply to his repeated requests they do not secure from the chapters that which he thinks he ought to have and which they have no authority to demand.

The case from the other side stands somewhat thus: For years Phi Kappa Psi has suffered for lack of frequent intercommunication between the chapters. The G. C. methods of disseminating information are cumbersome, fragmentary, infrequent, and largely demands for dues or requests to vote upon petitions for new charters. One of the young enthusiasts of the fraternity who has practical knowledge of the printing business, undertakes, with no hope or expectation of reward to issue a paper which will supply this long-felt need. He issues his paper, redeems every promise he made to his subscribers, asks the body through whom alone sanction for such an enterprise can be secured for support, and a vigorous supplementing of his personal efforts to secure subscribers, and instead of support he receives silence. Hearing from several chapters complaints of the dilatoriness of the G. C., he inserts a mild inquiry in the *Monthly* as to whether that august body is not asleep or dead. For his pains he gets a communication from the G. C. censuring him for the publishing of the criticisms, and insisting that he say to the fraternity world through their resolutions, that the

G. C. had no other relation to the enterprise than any single chapter, unofficial, might have. Publication of this resolution was made and only failed of ruining the enterprise because it was already lost.

The rights of the controversy were with neither party wholly, nor were the wrongs confined to one side. As happens so often in affairs of sentiment, the enthusiasm of the promoter obscured the judgment of the publisher. And with the official body, the natural prudence which prevents one from doing in a fiduciary capacity what one would gladly assume to do in an individual one, made a refusal to stand behind a problematical enterprise not only wise, but necessary.

That a reader of this generation may understand how far we have come in a quarter-century, let it be here recorded that after an urgent appeal from editor and G. C., there were reported from eight chapters, representing a membership of about one hundred, only three subscribers to the *Monthly*, and that, too, after four issues had demonstrated the ability of the publisher to keep his word.

Nine issues of the *Monthly* were sent forth, beginning in October, 1875, and ending in June, 1876, with a double final number. The aims of the editor seem to have been literary, and such seemed to be the feeling of the fraternity as evidenced in the action of the G. A. C. in July, 1876, in ordering the trial under "real" official auspices of a new journal to be called *Phi Kappa Psi Quarterly*. The attempt to be literary may have had somewhat to do with the failure of the enterprise of publishing both the *Monthly* and the *Quarterly*, but the fundamental cause was that Phi Kappa Psi did not really want a journal badly enough to do the one thing needful, which was to pay the bills for its publication. There has never been any lack of enthusiastic brothers to do the fraternity's work when the fraternity was ready and willing to

secure the worker against loss of money as well as of time and heart.

The articles in the *Monthly*, aside from sporadic chapter letters and a chapter history or two, were jejune and trivial. Not infrequently a whole column or even more space would be devoted to a clipping from some art or literary journal, and the warrantable inference is that the printer was clamorous for "copy," and as that of a suitable sort was not to be had, "filling" must be substituted. The most notable article in the entire volume was a very readable and reasonably authentic history of the Pennsylvania Alpha chapter, from the pen of J. I. Brownson.

The G. A. C. of 1876 was a howling farce so far as work goes. If business was impossible at the first G. A. C., according to the testimony of Bro. Keady, because there was no time for business between drinks, so also there was no leisure to the tired delegates between visits to the Centennial to do much more than shake hands and go to bed. In one of the short intervals of sanity which came to the men sent to Philadelphia ostensibly to do the fraternity's work, a most characteristic piece of fraternity legislation was enacted. The G. A. C. was instructed to get out a "truly" official organ, and these are its instructions: "Its character shall be literary and it shall be devoted to the immediate interests of the fraternity." The G. A. C. "instructed" and adjourned. The G. C. took up the task loyally as instructed. If there had been any real ground for criticism before, there was none now upon the G. C. for activity or zeal in furthering the work committed to it. Such earnest and searching appeals to the fraternity to rally to the support of their organ it would be hard to duplicate in behalf of any fraternal enterprise. The wonder is that the two brothers who did practically all the work, found time for their college duties. Bro. Porter, of *Monthly* fame, was chosen publisher, but he,

like the burnt child, would have none of the financial responsibility unless he had the money in hand before the journal came from the press. The *Quarterly* was to be issued from the office of a paper which his father edited, and his father, like a wise man of business, told the son that if the paper did not pay, the deficit would be taken from his wages. After a summer spent in a vain endeavor to float the enterprise, Porter resigned. The G. C. had chosen as Editor-in-chief John F. Williams, of Pennsylvania Zeta. His assistants were to be E. B. Hay, of District of Columbia Alpha, and H. F. Norcross, of Illinois Gamma. There is little evidence in the three numbers of the *Quarterly* which were issued, that any of the above-named brothers really worked at the task given them. After a fall spent in fruitless effort to get the enterprise under way, the G. C. found a former member of their own chapter, Ohio Alpha, Jos. E. Stubbs, who was at that time the editor and publisher of the Ashland (Ohio) *Times*, to undertake the publication. Bro. Stubbs is now President of the University of Nevada, but we venture the assertion that neither recalcitrant legislatures nor rebellious students give him half the distress of mind which the *Phi Kappa Psi Quarterly* did, in the halcyon days of 1877. The *Quarterly* was an octavo of magazine form, of sixty-four pages, and true to its prescribed character, it was painfully, not to say desperately, literary. The old problem of paying printer and binder without money was tried again and with the same result. In February, 1877, the first issue appeared, the second in June, 1877, and the third in the fall. It is not possible for the present writer to give the exact date of this last issue, for the only copy he remembers to have seen was a torn one with title page and cover gone.

The *Quarterly* faithfully tried to be what the G. A. C. instructed it to be, and its complete success in this direction makes it the hardest sort of material to analyze or to describe.

If the "literature" the three issues contained had been sufficiently imbued with the "fine frenzy" of the poet or with the accurate fidelity of the faithful delver after occult knowledge, it might be worth while to try to preserve it in the imperishable amber of this history.

With the founding of *The Shield*, the modern life of the fraternity may be said to have begun, although the proper date for the "Renaissance" will, perhaps, be granted to be 1885, at the Columbus G. A. C., which ordered the rewriting of the constitution upon modern lines.

The Shield, like its prototype, the *Monthly*, was born of individual initiative. Edgar F. Smith, of Pennsylvania Epsilon, and Otis H. Kendall, of Pennsylvania Iota, feeling keenly the isolation of the chapters and their consequent ineffectiveness, began the publication in Philadelphia of a paper similar in size and general form to the *Monthly*, in 1879. The story of the struggles of these brave souls to found upon a firm basis a journal of the fraternity, reads like a romance, although there was little of romantic adventure in their struggle, unless the hopeless task of "two into one, you can't," may be regarded as having in it the seeds of thrilling achievement.

The loyalty of these two brothers to the cause of Phi Kappa Psi has never been surpassed. When it is known that much of the type of the first volume was set by the founders of *The Shield*, the fraternity of this generation will know "of how much labor it is to found" a fraternity paper.

The actual circumstances of the founding are best told by Bro. Edgar F. Smith, himself, now the distinguished head of the department of chemistry in the University of Pennsylvania. In writing to the Historian in reply to inquiries as to the actual antecedent circumstances which called *The Shield* into being, he said: "Years ago when the idea of a fraternity

paper suggested itself to me, I was an instructor here. Revolving the matter in my mind, I started down into the assembly room of old College Hall, where I knew Bro. Ote Kendall was holding a mathematical examination. Approaching him, I said: 'Ote, how would it be for us to start a paper devoted to Phi Psi interests?' Gazing thoughtfully at me for a moment, he replied: 'What name shall we give it?' Nothing suitable suggested itself, and as I walked away, saying: 'I must catch a train; I'm off to visit the home folks,' he called after: 'Think it over and send me the name on a postal card.' All sorts of names came up but I wasn't pleased with any one until at last while going to the post-office in York *The Shield* suddenly came before me. I wrote this upon the blank side of a postal and sent it to Kendall. That name suited him and apparently has been agreeable to others."

The first issue of *The Shield* came forth in September, 1879, and from the first it was met with spontaneous enthusiasm and some cash. The fraternity was not yet hungry enough for a fraternity organ, but it thought it was. The loyal brothers who issued this journal would never tell what their deficit was, and as Bro. Kendall is dead, it will be impossible at this time to reimburse both of the first editors for what they were actually out of pocket on their venture. However, theirs was the pluck to stay by their self-imposed task for three years until they had demonstrated to their satisfaction that Phi Kappa Psi was only making believe when professing to be anxious for a fraternity paper.

The first and second volumes were printed in the newspaper style and contained from four to eight pages each month, of well-edited chapter letters, personals, and general fraternity news. Little attention was paid to the editorial department. From the second number until he became the editor himself, the Historian was a frequent contributor to *The Shield*, and it is, perhaps his zeal in this form that made

him the choice of the first publishing chapter for editor. During Volumes II and III, having labored in vain to get Bros. Smith and Kendall to write editorial opinions upon fraternity themes, and having been invited by them to supply the presumed deficiency, the Historian began writing editorials and may be fairly called an "editorial writer" on *The Shield* from the fall of 1880.

Dr. Smith gave to *The Shield* its distinctive Phi Psi flavor. It was he who sounded the shibboleth: "*The Shield* for Phi Kappa Psi." And through good and ill report this character has since been maintained. The reason the first editors declined to be editorially conspicuous was that it suited their modest mood to be incognito, and although for three years they bore the burden of a journal "official" only in a perfunctory sort of way, they never revealed their identity except as in the signing and sending of receipts for money received, they were inferentially considered to be the "*dei ex machina*." It is doubtful whether the revelation of their identity would have brought more and stronger support to their cause, but many of the staunchest supporters of *The Shield* thought the modesty of the editors unjustified and some frankly told them so. But the fact that the two brothers were paying their own money out freely to maintain the journal, assuredly gave them the right to follow out their notions of what was fitting, and to the last they refused to call themselves editors or to publish their connection with *The Shield*. However, it was pretty generally understood after the first volume had been published who the valiant pair were in the circles where their altruism was most felt and appreciated.

From the first issue, which was set up and printed from a lot of worn-out and discarded type, the appearance of *The Shield* improved and the tone of its contents became more spirited and interesting. A most notable contribution to the history of the fraternity was solicited from one of the

"Old Boys" and appeared in Volume II. It is reproduced here for reasons explained in the fore-word to Chapter Two. In this same volume there appeared some very interesting bits of history from inactive chapters, and for two of them no other account has been capable of introduction in this volume, for the most strenuous efforts of the Historian have not sufficed to find a living Phi Psi who could or would give him the data needed for the history of these chapters. The first two volumes of *The Shield* were published monthly throughout the college year, ten numbers appearing each year. It was the ability of these brothers to issue a monthly number under the embarrassments of their conditions, that made so many in after years demand the continuance of the practice when the fraternity was far better able to support the frequent issue. In Volume III an experiment was tried of issuing *The Shield* in magazine form in small quarto of about thirty pages. This proved to be a costly change, for the support of the enterprise was neither steady nor abundant, and the cost was largely increased by the change of printed form. This volume contained but seven numbers, so that by April, 1882, Phi Kappa Psi was again without a journal.

The agitation for a fraternity organ continued and at the Pittsburg G. A. C., in February, 1883, a scheme was inaugurated of making some one chapter responsible for the publishing and editing of *The Shield*, as it was intended the revived publication should be called. The movement for such a plan was upon the initiative of the delegates from the Ohio chapters, and as the fraternity had had no experience to warrant it in believing that the enterprise would succeed, the volunteer movement was officially indorsed. Ohio Beta had shown, in the conduct of a lecture course from which it had made nearly \$1,000, that its members possessed business sagacity and skill and its proposition to stand behind the

enterprise was gladly accepted. The fact that C. L. Van Cleve had been identified with *The Shield* almost from its first number and was known to have done quite considerable work in editorial writing both upon it and the journal of his college in his undergraduate days, led to his appointment as Editor-in-chief. His associates upon the editorial staff were A. N. Summers and W. E. Hull, during Volume IV, and Bruce Chorpening for Volume V. The business management was confided during the first half of this term to J. W. Kiser, E. E. Baker, J. C. Lower, and J. H. Miller. The experience of the first year having demonstrated the value of concentrated power and responsibility, J. C. Lower was the sole business manager during Volume V.

The success of *The Shield* was immediate. The paper was printed in a tasteful manner and from new type. Its form was a small quarto, and Volume IV had eight monthly numbers and a double number called 9-10. The policy inaugurated by Smith and Kendall was adhered to with a strict disregard for the opinions of any but members of Phi Kappa Psi. The contents were for the standards of those days as high as those of any contemporary and the special feature, if any there were, was in the development of the editorial department. The Editor of those days and of his later incumbency believed that there were certain well-defined ideas and ideals of Phi Kappa Psi which needed expression, and he devoted himself consistently to the exploitation of these. The other departments of the paper were not neglected, but the tone and temper of the two volumes edited under the control and management of Ohio Beta, might be fairly characterized as the developed editorial phase of Phi Kappa Psi journalism. Because of the time at which the G. A. C. met, the volumes of *The Shield* had been changed to begin with April, an arrangement which was never quite satisfactory, but which persisted for a number

of years. Volume V was issued from April, 1884, to January, 1885, inclusive, and thus in this volume there were eight numbers. The intention of the management was to publish a full volume, but the Kansas Alpha being ambitious to try the experiment of being the publishing chapter, the Ohio Beta left the issuance of the later numbers go by; first, because its successor was chosen before the February number was due and enthusiasm wanes when authority ceases, and there was a desire to turn over to the new publishing chapter a surplus of money with which to begin business. The latter ambition was gratified, and a sum considerably in excess of \$100 was turned over to Kansas Alpha by Ohio Beta. The financial success of *The Shield* arose quite as much from the action of the 1883 G. A. C. in making subscription obligatory upon the undergraduate membership and the subscription price of \$1 per member a chapter tax, as from the business skill of the Ohio Beta when publishing chapter. To the present generation of Phi Psis it may be a source of interest to know that in these elder days, laws would not enforce themselves and the fact that \$440 was due from chapters upon unpaid subscriptions when the transfer was made, will read strangely to a generation which has learned that to pay fraternity obligations is a sacred duty.

The Shield, under the management of Kansas Alpha, took on a different tone. Breeziness, perhaps characterizes the work of E. C. Little, the Editor-in-chief and an aggressive assertion of the rights of Phi Kappa Psi was to be found in its forceful editorial department. Bro. Little's assistants for Volume VI were: J. V. Humphrey, Associate Editor, and W. C. Spangler, Business Manager. During Volume VII the assistants in editorial work were: F. D. Hutchings and C. S. Crane, the business management remaining the same. The instructions of the G. A. C. having been to issue *The Shield* every month during the college year, Bro. Little

made the enviable record of nine issues in each volume which he edited, and this is all the more to his credit because he did not believe in the frequent issue, preferring a bi-monthly. The record made since leaving college by Bro. Little and his distinguished business manager will give the reader sufficient ground for faith that during the years of their incumbency the interests of Phi Kappa Psi were safe. Bro. Little was so aggressive as to often give the impression of pugnacity, but no act of his during his editorship can be adduced to show that he ever compromised *The Shield* or Phi Kappa Psi by his bold and progressive course. He introduced two new departments, an exchange department, under the caption "Sword and Shield," and one for the free expression of opinion by individual members of the fraternity to which he gave the name "The Areopagus."

Aside from giving attention to chapter letters, editorials, news items, and the departments mentioned in the preceding paragraph, Bro. Little did invaluable service in working out the problems of chapter histories and the history of class and other societies of forms somewhat peculiar and unfamiliar to the average collegian. Volumes VI and VII of *The Shield* also contained some very creditable verse from Phi Psi pens, and in them was begun the practice of making a review and comparative estimate of the college annuals of the colleges where Phi Kappa Psi was located.

The work done upon *The Shield* up to and including Volume VII, had been done as a labor of love by all those who had had any connection with the enterprise of fraternity journalism, but the high hopes raised by the adoption of a new and centralized form of government, led the delegates at the G. A. C. of 1886, under the leadership of Bro. Little, to try the plan of putting the entire management and editorship into the hands of one person, who should receive for the labor thus entailed, adequate compensation.

The chivalrous spirit of the forceful Kansan led to the nomination and election of C. L. Van Cleve to be the first salaried editor, and for the long years from 1886 to 1893 he continued to serve Phi Kappa Psi in that capacity. There is little that need be said of this second experience of him who had become, by dint of his long experience, the veteran editor of fraternity journalism. The same policy of sticking strictly to Phi Kappa Psi business, brought forth sarcastic and not altogether good humored comment from his coadjutors of the fraternity press, but throughout his long incumbency of the office of editor, he saw no good reason for changing this policy inaugurated by the distinguished men who preceded him, and although tempted sometimes to give the "retort courteous," he steadfastly kept his face set toward the prize of Phi Psi interest and approval, and did not wholly fail of his reward. The folly of following in the wake of extra-fraternity journalism, which makes much of comments of contemporaries, and in justification of the policy of Editor Van Cleve and most of his successors, witness the following from an editorial in the April, 1891, issue: "There are depths of folly and wide stretches of inanity in these comments upon each other which we wish our readers might once explore to learn the most potent reason why we have never indulged in the practice of flourishing bloodless swords in an empty arena. * * * The freshest piece of criticism is this: 'In chapter-letters and personals *The Shield* is easily the best journal published, but when these are passed by there is little in this journal to commend. This issue has the usual supply of concise editorials from which we quote, etc.'" After a long career of reading the journals of other fraternities, the Historian is justified in calling the above excerpt a fair sample of the discrimination (?) practiced by those who conducted exchange departments in fraternity journals.

OFFICE OF CLERK
OF THE
Supreme Court of Appeals,

State of West Virginia,

Charleston

~~Monday~~ Jan. 29, 1897

Muscoe M. Gibson Esq.

Dear Brother

Your letter of Jan.
24th reached me here this
moment. I telegraphed
you last month at Easton,
stating that my ill health
would prevent me from
making the address. I regret
you did not receive it; but
the telegram reached Easton,
as I was informed by the
operator at Point Pleasant.
I will write you more
fully - Yours fraternally
C. P. S. Morse

Can't well get on, without
it, in making the needful
alterations & corrections.
Let me know, if you will
want it yourself, before
next session, & if you will,
I'll send it back to you
again before that time.
Have you yet heard from
our Jefferson Coll. brethren
as to how they like our
changes in the Constitu-
-tion? Remember me
kindly to Bangsfordes,
Hanger, & other old friends.
Hoping soon to hear from
you, I am,
Yours Truly, in Φ K Ψ.
Saml. M. Morgan

The policy of Little in conducting "The Areopagus" was continued and the annual review of the *Annals* was a special feature for a number of years of this administration. The fraternity seemed to act during these seven years as if the man who was to be paid for his work upon *The Shield* should perform practically all of the labor, and the editor of that series of volumes from VIII-XIV found it difficult to call contributors to his aid other than the regular chapter correspondents. However, a few notable articles appeared in the seven volumes from other pens, as for example, the famous reply of E. C. Little to the ill-balanced article in the *Century* by Porter upon college fraternities, and the fine review of Harvard societies by B. M. Allison.

The policy of paying the editor for his services soon developed into a practice of paying a salary if one could be paid out of the earnings, and the editor found it difficult to keep pace with the demand for an enhanced typography with a variable exchequer. In 1890, the policy of printing the annual report of the Secretary of the Executive Council in *The Shield* was inaugurated, primarily to divert the sum which the printing of the report in pamphlet form would cost into *The Shield* treasury, but experience proved that this practice was an innovation readily welcomed by the fraternity, for the readers of annual reports were multiplied many fold by the new practice. In October, 1890, the first illustration appeared in *The Shield*. It is indeed a far cry from that crude plate of the days when photo-engraving was in its infancy to the artistic products of to-day, but it is questionable whether the finest efforts at illustration by Rush or Lockwood give them the pure joy which this first poor effort afforded their less fortunate predecessor. It was very difficult for *The Shield* to make ends meet with the added expense for illustration put upon a journal already overloaded with monthly issue, it now possessing the field

all to itself in this particular. The demand for a monthly appearance was acceded to during the whole of the seven years of this administration, except during Volume XIV, when, by instruction of the Executive Council, the first essay of a bi-monthly was tried. During Volume VIII, eleven numbers appeared; Volumes IX to XII, inclusive, contained ten numbers each; Volume XIII was reduced to nine issues, and Volume XIV to five.

At the New York G. A. C. in 1892, the temper of the fraternity was strong for a return to the monthly appearance, and the retirement of the veteran Van Cleve afforded the privilege of publishing *The Shield* in a large city, which many thought would greatly increase the income of the journal through advertising. To this end George Frederick Rush was chosen editor and *The Shield* was moved to Chicago. So far as enhancing the value of *The Shield* as an advertising medium, this move was a failure, and the most strenuous efforts in that direction by the indefatigable Rush brought nothing but disappointment. In other ways the change was a beneficent one for the fraternity. In the great metropolis of the West, Bro. Rush found an admirable printer and a first-class engraver. He made excellent use of both. Although the illustrations during Rush's term were sometimes a trifle bizarre, the contrast these afforded, together with the chic infused into the literary contents, was a welcome relief to the fraternity from the rather sombre style of his immediate predecessor.

The especial attractions in *The Shield* during these two years were, as above indicated, profuse use of illustrations, biographies of Phi Psis, and special articles, some of the latter being historical, and upon that account very apropos. During his second volume, Volume XVI, Rush indulged in the luxury of signed editorials after the fashion which prevailed a few years ago in some quarters among daily news-

papers. There was no resisting his seductive invitations to exploit views in *The Shield's* editorial department, and many a fellow who was in a fair way to be forgotten, was rescued through the tactful devices of Editor Rush. In Volume XV, there were eight issues, but despite the earnest desire of the fraternity to continue the more frequent appearance, Rush's ideals were so high that he could not issue more than a bi-monthly during the next volume, of which there were five numbers.

At the next G. A. C., Bro. Rush, wearied with the problem of finance, stepped aside and W. C. Gretzinger of Pennsylvania Gamma, took his place. There seemed to be in Gretz's administration a partial return, at least, to the ideals which had been set by Van Cleve, so far as attention to the editorial department was concerned. In addition to this, much time and space were devoted to college specials, descriptions of college life here and there, the gathering of odd fancies of college men, the setting forth of ill-understood facts of our own fraternity. The bent toward illustration so strongly given by Rush did not straighten out under Gretzinger, and *The Shield* continued to be well supplied with good pictures. Volume XVII contained seven numbers, and Volume XVIII, five single and one double number. It is to be regretted that the multiplication of his duties in the college with which he is connected, prevented Bro. Gretzinger from serving more than one term, and his successor, chosen now by the Executive Council, was Frank C. Bray, now the versatile editor of the famous magazine, *The Chautauquan*. Bro. Bray brought the fine literary instincts of a long training with the *Literary Digest* with him to *The Shield*, and the flavor of the journal of Phi Kappa Psi bade fair to become decidedly fine, but a change of business relation compelled his retirement at the end of one volume, Volume XIX, of six issues. The Spanish-American war

pervaded all thinking, and *The Shield's* pages reflected in a striking manner the part which young collegians took in that memorable contest. Many articles appeared during this year giving in graphic story the part which Phi Kappa Psi was playing in the cause of altruism against the barbarous selfishness of an effete civilization and the noble martyrs to freedom's cause were given here their apotheosis.

Upon the retirement of Bray, *The Shield*, which had been published for three years from a Phi Psi establishment, the Franklin Printing Company, whose President is our jolly Vice-President, returned to the west and appeared from the press of a job-printer in Marion, Ind., the editor being the present incumbent, George B. Lockwood, "Genial George."

It seems supererogatory to speak of the work of the present editor, but if this publication is to have merit as history, none must be omitted, although his work may not be completed. Volume XX contained five single issues and one double issue; Volume XXI contained the regulation seven numbers, and Vol XXII has now sent forth four of its seven numbers. To the work of making *The Shield* of supreme value to Phi Kappa Psi, Bro. Lockwood brought the acute training of many years' apprenticeship in his father's printing office, a well-rounded collegiate training, and the superb discipline as a government employé, to whom every door in official life had its "open sesame." From the beginning it was easy to see that Bro. Lockwood intended to make *The Shield* more than a financial success. He intended to make it a revenue producer, and, to the amazement of all but himself, he succeeded. There has been a freshness and vigor in the work of our present editor which seems to prove that in the reincarnation of our journal, the faith of Smith, the pertinacity of Van Cleve, the vigor of Little, the sprightliness of Rush, the business sense of Gretzinger, the literary

taste of Bray, had all been fused into one superb soul who followed no precedents, but who somehow knew how to make things "go."

The device of prizes for the best chapter letters, for the Phi Psi scholar, for the largest list of new alumnus subscribers, was a taking plan to arouse general interest; the plan of publishing the names of those who paid their subscriptions was an admirable way to hint strongly to the derelict. In addition to these evidences of "hustling" instincts, Bro. L. has illustrated finely how his newspaper experience has given him a "nose for news." He not only knows what news is, but he somehow seems always to get it. While *The Shield*, under the present management, may lack in some ways the things which the older generation prized, it is undoubtedly true that *The Shield* is more read than ever before, and read to a better purpose. The present tendency toward artistic effects is watched with apprehension as well as interest by those to whom the journal of Phi Kappa Psi has become a classic, it not yet appearing what it shall be.

In the list of fraternity publications there might properly be included the many pamphlets giving lists of Minnesota, Chicago, Cincinnati, New York, and Philadelphia Phi Psis, but the dates of the issuance of these several directories is not in all cases given, and on that account no detailed mention of these incipient catalogues is made.

A recent interesting pamphlet has been issued by the committee on chapter-houses, and it deserves more than passing mention. This committee, under the leadership of Brother George Fred. Rush, has made it entirely clear to those who are willing to understand and to believe that it is possible for every chapter in the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity to own and occupy a house. Elsewhere in this volume the gist of the committee's argument is set forth, and no further

mention of this latest clarion-call in Phi Kappa Psi for forward movement need here be given.

- So much for Phi Kappa Psi's publications. The list is not long, nor is the shelf large which holds them all. And yet who is there in the fraternity who has not an honest pride in the achievements such as they are? The present volume is to be added to the small list, and no reasonable Phi Psi will expect a review here of what this history is and may be to the fraternity. It is certain that no fraternity in the country has yet issued a volume of such size or appearance as is this. The Historian has a modest ambition that it may be regarded, too, as the most dignified and complete addition to the small number of purely fraternity publications.



PHI PSI CHAPTER-HOUSES.
NEW YORK ALPHA.

CALIFORNIA GAMMA.

WISCONSIN ALPHA.

CHAPTER SIX.

CHAPTER HISTORIES.

THE long list of inactive chapters whose life history is necessarily here included has made the limits of this chapter excessive. No way of securing the adequate representation of our fraternity life, so long desired, appeared, except through curtailment. If this epitomizing seems to some of the older and more prosperous chapters to be unnecessarily severe, it must be remembered that those in authority, charged with the duty of preparing this work, have carefully weighed all of the questions involved in the insertion of detailed accounts of chapter life, and concluded to limit these histories to an average of five hundred words each.

PENNSYLVANIA ALPHA.

WASHINGTON AND JEFFERSON COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, PA.

The college is non-sectarian, although the institution has, from the time of the old Jefferson College days, been strongly under the influence of the Presbyterian Church. Jefferson began its existence in 1802, and the combined institutions merged themselves into the present college in 1869. The college is located at Washington, Pa., has three buildings, an annual income of \$30,000, confers the degrees of A. B., B. S., and A. M., and has an attendance of about four hundred students.

As is elsewhere fully set forth, the Pennsylvania Alpha chapter of Phi Kappa Psi was founded by the meeting of C. P. T. Moore and Wm. H. Letterman in the room of the latter, it being the upstairs second-floor room to the east in the house occupied by Bro. Letterman's mother, in Canonsburg, Pa. The date of this conference was February 19th, 1852. Upon the 23d of the same month, Isaac Van

Meter and James Metzger were added, and later in the year, six others.

From the very beginning of its life, Phi Kappa Psi had a rank unexcelled by the other fraternities at Jefferson. Many men who distinguished themselves in college were among the early members, Letterman having been valedictorian of his class and Moore having achieved high rank at Union, where he graduated. Moore went to Union in the hope of establishing there a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi, and having failed in the attempt, was given permission to join Delta Phi. The result of this action upon the part of the founder was a proposition from Delta Phi for the absorption of the infant Phi Kappa Psi. After a stormy debate, the matter was defeated. Being dissatisfied with this treatment of the matter, Joseph C. Nevin asked for and obtained an honorable dismissal from the fraternity. He did not succeed in arousing any outside interest in the Delta Phi project and later joined Phi Gamma Delta. The agitation for the proposed union with the older and more powerful order broke out again with virulence in 1855, but Delta Phi having refused to take all alumni of Phi Kappa Psi, while absorbing the active membership, led to a refusal of Phi Kappa Psi for further negotiations.

The rivalry of the young chapter with Beta Theta Pi and Phi Gamma Delta was of the fiercest variety, and the bitterness engendered often brought on fistic and other encounters. For several years no active efforts were made to establish a chapter at Washington College so near by, but the way having opened, on Nov. 20th, 1855, a charter was granted to petitioners from there, and a little later Pennsylvania Delta was established. The history of this chapter is very brief, for the churches which were supporting the two institutions having decided that they were better off united, overtures began which resulted in the union of the colleges in 1865. As is elsewhere explained the combined chapter, now called Pennsylvania Alpha, had a hard struggle with untoward fate until in 1868 it ceased active life.

In 1873 the chapter was revived in this wise: John Herron, who had been a student at Washington and Jefferson, and who had later gone to Lafayette, returned to Washington and Jefferson. At Lafayette he had become a member of Delta Kappa Epsilon, and made strenuous efforts to secure a charter of his fraternity for the college of his later choice. He gathered a band of petitioners together and tried to secure the coveted charter, believing that Delta

Kappa Epsilon would willingly revive her chapter at Washington and Jefferson. The delay was too much for the petitioners and overtures were made to Phi Kappa Psi with the result that Pennsylvania Alpha was reestablished in 1873, since which time it has held fast the traditions of the fathers and in so doing has maintained almost unchecked a high rank among the fraternities at Washington and Jefferson.

The combined chapter has had many distinguished men on its list of members, among whom may be named: Judge C. P. T. Moore, Dr. Wm. H. Letterman, Rev. T. C. Campbell, Rev. W. G. Keady, Rev. S. J. Niccolls, Hon. S. C. T. Dodd, Hon. T. F. Wilson, Hon. G. A. Jenks, Gen. H. H. Bingham, Rev. S. D. McConnell, Rev. F. H. Wines, Rev. D. H. Greer, and Rev. R. B. Moore.

VIRGINIA ALPHA.

UNIVERSITY OF VIRGINIA, CHARLOTTESVILLE, VA.

This famous school was established by Thomas Jefferson, and was, for its day, so unique that it seemed to be revolutionary. It was the first institution in America to establish the elective system. It has always been without a class system, and graduation depended and now depends upon proficiency in a certain number of schools, presided over by entirely independent faculties, and has no relation to the length of time taken for a course. It opened its doors to students in 1825, and aside from the interruption of the Civil War, it has had a famous history for the maintenance of high scholarship and lofty ideals in conduct. The institution is under the control of a board of ten visitors, experts in the various lines of work pursued by the university. It is supported by appropriations from the state and by tuition fees. It has about \$150,000 annual income, uses fourteen buildings, has seven hundred students, and confers the following degrees: B. A., B. S., M. A., B. Ph., M. D., B. L., C. E., E. E., M. & M. E., Ph. D. No honorary degrees are conferred.

Although the Grand Catalogue gives the date for the establishment of Virginia Alpha as October, 1853, the records of Pennsylvania Alpha, the only chapter previously existing, under date of November 24th, has this minute: "The following petition was

received from the University of Virginia at Charlottesville: *Ad Pennsylvaniam Alpha, Phi Kappa Psi fraternitatis ad collegiam Jeffersoniensem, Salutem in Domino—Nos, universitatis Virginice, subscripti discipuli ad hanc academiam, capitem vestri honorificentissimæ Fraternitatis; officiosissime fundare supplicamus.*

"(Signed) C. P. T. Moore, student of Law; H. H. Clark, student of Medicine; C. C. J. Ashton, student of Medicine; E. S. Fugate, student of Medicine; W. A. McCorkle, student of Medicine; J. S. M. Hanger, student of Law; J. Bumgardner, Academic student.

"On motion, a charter was granted to the students of the University of Virginia, petitioning therefor."

This certainly shows that Virginia Alpha could not have been established before December, 1853. As there are no minutes extant of the chapter previous to October, 1855, it may be regarded as settled that the time of establishment is as here stated.

The circumstances of the starting of the new chapter are simply these: Having been disappointed in his ambition for Phi Kappa Psi and Delta Phi to unite their fortunes, Charles Moore returned in fealty to his first love, and having gone to the University of Virginia for his professional studies, he early set about gathering together a band of petitioners, with the above named result.

For some reason all of the petitioners are not named as charter members and two names not there given are included as such, P. S. Bradford and J. A. Jeter. The charter members then may be given upon the authority of the historian of the chapter, as Moore, Hanger, Bumgardner, Bradford, and Jeter.

The first initiate was C. C. Wertenbaker and he secured the allegiance of James W. Morgan, the most influential student in the University. From its inception, Virginia Alpha took the highest rank at the University and there has been little time since the memorable days of 1853 that it has not held this position. Men were chosen largely in the earlier days for their oratorical abilities, and the struggle for mastery in literary society circles between Phi Kappa Psi and Delta Kappa Epsilon was very fierce. The college was practically closed during the Civil War, and of course there was no chapter life during this period. In November, 1865, three of the old members, Brothers Martin, Carrington, and Wertenbaker, met with some students whom they had selected, in the room over Roby and Bickel's café and reorganized the chapter, the first of the fraternities to do so after the memorable struggle between the Southern States and the United States.

A new policy was inaugurated at this meeting and has for the most part since prevailed, of choosing men who would strive most vigorously for diplomas. The character of the institution must ever be kept in mind. There were and are no classes, and a man who gave promise of winning his degree in the least time was considered the choicest material for fraternity life. This policy at times worked havoc in the chapter, on occasions almost destroying that fine community of interest and sentiment which is the life blood of an organization like ours. In recent years there has been a good deal of thought directed toward athletic supremacy, and in this direction Phi Kappa Psi has had abundant reason to be proud of her record. The Greenways, Smith, and others of base-ball and foot-ball fame will serve to indicate the prowess of Virginia Alpha in athletics.

The present practice in the chapter of choosing men may be roughly summed up as follows: First, inquiry is entered into as to the family of the proposed member; second, the standing of the school at which he prepared is scrutinized; third, the appearance and behavior of the man himself are studied; fourth, the probable congeniality of the candidate is weighed.

The list of distinguished men sent forth by Virginia Alpha is a long one,—so long in fact that to choose from the number is exceedingly difficult. Hon. E. P. C. Lewis, ex-minister to Portugal; Boyd Winchester, ex-Congressman and diplomat; Major Robert T. Scott, ex-Attorney-General of Virginia; ex-Lieutenant-Governor of Louisiana, D. B. Penn, may fairly represent the members who have won place in public life; Professors W. M. Thornton, R. H. Dabney, and C. W. Kent, of University of Virginia; Professors Joseph A. Quarles and Venable, of Washington and Lee, and Professor Woodrow Wilson, of Princeton, may show what the chapter has done in the field of arts and letters. The Ingles, father and son, Dr. James M. Rawlings, and Rev. E. M. Stires, for the ministry. Drs. Peter Winston, H. T. Nelson, and A. W. Greenway, for the medical profession. Messrs. J. H. Lewis, R. B. Tunstall, J. S. Jones, L. D. Aylett, and Joseph Bryan for the law, and Col. C. C. Wertenbaker, Robert Somerville, C. H. Cocke, Howard Winston, Marshall McDonald, J. A. Prudhomme, John Massie Martin for varied branches of business life, round out a list of men far above the ordinary which might be easily triplicated from the roll of this famous old chapter.

VIRGINIA BETA.

WASHINGTON AND LEE UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, VA.

This institution is the outgrowth of Washington Academy (1782), and was endowed in 1798 by George Washington. After the death of General Robert E. Lee, who was President of the institution from the close of the Civil War until his death in 1870, the name was changed to the present form. It is non-sectarian, has an annual income of \$60,000, has eighteen buildings, a faculty of twenty, and an attendance of about three hundred. It confers the following degrees: A. B., B. S., C. E., E. E., M. E., B. LL., and Ph. D.

Phi Kappa Psi was the first fraternity to enter Washington and Lee, and was established March 2d, 1855, by C. C. Wertenbaker, of Virginia Alpha. Before the close of the first session it had in its ranks sixteen of the leading men in the college and sprang at once into prominence. The newness of the fraternity idea, the dense veil of secrecy drawn about their every action, and the prominence of the members excited the greatest curiosity among the faculty and students, as to what were the aims and rites of the new organization. The faculty looked upon it with suspicion as a possible conspiracy against its jealously guarded authority, while the other students were watchful to see that the Greeks put into execution no sinister designs toward their peace of mind. Nothing, however, occurred to justify these suspicions, and they gradually fell away.

From the beginning of the chapter life, meetings were held weekly and were enlivened by the reading of the *Mystic Friend*, a satirical, illustrated paper much enjoyed in each of the three chapters of which Phi Kappa Psi then boasted. J. McDowell Graham, the first editor, was generally recognized as the most talented man in college. He made of the paper a great success, in which he was superbly assisted by A. H. Jackson, caricaturist. The latter was a near relative of "Stonewall" Jackson, upon whose staff he afterward served. Young Jackson was famous as a mathematician and gave promise of a brilliant career, but he met an untimely death at Cedar Run in 1863.

Beta Theta Pi appeared at Washington and Lee at the next session, and a strong rivalry immediately arose between it and Phi Kappa Psi. The older organization maintained a sure supremacy until the time of the opening of the Civil War. The chapter was

inactive during the years from 1861 to 1865, but at the opening of the session in the fall of the latter year, Brothers Harry Estill, D. E. Laird, and T. L. Cocke reorganized the chapter. Several other societies soon entered the college and the struggle for men of the right sort became very spirited. However, the advantage of the prestige of the early years of success was with Phi Kappa Psi and it maintained the lead for several years after reestablishment. For reasons now unknown, the chapter fell into a sad state of decay during 1871-2, but it rallied sharply at the next session and kept well at the front until 1877. The fortunes of the chapter waned again and by 1879 they were at low ebb. For three years no men were initiated and during the years from 1881 to 1883 only one man represented Phi Kappa Psi at Washington and Lee. In the fall of 1883, Brother J. W. W. Bias, of blessed memory, came to the college from Virginia Gamma and infused life into the moribund body. Since the latter date the career of the chapter has been fairly prosperous, but the multiplicity of societies in the institution makes it very difficult to maintain a vigorous life with the sort of men who will be an honor to Phi Kappa Psi. Where more than half of all the men in college are fraternity men, the choice of material is not based upon very rigorous rules of exclusion.

Among the men to whom the chapter is proud to point the initiate, are the following: C. A. Ballou, Quartermaster-General, Confederate States of America; W. T. Poague, legislator and educator; Rev. M. H. Houston, Secretary Board of Foreign Missions, Presbyterian Church, South; W. A. Frazier and W. B. Winn, famous physicians; Thomas Williamson, clerk of 48th Congress; Donald Allen, the distinguished railway engineer; J. W. Reley, and W. L. McCorkle, eminent lawyers.

PENNSYLVANIA BETA.

ALLEGHENY COLLEGE, MEADVILLE, PA.

Allegheny College was founded in 1815 by Timothy Alden and other citizens of Meadville. In 1833 it passed into the hands of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and has had since then a prosperous career. It is coeducational in policy, has a faculty of twelve, occupies four buildings, has an annual income of about \$25,000, and has somewhat more than three hundred students. It confers the degrees of A. B., B. L., M. A., and C. E.

As has been noted in the history of other chapters, the desire to extend Phi Kappa Psi was warm in the hearts of the early members and it was no unusual thing for a member of the parent chapter to change his college in order to establish a new chapter of his loved fraternity. This was notably true of the formation of Pennsylvania Beta by "Russ" Kennedy. The institution, after a more or less precarious existence, had, in the early fifties, been brought into notice as a thriving denominational school and the attention of Kennedy was directed to it. His original plans, however, miscarried and it was not until he had graduated from Jefferson in 1853, that the way opened for the establishment of Pennsylvania Beta. Following the example of Moore, who had gone to Union and then to University of Virginia to further the cause of Phi Kappa Psi, Kennedy, in the spring of 1855, gathered the following men together as petitioners for a charter: B. R. Bratt, J. J. McDowell, Nelson Green, W. B. Holt, O. S. Long, F. M. Gregg, and W. D. Stevens. A charter was granted in July, and upon August 24th, Kennedy inducted the petitioners into the mysteries of Phi Kappa Psi.

Ours was the first fraternity to enter Allegheny and from the beginning encountered the prejudice which was everywhere felt toward the fraternity system. However the choice of men made by Kennedy and the chapter later, gave the lie to many of the slanders which were current concerning the fraternity idea, and the chapter soon was in favor. It is the proud boast of this chapter that this sentiment has never died away in Allegheny. Phi Gamma Delta entered in 1860, Delta Tau Delta in 1861, Phi Delta Theta in 1879, and Sigma Alpha Epsilon in 1887.

The first year of the chapter's life was exceedingly prosperous, but the graduation of eight of their sixteen members with the class of 1856 threw the new organization into the chill of impending dissolution. It must not be forgotten that there was as yet in the fraternity no strong bond of connectional union, and each chapter was pretty nearly to itself so far as its real life was concerned.

Faculty hostility, while not open, was always to be reckoned with, a significant indication of which is found in this laconic citation from the minute book of the chapter in its second year: "Resolved, that we adjourn to meet wherever we can, whenever we can—provided we can." A pathetic minute of the departure of six of the chapter for the Union Army is made upon the record for June 6th, 1861. The names of the gallant company volunteering for the

service of their country are: Sion B. Smith, George Norris, M. M. Phelps, A. C. Pickard, J. L. Chadwick, and Alexander Ashley.

Pennsylvania Beta has the enviable record of being the oldest chapter of the fraternity in years of continuous existence, there never having been a break in its life thread since its organization. It has the farther proud record of never having been rent by internal dissension. Peace and harmony have ever been the watchwords of the chapter and true to the teachings of Phi Kappa Psi, it has enjoyed the prosperity consequent upon a consistent life.

Of the distinguished alumni of Pennsylvania Beta, mention may here be made of: Lloyd Lowndes, Governor of Maryland; Judge J. W. Philips, of Missouri; S. G. Brock, Chief of Bureau of Statistics, Washington, D. C.; R. N. Seaver, President of Equitable Aid Union of America; Professor C. H. Haskins, of University of Wisconsin; Professor F. O. Marvin, of University of Kansas; Professor J. R. Weaver, of DePauw University; H. H. Munn, the historian; O. S. Long, Clerk of Supreme Court of Appeals, W. Va.; Henry Mansell, the distinguished missionary to India; W. C. Wilson Claim Agent of the Lackawanna Railway; F. C. Bray, editor of *The Chautauquan*; E. W. Tolerton, attorney Pennsylvania Railroad, Toledo, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA GAMMA.

BUCKNELL UNIVERSITY, LEWISBURG, PA.

The institution was established in 1846, and is governed by a board of twenty-five trustees. While the institution is non-sectarian by act of incorporation, it has been under the especial patronage of the Baptist denomination, and has returned to the service of the church some of its most famous alumni. It has eleven buildings, twenty-eight members in the faculty, has assets of more than \$800,000, an income of more than \$50,000, including tuition fees, and an attendance of nearly six hundred. It confers the degrees of A. B., Ph. B., Sc. B., and A. M.

Pennsylvania Gamma was established at the University-at-Lewisburgh (now Bucknell University) on the 26th day of June, 1855, the third in the line of Pennsylvania chapters and the fifth in the fraternity. Its institution is due to the fact that George W. Chalfant, the secretary of Pennsylvania Alpha, and Lewis Kossuth Evans, the founder of Pennsylvania Gamma, had been classmates at Dunlap's Creek Academy in Fayette County, Pa. Chalfant,

imbued with the spirit of Phi Kappa Psi, sought converts abroad and Evans was an early disciple. From a letter of his among the chapter archives, we learn that he was "initiated exclusively by letter, perhaps a point in the history of the society without a parallel." Afterwards nine others were initiated into the Alpha, and to them a charter was granted as the "Gamma Chapter of Pennsylvania."

The charter members were: Lewis Kossuth Evans, Henry Gibbs Clay, William Harrison Richter, Joseph Judson Lane, Joseph Gans Burchinal, William Shadrack Wood, William Henry Yerkes, Alfred Hayes, Thomas Chamberlin, and James Potter Gregg.

Chalfant wrote to Evans to "pick out talented fellows, likely to take literary honors, moral, social, and popular fellows—such fellows as you would like to have with you, and such as would be an honor to any association." With such a standard, success was assured from the start.

In 1866, the faculty of the college began a campaign of opposition to the Greek-letter societies. As a result many members resigned, some voluntarily, others very reluctantly. It was rumored that no member of a fraternity would be allowed to graduate at the commencement of that year. It should go down into history that John Armstrong Siner did not resign, and he did graduate.

Then came the "pledge," at first in a mild form and then iron-clad. The alumni protested, and petitions to and conferences with the trustees were had, but all to no avail. After some years it was concluded that the best interests of the chapter would be served by transferring its functions to the graduate members. This was done by an edict of the Grand Chapter in 1873—such action being ratified by the Grand Arch Council of 1876—and in this way the chapter was kept alive until 1880. During all of this time meetings of the graduates were held annually—a chapter-hall was maintained until 1877—and an occasional initiation made after graduation.

So things went on until the administration of the university changed, and a more enlightened and liberal policy was adopted. On October 8th, 1880, the opportune time having come, there was a re-establishment of Pennsylvania Gamma as an active undergraduate chapter by the initiation of Ernest L. Tustin, Alexander R. Querns, Owen B. Jenkins, Aaron W. Hand, and Henry Madtes. These were soon followed with others and Pennsylvania Gamma was herself again.

In 1894, a movement for a chapter-house was started, and Joseph Roberts Wood was appointed agent of the project. A lot costing

nine hundred dollars is now owned by the chapter and a chapter-house fund of five hundred dollars is on deposit in a savings fund, as a result of the above movement.

In 1898, an act for the regulation and improvement of fraternities was passed by the college faculty whereby no student in Bucknell College shall become a member of any college fraternity during the first year of his connection with the college as a student and until he has completed one full year's work, and provided his conduct has been satisfactory. This law, it was first thought, would work disaster to the fraternities at Bucknell, but after a trial of three years, it has proved very beneficial.

In 1901, the chapter secured suitable apartments in Lewisburg for chapter and residence purposes, until a chapter-house is secured.

Pennsylvania Gamma has had a large share in the development of the fraternity. Charles Spyker Wolfe presided at the Grand Arch Council held in Pittsburg in 1865; Martin Bell, Jr., presided at the Grand Arch Council held at Wheeling, W. Va., in 1871, and again at Pittsburg, Pa., in 1883; Andrew Albright Leiser presided at Philadelphia Grand Arch Council in 1876; Joseph K. Bogert presided at Indianapolis Grand Arch Council in 1878; Howard Lincoln Calder was Archon of First District from 1887 to 1889; Rev. Robert Lowry, D. D., of honored memory, was poet at the Grand Arch Council, Columbus, Ohio, 1885; president of the fraternity from 1888 to 1890, and edited the Song Book; William C. Gretzinger was elected editor of *The Shield* in 1896, and was re-elected in 1898 but declined; George L. Bayard was chosen Archon of the First District and served two terms.

In college honors Pennsylvania Gamma has held her own. She has had the following valedictorians: Robert Lowry, 1854; Joseph Gans Burchinal, 1855; Francis Wayland Tustin, 1856; David Ruth, 1857; Thomas Chamberlin, 1858; Thomas Philip Coulston, 1859; James H. Marr, 1860; Adoniram Judson Rowland, 1862; Owen P. Eaches, 1863; Charles Spyker Wolfe, 1866; Andrew Albright Leiser, 1869; William Thompson Grier, 1871; Ernest Leigh Tustin, 1884; Joseph Evans Sagebeer, 1885; William Wilson Kelchner, 1886; and as salutatorians, the following: William Henry Backus, 1853; Adoniram Judson Furman, 1859; Simon Peter Wolverton, 1860; William Henry Harrison, 1861; William Hamilton Conard, 1862; Charles Albert Stone, 1864; Martin Bell, Jr., 1869; Henry Harmon Bliss, 1870; George Morris Philips, 1871; Abraham Lincoln Tustin, 1883.

Among those who have attained distinction in the ministry may be named Dr. Joseph Spencer Kennard, Dr. Robert Lowry, Dr. Owen P. Eaches, Dr. Adoniram J. Rowland, Dr. John Humpstone, Dr. Spencer B. Meeser, Dr. Milton G. Evans, Rev. James H. Haslam.

And in the law: James Merrill Linn; Simon Peter Wolverton; George Potter Wilson, Attorney-General of Minnesota, 1874-79; William Alexander Marr, Assistant Law Judge Schuylkill County, Pa.; Charles Spyker Wolfe; Andrew A. Leiser; Martin Bell, Jr., President Judge Blair County, Pa.; Henry Harmon Bliss; Howard Hammond Baldridge; John I. Mitchell, Judge Superior Court of Pennsylvania.

And in politics: Alfred Hayes, Member House Representatives, Pa., 1877-78; Simon Peter Wolverton, State Senator, Pa., 1878-80; Member of Congress, 1889-91; John I. Mitchell, ex-U. S. Senator from Pa.; Charles Spyker Wolfe, Member House Representatives, Pa.; William L. Nesbit, Member of House of Representatives of Pa.; Howard L. Calder, Member House Representatives, Pa.; William Shadrack Shallenberger, Member of 45th, 46th, and 47th Congresses, Second Assistant Postmaster-General, U. S.

PENNSYLVANIA DELTA.

WASHINGTON COLLEGE, WASHINGTON, PA.

The history of this chapter is so intimately interwoven with that of Pennsylvania Alpha, with which it was united upon the revival of the latter chapter in 1873, that no separate account of its work is deemed necessary.

VIRGINIA GAMMA.

HAMPDEN-SIDNEY COLLEGE, PRINCE EDWARD CO., VA.

This institution is the successor of the academy of the same name, incorporated in 1783. It is non-sectarian, has three buildings, a faculty of eight, an income of \$13,000 annually, and about one hundred and fifty students. The college is governed by a board of twenty-one trustees and confers only the B. A. degree.

On the night of March 20th, 1856, J. W. Morgan, of Virginia Alpha, initiated into the fraternity the following charter members of Virginia Gamma: T. R. Carrington, J. B. Davis, W. G. Field, R. H. Kelso, J. B. McPhail, and T. H. Newman. The latter, however,



PHI PSI INTERIORS.

NEW YORK ZETA,
RECEPTION ROOM,
GRILL ROOM.

SUITE OF PENNSYLVANIA ZETA.

TO THE
LIBRARY OF THE
UNIVERSITY OF
TORONTO

withdrew from the chapter after the short membership of three months, to join a local society.

In the early days the members of Virginia Gamma made much ado about keeping strictly secret not only the character of their organization, but even the time and place of meeting. The seclusion of the college afforded the new fraternity ample leisure and relief from the distraction of outside sports to cultivate the social graces implied in the close association of chapter life. From the very beginning, therefore, the boys of this chapter were close friends.

In 1859, the chapter established *The Mystic Tie*, after the manner of the *Mysticus Amicus* of Pennsylvania Alpha and other chapters. It was made up of poems (?), descriptions of local events, reminiscences by alumni, etc. It forms an invaluable part of the archives of the chapter, preserving as it does the genuine flavor of unrestricted revelations of the true life of the fellows who made up the chapter. The first editors had large views of its future, for in the first issue these words form a part of the salutatory: "We hope that our paper shall go on increasing in prosperity until it shall not only win the admiration of our little chapter, but shall become the organ of the whole fraternity."

Virginia Gamma was seriously affected by the Civil War. At the beginning of the session of 1862, there were only two members present. At the end of the college year, all left and deposited the archives with a loyal Phi Psi girl, Miss Mary Wood, with instructions that "if the Yankees came along, she must burn them." The archives being intact at the time of the surrender of the chapter's charter in 1900, it is to be presumed that the armies of the United States were not after Phi Psi records.

The decade from 1866 to 1876 was undoubtedly the golden age of the chapter's history, so far as the acquisition of honors goes, for during that period hardly a year passed that some Phi Psi did not win an honor or carry off an orator's medal. The decadence of the institution, however, and the multiplicity of fraternities there compelled the Executive Council to withdraw the charter of the chapter in 1900.

In the list of the chapter's distinguished men these are noted: Major J. B. McPhail, one of the commanders in Pickett's famous brigade; Hon. C. M. Busbee, ex-member of Congress; R. M. Venable, educator and lawyer; Professor Addison Hogue, the well-known Greek scholar; Professor J. R. Thornton; Rev. P. H. Hoge; Dr. Bernard Wolff; Professor Robert Lee Preston.

PENNSYLVANIA EPSILON.

PENNSYLVANIA COLLEGE, GETTYSBURG, PA.

The college was founded in 1832 by citizens of Gettysburg, chief of whom was the Rev. S. S. Schmucker. It is under the auspices of the English Lutheran Church, and is governed by thirty-six trustees, six of whom are alumni. The college occupies seven buildings, has a faculty of sixteen, an annual income of about \$20,000, and has nearly three hundred students. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. S., and Ph. D.

On the evening of December 26th, 1855, in a room at the Eagle Hotel, J. W. Jenkins, of Pennsylvania Alpha, inducted the following charter members of Pennsylvania Epsilon into the mysteries of Phi Kappa Psi: Adam Hoy, G. A. Long, H. W. Kuhns, J. S. Cutter, and T. W. Losh.

This was the pioneer society of this character at the college whose authorities had the same prejudice against Greek-letter organizations that prevailed in general in college circles in the fifties. The places for holding meetings were kept a profound secret and the members of the chapter used to sneak stealthily around by back streets, down alleys and about, to the place of appointment. No two consecutive meetings were held at the same place. An initiate was required to take three degrees, one more than during the famous régime of the Plato and Socrates ceremonies. The advancement of a candidate, it is said, was indicated in a manner altogether unique—if one degree had been passed by him in safety, he was required to wear the right leg of his pantaloons with a single roll in it from the bottom, for two degrees a second roll was necessary, and for all degrees the turns reached by elevating the garment were three.

Despite the profound secrecy and eccentricity of the initiations, the chapter had a vigorous growth. The ideals at first were literary, and almost continuously from its inception the Epsilon chapter carried everything before it in the class-room and upon the college platform. Experience taught the budding organization the wider, truer significance of the fraternity idea, and before many years, under the wise guidance of Adam Hoy, who never lost his interest in the fraternity, the chapter worked to develop the "all-around" man.

In 1858, Phi Gamma Delta entered the college. Later, a number

of others of no special significance in this record, for at no time during the first twenty years of its life did rivals seriously impair the standing of Pennsylvania Epsilon, and while this is not perhaps true continuously, it has ever been true in the main.

As in the southern chapters, the Civil War played sad havoc with Pennsylvania Epsilon, twelve privates and three officers in one company alone, coming from the ranks of the chapter. The chapter, however, maintained its existence and at the conclusion of the great struggle, shared with the college the renewed prosperity which colleges everywhere experienced in the later sixties. Pennsylvania Epsilon soon after the advent to college of the bearded "pards" of the Civil War, began to feel that its dignity demanded more commodious quarters than chance meetings in students' rooms, hotels, and college recitation rooms, and, after considerable debate upon so radical a measure, finally rented commodious quarters in a down-town block, thus setting the example to its rivals. But increasing prosperity brought newer and larger ideas still. The chapter felt that it must own a home of its own. The credit for this venturesome project must be accorded to Edgar F. Smith, '74, and to H. M. Clabaugh, '77. After a long campaign for funds, the project finally bore fruit in the beautiful Miller Hall, Epsilon's famous lodge. The corner-stone was laid with appropriate ceremonies June 28th, 1882, and was soon completed. Inasmuch as permission could not be secured for the building of a house in which students should room, this structure is simply a lodge for meetings and social purposes. It is a monument to the loyal alumni and particularly to D. R. Miller, who gave more than half of the entire cost of the structure.

Pennsylvania Epsilon during its campaign for funds for the chapter-house began the publication of a little paper called *The Echo*, with George D. Gotwald and A. J. Smith as editors. This paper appeared with commendable regularity until 1888, when it was merged into the *Annual*, which continues to appear.

Pennsylvania Epsilon was Grand Chapter from 1884 until the putting into effect of the new constitution in September, 1886. This chapter was mainly instrumental in founding Pennsylvania Iota, New York Delta, and Maryland Alpha. It has the honor of furnishing the college with its President, Dr. H. W. McKnight; it has six representatives in the Board of Trustees; one of its loyal sons, C. H. Graff, founded a chair of Physical Culture and Hygiene, another brother, G. D. Stahley, fills it.

In its later years the chapter has kept pace with the changing ideals of American college life and whether it be in the class-room, upon the athletic field, upon the rostrum, or in the social world, the record made is an enviable one.

Among its famous members, let the following suffice to show of what quality Pennsylvania Epsilon's product consists: D. M. Gilbert, church historian; the Gotwalds, father and sons; D. R. Miller, the munificent merchant; S. B. Barnitz, Secretary Lutheran Home Mission Board; F. E. Beltzhoover, Congressman; W. E. Parson, the mathematician; Drs. S. P. Sadtler, E. F. Smith, and J. K. Marshall, the famous chemists of the University of Pennsylvania; G. U. Porter, founder of Phi Kappa Psi's first journal; F. A. Kurtz, formerly assistant postmaster of Baltimore.

SOUTH CAROLINA ALPHA.

SOUTH CAROLINA COLLEGE, COLUMBIA, S. C.

It is hard to say whether it is best to call this institution the University of South Carolina or South Carolina College, so many vicissitudes has it experienced and so chameleon-like has been its character. It began its career as a college in 1805, was used as a hospital by the Confederate armies during the Civil War, was re-chartered as the University of South Carolina in 1866, again changed, at least so far as the part of it at Columbia was concerned, to South Carolina College in 1878, back to University of South Carolina in 1887, and finally rehabilitated as South Carolina College in 1890. Its income is dependent upon the appropriations of the legislature, and these are often uncertain. The college is governed by nine elective and eight ex-officio trustees. It has seven buildings, eleven members in its faculty, and has about two hundred students. It confers the degrees of A. B., B. L., B. S., B. LL.

In the spring of 1857, the South Carolina Alpha chapter of Phi Kappa Psi was established by Robert Wilson, of Virginia Alpha. From the very earliest years of the fraternity, the feasibility of establishing a chapter at what was at that time one of the most famous institutions in the land, South Carolina College, had been discussed. Finally Brother Robert Wilson, of Virginia Alpha, who had gone in 1856 to South Carolina College, was in some manner commissioned to start the new chapter. Reference is made in the

minutes of the Grand Chapter, then at Virginia Alpha, to the proposition to establish a chapter at South Carolina College as early as the spring of 1856, but a diligent search of the records fails to discover any authority for the establishment of the chapter. In the minutes of the Grand Chapter for October 9th, 1859, a letter from Brother J. W. Morgan is referred to in the course of which he says that the South Carolina Alpha is in a very prosperous condition. So far as can be learned, the chapter was established shortly before the close of the session of 1856-57.

The chapter had in its ranks the very choicest men in the institution as their subsequent career abundantly shows, and had political machinations not served to disrupt the institution, the chapter might have had a fine career continuously; but the interruption of the Civil War and the jostlings of the politicians has made the history of this chapter a thing of "shreds and patches." It was discontinued in 1861, reorganized in 1868, broken up at the dissolution of the college in 1873, again reorganized by G. D. Gotwald, of the Grand Chapter in 1884, and finally, in 1892, it died, from the hopeless entanglement of the institution in the meshes of political intrigue.

Because of the checkered career of this chapter a long roll of distinguished members ought not to be expected, but it is questionable whether any other chapter of the fraternity can show forth from its total membership, so large a proportion of really great men as can this unfortunate chapter. Witness these: Chancellor W. E. Boggs, of University of Georgia; Col. W. H. Perry, for many years member of Congress from South Carolina; James Simons, speaker of House, South Carolina Legislature, continuously since 1882; W. W. Smith, judge of Supreme Court of Arkansas; Dr. Robert Wilson, of Charleston, South Carolina; Dr. J. McL. McBryde, President of South Carolina University; E. J. Simkins, ex-District Attorney of Texas; Dr. W. R. Atkinson, President South Carolina College for Women; Professor R. M. Davis, of the University of South Carolina; J. Q. Marshall, Secretary of State of South Carolina; W. A. Barber, ex-Attorney-General of South Carolina.

MISSISSIPPI ALPHA.

UNIVERSITY OF MISSISSIPPI, OXFORD, MISS.

The University of Mississippi, at Oxford, Miss., was established in 1848, and is directly subject to the control of

the state under the management of a board of nine trustees. It occupies some half-dozen buildings, has sixteen members in its faculty, an income of \$40,000 per annum, and has about four hundred students. It confers the following degrees: B. A., B. S., B. L., Ph. B., M. A., and Ph. D.

This has been a peculiarly enthusiastic chapter of Phi Kappa Psi, isolated even as it is. It has, during its career, published several histories of the chapter and has kept track of its alumni in a manner commendable in the highest degree. It was established in November, 1857, by John Baxter Paine, a former member of Virginia Beta. In those days, James W. Morgan, of Virginia Alpha, was a particularly useful Phi Psi, making it his business to assist in the establishment of chapters of the fraternity, and occasionally making widely separated chapters visits upon his own account. He came from Lynchburg, Va., to Oxford, Miss., to assist Brother J. B. Paine in starting the new chapter. The chapter was composed of choice young men and had a flourishing career for three years, during which time thirty-four men had donned the shield of Phi Kappa Psi. The charter members were: S. S. Carter, H. M. Jacobway, F. W. Johns, William Price, A. W. Lake, and J. T. Lester. It is a very remarkable circumstance that all of the thirty-four members of the chapter from its inception to its suspension at the beginning of the Civil War, enlisted in the Confederate Army and a considerable number of them fell in that fratricidal conflict.

So it happened that Mississippi Alpha did not fare so well as other southern chapters in the general reorganization of college life after the war came to an end, there being no connecting link of fugitive member here or there to keep the fraternity feeling alive. It was not until 1881 that attention was directed toward Mississippi Alpha, looking to reorganization. In that year W. D. Howze, a charter member of Tennessee Alpha, busied himself in getting together a band of petitioners; and by a strange coincidence William Price, of Mississippi Alpha, also secured a company for the same purpose. The petition started by Brother Howze having gone in first, was acted upon favorably, and upon the night of March 26th, 1881, in a room on the second floor of the Mackey House, Brother Howze initiated the following men as charter members of the reorganized chapter: L. J. Farley, W. T. Rush, W. J. East, R. W. Gray, and J. F. Parke.

The years immediately succeeding the reorganization were very

trying ones for the young chapter. The causes were not far to seek. The institution was not pursuing a progressive policy, being committed to the pernicious preparatory system and having fossils in its faculty; the field was occupied by a multiplicity of rival fraternities, and the isolation from other chapters, all these and other causes, made the outlook a dark one. But the charter members of the reorganized chapter were made of stern stuff. They held on to the work of aiding the young chapter until the younger brothers and relatives of the first initiates began to come to the college, which by this time, too, had abolished the preparatory department, had secured an endowment of \$400,000, and had provided an up-to-date equipment for modern college work. The later history of the chapter has been bright and present prospects are flattering.

The following beautiful tribute to his college home is from the pen of Brother B. E. Halsell, a recent historian of the chapter, and deserves a place in this record: "The University of Mississippi is situated upon the top of an old red clay hill, about six hundred and fifty feet above the Gulf of Mexico. This is one of the most beautiful spots that pen can picture. Nature has finished it and man cannot improve it. There is a campus of fifty acres covered with a rich carpet of Bermuda grass and clover, and shaded by a grand grove of massive red oaks. Here and there summer's sunshine sifts her smiles through interlacing oak boughs, the little gray squirrel leaps from limb to limb in blissful security, while music-throated birds entrance the listening ear."

Among the honored men of this chapter may be noted: H. M. Jacoway, attorney, Denver; S. S. Carter, banker, of Jackson, Miss.; Alexander Trotter, educator; J. F. Park, W. J. East, W. T. Rush, W. P. Tackett, M. J. Manning, legislators; J. W. Moseley, merchant.

VIRGINIA DELTA.

BETHANY COLLEGE, BETHANY, W. VA.

This institution was established in 1840 at the instance of Alexander Campbell, the distinguished founder of the Disciple Church, to carry out his ideas of education, which were to teach "literature, morality, and unsectarian Christianity." It is under the patronage of the denomination named, and has but small resources. It occupies three buildings, has a faculty of ten, and enrolls nearly two hun-

dred students. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. LL., and B. S.

Again must correction be made in the Grand Catalogue record. The date there given for the establishment of Virginia Delta is not correct upon the testimony of the minutes of the chapter itself, which relate how upon March 10th, 1859, the Grand Chapter, then resident in Pennsylvania Delta, at Washington College, granted a charter to students of Bethany College then in the undivided state of Virginia, to organize the Delta chapter of Virginia. This authority was conferred upon D. F. Patterson, J. W. Hopper, and W. S. Hawkins, who soon added to their number and had a stirring chapter before the end of the collegiate year.

The usual suspicion of faculty and students was directed to the new organization, and it was difficult for a year to maintain openly the position of a regular society. It soon became generally believed that there was a college secret society at Bethany, and the faculty, who seemed inclined to ignore the question, were obliged to take cognizance of the chapter. After a number of interviews and much diplomacy, an agreement was entered into between faculty and chapter that the latter should disband at the close of the session of 1860, provided there were no other such organizations in existence in the college. Fortunately for the new chapter, Beta Theta Pi had just entered Bethany and upon this slender thread the Phi Psis maintained their life. Although there seemed to be no faculty favor, the chapter had a fairly free course from this time forward for a year longer, at which time disturbances due to the Civil War interfered with the chapter. However, the chapter seemed to come into a stronger life during 1862, '63, and '64, but in 1865 it had such rousing success as to number sixteen upon its roll.

Faculty interference still continued, yet seemed, if one may judge from the minutes, only to add the necessary spice of excitement to the routine of college life. In 1880, a memorable event practically caused the abandonment of the chapter and the surrender of its charter. It came about in this wise: A member of the chapter had been assaulted and cruelly beaten at night by a hidden assailant on the streets of Bethany. Investigation showed plainly who the culprit was and when the faculty looked into the affair, the punishment of two weeks' suspension from college seemed to Virginia Delta so cruelly inadequate for the cowardly crime, that an indignant protest went up for justice, with the implied threat that if

adequate punishment were not administered, the chapter would leave the college in a body.

This was practically the result, for although all did not leave at once, the last record in the minute book recites the decision of the chapter and there was no real chapter life after the commencement of 1880. Such is the brief chronicle of the stormy career of Virginia Delta, which had in it some rare spirits and deserved a better fate.

Its most distinguished members are: Walter Overton, banker, of Newport, Ky.; D. F. Patterson, leading lawyer of the Pittsburg bar; Judge Matthew Turney, of Bourbon Co., Ky., Profs. B. C. Hagerman, T. B. Crenshaw, G. W. McCoard, B. T. Blanpied, L. W. Welsh, W. P. and B. O. Aylesworth, and H. A. McDonald; Hon. D. O. Smart, ex-Congressman from Mo.; Vincent Shinkle, steamboat capitalist of Covington, Ky.; Rev. R. C. Cave.

TENNESSEE ALPHA.

LA GRANGE SYNODICAL COLLEGE, LA GRANGE, TENN.

This institution was under the control of the Southern branch of the Presbyterian Church, and had but fairly opened its doors when Phi Kappa Psi entered it. The institution was engulfed in the vortex of the Civil War, and when Memphis was captured, in 1863, the college near-by was burned by the Union army. The young college never recovered from this blow, and its doors were never reopened.

The Tennessee Alpha was a fulfillment of the desire of the Mississippi Alpha for extension in the South. It was founded in January, 1859, by H. A. Banks, F. D. Barnes, J. L. Griggs, W. D. Howze, P. P. Jenkins, and H. F. Scott. Upon the authority of the statements of two of the surviving charter members and upon the record of membership in the Grand Catalogue, it may be safely set down as an outgrowth of Mississippi Alpha.

The chapter had from the beginning a fair outlook and for two years the life of the chapter was prosperous and happy, but in 1861 the membership enlisted almost to a man in the C. S. A. and the chapter died with the breaking out of the war.

Of the members who gave tone to the organization and enhanced the honor of the fraternity, may be named the following:

George Gillespie, planter, Starkville, Miss.; J. L. Griggs, legislator and merchant, Macon, Miss.; W. Z. Mitchell, ex-Superintendent Public Schools, Memphis, Tenn.; H. C. Tipton, legislator, Harrison, Ark.; Colonel J. W. Smith, Grand Junction, Tenn.

PENNSYLVANIA ZETA.

DICKINSON COLLEGE, CARLISLE, PA.

The venerable institution at which Pennsylvania Zeta is established was founded in 1783, and is under the patronage and control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It occupies nine buildings, has a faculty of thirty, an annual income of \$35,000, and enrolls about five hundred students. Its government is in the hands of a large board of trustees, forty-eight in number, four only being chosen by the alumni. It confers the following degrees: B. A., Ph. B., M. A., D. D., B. L., and LL. D.

Pennsylvania Zeta was founded March 19th, 1859, by J. H. Beckwith and W. F. Townsend, under the patronage of Thomas Chamberlain, of Pennsylvania Gamma, who installed the new chapter, assisted by Tom. Campbell, the famous. The other charter members were: M. C. Herman, J. C. Sullivan, H. C. Williams, C. W. Neff, R. S. Shreve.

At the time of the organization of Pennsylvania Zeta, but one other fraternity was represented at Dickinson, Phi Kappa Sigma, which had been in the college for five years, *sub rosa*. By the time of commencement in 1859, the new chapter had secured twenty-five of the choicest men in the college, and although it was believed to mean almost certain suspension or expulsion to be known as members of a college secret society, in the beginning of the new school year the members of both Phi Kappa Psi and Phi Kappa Sigma donned their badges and bade defiance to the faculty in this act. To the surprise of the Greeks the faculty, seeing that the strongest men in college were fraternity men, winked at the violation of faculty embargo and the fraternity system at Dickinson was assured a healthful life.

The life of the chapter has always been vigorous, and the fraternity recognized this fact by making Pennsylvania Zeta Grand Chapter in 1868 and upon the expiration of its term, reelected it to serve for a second period of three years. The policy of the

chapter to hold annual symposiums during commencement week has been a tower of strength to it, binding to the chapter the alumni both recent and remote. While not unmindful of the social qualities of candidates for its ranks, the chapter has had an eye upon college honors. During its career nearly one-half of all the honors taken by students of the college have been secured by members of Pennsylvania Zeta.

Of the chapter's famous men, the following are to be noted: J. V. Gotwalts, M. C. Herman, C. H. Gere, lawyers and legislators; W. L. McDowell, S. E. and T. A. Snively, J. Y. Dobbins, distinguished ministers; E. O. Shakespeare and J. F. Dillon, famous physicians; Edwin Post, E. W. Manning, J. M. Green, C. S. Conwell, W. N. Mumper, noted educators and authors.

PENNSYLVANIA ETA.

FRANKLIN AND MARSHALL COLLEGE, LANCASTER, PA.

Franklin and Marshall College was founded in 1853, and was a continuation of Franklin College, founded by Benjamin Franklin in 1787, and of Marshall College, named for Chief Justice Marshall, which was founded in 1836. It is under the patronage of the Reformed Church, and is controlled by a board of thirty trustees. It has seven buildings, a faculty of twenty-five, an annual income of nearly \$20,000, and more than three hundred students. The college confers the B. A. degree, and the seminary connected with the college confers the usual theological degrees.

Pennsylvania Eta was the successor of a local society called Phi Beta Tau, organized by H. H. W. Hibshman and A. C. Reinoehl in protest against the arrogant conduct of two other local fraternities. The organization of Phi Beta Tau took place in 1858. Robert A. Clarke, of Pennsylvania Alpha, met Hibshman while he was visiting in Gettysburg and suggested to him the propriety of petitioning Phi Kappa Psi for a charter. This was done and as a result, on the night of April 2d, 1860, Robert A. Clarke, ambassador, initiated into Phi Kappa Psi J. O. Knipe, A. C. Reinoehl, H. H. W. Hibshman, D. L. Swartz, and Ireneus Shalter as the charter members of Pennsylvania Eta.

The merging of the local society into Pennsylvania Eta of Phi Kappa Psi aroused furious opposition upon the part of the two other

societies and for several years the rivalry was intense, but finally the superior quality of the men selected by Pennsylvania Eta began to tell and since the first few years of struggle the chapter has had an enviable record of scholastic and social success.

The chapter at the first anniversary of its organization inaugurated the custom which has lasted continuously, of having a grand symposium. It was held in the room of Cooper's Hotel made celebrated by being the scene of the founding of the chapter, No. 9. Besides other visitors present, Dr. Letterman was the guest of honor and aroused to a high pitch of enthusiasm the budding chapter by his recital of the experiences of the founders of the fraternity.

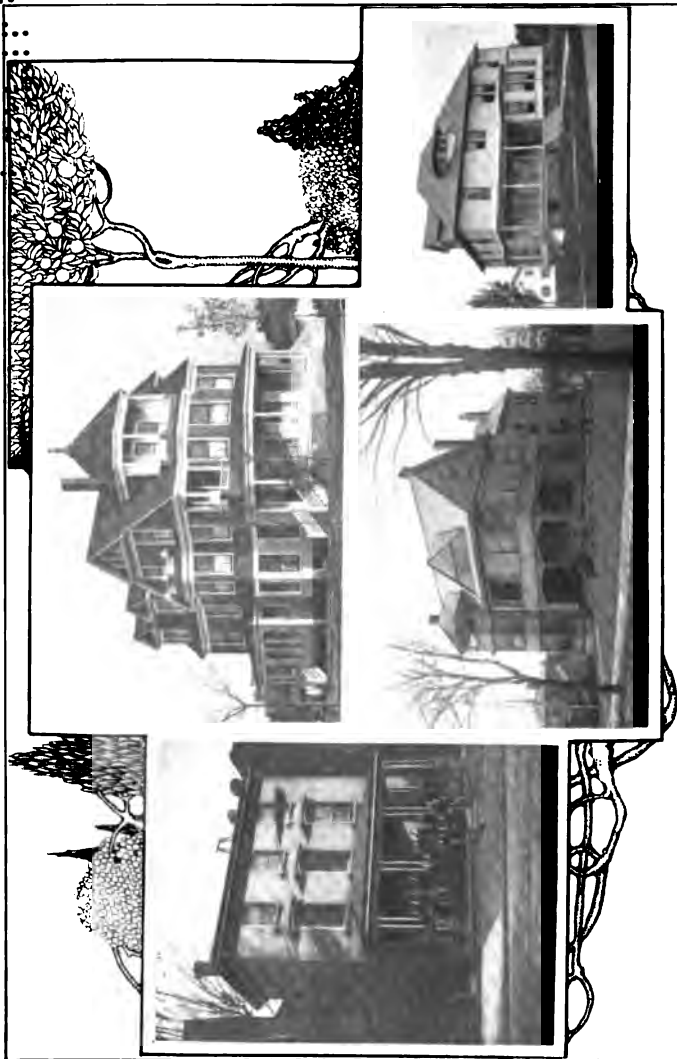
A most dramatic incident occurred at the first commencement after the inception of the chapter. The valedictorian of the class, A. C. Reinoehl, having begun to utter some remarks displeasing to the faculty and trustees, was ordered by the president of the college to stop, and when he refused to do so, music was called for. This aroused the ire of the students, and Hibshman as their spokesman arose and protested that the speech should be finished. The commencement broke up in confusion. That night from the balcony of a house adjoining that in which the college had held its exercises, Reinoehl gave his speech to an enormous crowd of cheering friends. The faculty fears were so great that during the evening and on through the night the college buildings were under guard of armed men.

During the Civil War at one time only one member of the chapter remained in college, S. S. Apple, who bravely kept the chapter from extinguishment. In common with other colleges and college institutions, both Franklin and Marshall and Pennsylvania Eta began anew a life of increasing usefulness, which has been marred by only one period of disturbance, when the faculty enforced drastic measures against Greek-letter societies because of the excesses committed by a band of ruffians who masqueraded under the name of a fraternity.

The policy of the chapter has never been to foster any peculiar style of character in its members. While not disregardful of scholarship, no effort has been made to secure intellectual prodigies; and while good-fellowship is looked upon as a desideratum, convivial spirits have no "open sesame" to the arcanum of Pennsylvania Eta; the chapter has ever been mindful of the ideals of our founders and have sought and secured the "all-around" man.

UNIV OF

MISSOURI



PHI PSI CHAPTER-HOUSES.

INDIANA DELTA.

OHIO ALPHA.

PENNSYLVANIA IOTA.

NEW YORK EPSILON.

Of the members who have won distinction may be named the following: Drs. H. H. W. Hibshman, S. R. Bridenbaugh, G. F. Rosenmiller, ministers; Major Reinoehl, D. P. Rosenmiller, I. H. Wolfe, F. W. Biesecker, and H. A. Dubbs, attorneys and legislators; Captain W. M. Black, U. S. A.; Drs. S. S. Apple and H. C. Eschbach, physicians.

MISSISSIPPI BETA.

MISSISSIPPI COLLEGE, CLINTON, MISS.

This institution was founded in 1830 by public spirited citizens of the village in which it is located, and gave promise of becoming an institution of power. It was at first controlled by a board of five elected trustees, but later came into the hands of the Presbyterian Church, and then, in 1850, it was ceded to the Baptist denomination. The Civil War entailed a loss of \$10,000 spent in preserving the buildings, and a cash endowment of \$100,000 was then swallowed up. In 1865 the debt was canceled, and the Baptists took hold of the institution and infused into it a vigorous life. It has four buildings, a faculty of eight, \$12,000 annual income, and two hundred and fifty students. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. S., and B. LL.

The Mississippi Beta chapter was established at an inauspicious time, having been organized in the spring of 1861 with the following charter members: E. W. Brown, J. D. Hall, Joseph Buckels, S. C. Granberry, John Kennedy, O. C. Crum. It was installed by F. W. Johns and J. T. Lester, of Mississippi Alpha. The institution was opposed to college secret societies, and the infant organization had no faculty encouragement for the brief weeks of its existence, for none of the members remained in college but Hall, the rest enlisting in the Confederate Army. One of the initiates after the organization, Charles Marble, and one of the charter members, John Kennedy, were killed in the war. Hall took charge of the chapter effects, but a diligent search made by him in 1881 failed to discover any of the missing papers.

One of the chapter, E. W. Brown, has for a number of years been Clerk of the Supreme Court of Mississippi. Of the others practically nothing is known except the post-office addresses of the surviving members, and these addresses are mostly twenty-one years old.

TENNESSEE BETA.

CUMBERLAND UNIVERSITY, LEBANON, TENN.

This institution was established in 1827 at Princeton, Ky., but in 1842 was transferred to its present location. Its buildings were destroyed and its endowments were scattered during the Civil War, but as it is the leading college of the Cumberland Presbyterian Church, it was early reorganized after the war and has had a very successful life since. It has five buildings, a faculty of twenty, an income, yearly, of about \$20,000, and a student patronage of nearly three hundred. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., M. A., Ph. B., C. E., B. LL., and B. D.

Tennessee Beta chapter was founded by Joseph Griggs, who had been a member of Mississippi Alpha and had founded Tennessee Alpha chapter also. Its installation took place upon August 21st, 1860. After the initiation of a few of the leading spirits of the college, the war excitement came on and there was no chapter life after the first session of the college succeeding the installation of the chapter, until the close of the war. Practically all the small membership went into the Confederate Army.

In 1867, Tennessee Beta was revived through the agency of John Overton Lea and John Meredith Bass, both of whom had been members of Virginia Alpha and Virginia Delta and who were practicing lawyers resident in Nashville. I. T. Franklin and J. B. Peyton were the first initiates of the revived chapter. The chapter was chosen from the choice men in the college and soon took rank as the most influential student organization at Cumberland. The chapter was small, seldom running above a dozen members, who were most congenial friends. The chapter life is beautifully described in these words by one of the old members: "We were a chosen dozen and together indulged in those sweet, innocent, and pure affections that between men never occur but once. It is singular how completely those choice friends of my youth have dropped out of my life. I cannot now recall who were our officers, nor who all of the members were, but I remember well our secret place and that we were always happy together."

The chapter gradually began to gather its membership from the law department of the university, and while the choice of men was of the very best, the policy proved disastrous as it has proved every-

where when the literary department has not furnished the bulk of any chapter's membership. The community of interest and continuity of life which are found among undergraduates are often entirely lacking in the men of professional schools. The chapter from the reorganization to the year before its decadence was an intense rival of Beta Theta Pi, with which organization it divided college honors, the lion's share coming to Tennessee Beta of Phi Kappa Psi with rather monotonous regularity.

During the years from 1869 to 1873, every year the members of Tennessee Beta had either the first or second honor in the graduating classes of the law school or had both. Prizes in debates, class presidencies, and practically every sort of honor that could come to a college man were the possessions of the members of the chapter and it is surprising, with such a record, the chapter should have hastened to a death which surely must be regarded, under the conditions, untimely.

Diligent inquiry among the living members of this chapter, everyone of whom has been written to, some as often as five times, has failed to reveal any real cause of death. It is certain that a chapter which had made such a record could not die under our present system of careful supervision, and it is surely a source of keen regret that apparently the decadence of this famous chapter is to be charged to general fraternity neglect and indifference.

Of the many distinguished men whom this chapter has sent forth the following are representative: E. G. McLean, Presbyterian clergyman; E. C. Reeves, Clerk of Supreme Court of Tennessee; C. S. Collins, lawyer, Little Rock; George Thornburgh, legislator and journalist; I. E. Reeves, lawyer, Jonesboro, Tenn.; A. W. Houston, legislator, San Antonio; H. W. Lightfoot, late judge Supreme Court, Texas; H. O. Head, lawyer, Sherman, Texas; Jordan Stokes, the leading attorney of Nashville; W. R. Leigh, ex-Superintendent Public Instruction of Tennessee; F. M. Estes, lawyer, of St. Louis; C. A. Miller, ex-Secretary State of Tennessee; Judge Frank Williams, of New Mexico.

OHIO ALPHA.

OHIO WESLEYAN UNIVERSITY, DELAWARE, OHIO.

This institution was founded in 1844, and is under the patronage and control of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It has twelve buildings, a faculty of sixty-five, an annual income of \$110,000, an endowment of more than \$1,000,000,

property valued at \$1,500,000, and enrolls nearly fourteen hundred students. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. S., B. L., M. A., M. S., S. T. D., M. D., and Ph. D.

The Ohio Alpha chapter was established at the Ohio Wesleyan University on January 12th, 1861. Its inception was due to a feeling upon the part of C. W. Breyfogle, J. W. Peters, and L. M. Buchwalter that there was room for a new and a better fraternity than the four others then existing at the Ohio Wesleyan. George P. Wilson, one of the first men to whom these three broached the subject, was from Washington, Pa., the home of the parent chapter of Phi Kappa Psi, and it is probable that this fact determined the trio to make application to this fraternity rather than another.

The authority to establish the new chapter did not come in the form of a charter, and so the three original petitioners were never initiated themselves, but conferred the ceremony upon the others by the right delegated through the Grand Chapter. The new members were chosen with great care because of the general suspicion which rested upon fraternities and because the rivalry of the other fraternities was intense. The meetings were held in out-of-the-way places and in the dead of night, such was the dread of exposure under which the new order rested. In one of the early years of the chapter's life, drastic measures were taken to prevent prying eyes from peering into Phi Psi mysteries. One young man, more than usually pertinacious in his efforts to secure information, was treated to a monstrous mock ceremony of initiation. He has since become one of the most famous men in the country in diplomatic circles, and it is a wise conjecture that the young collegians of forty years ago would have been less critical in their treatment had they been able to read the horoscope of the offender's future.

The faculty of the Ohio Wesleyan University was not friendly to fraternities, so from the beginning Ohio Alpha had to give strong proof of its fitness to survive. In furthering this laudable desire, the chapter took occasion to induct into its mysteries several members of the faculty. This piece of shrewd practice was like a veritable anchor cast to windward, for, in about ten years after its foundation, a furious anti-fraternity war broke out in the institution, which was not only carried into the faculty, but into the board of trustees. It so happened that the father of the Historian, Rev. Dr. L. F. Van Cleve, was a member of that body and, being himself a Mason of prominence, he had been under fire a good many times and knew

how much smoke there was to be blown away in the furore raised over the pernicious effects of secrecy. He and others took up the cudgels for the fraternity system and the day was won.

Ohio Alpha has had for the most part a very successful career. It was for one term Grand Chapter as is elsewhere recorded, and it has been instrumental in founding the following chapters of Phi Kappa Psi in various parts of the country: Indiana Alpha, Ohio Beta, Ohio Delta, Michigan Alpha, New York Alpha, Iowa Alpha, and California Alpha. It showed enterprise in publishing the first history of the fraternity life sent out by any chapter. This volume was a neat octavo of 216 pp., and was compiled by W. H. Gamble, '88, and E. M. Van Cleve, '86.

Ohio Alpha's roll of distinguished sons is much like Virginia Alpha's—so long as to be embarrassing. The following may be named as representative: Lucien Clark, Pastor of Metropolitan Methodist Church, Washington, D. C.; Bishops C. C. McCabe and J. M. Walden, of Methodist Episcopal Church; J. B. Robinson, George Lansing Taylor, and Orville Watson, ministers and authors; W. N. Brewster, the distinguished Chinese missionary; John G. Woolley, the famous temperance advocate and orator; Professors Clinton B. Sears, formerly of West Point, G. B. Merriman, of Rutgers, A. E. Dolbear, of Tufts, John W. White of Harvard, Charles G. Dunlap, University of Kansas, W. O. Semans, E. T. Nelson, W. W. Davies, and W. G. Williams, of Ohio Wesleyan University; President J. E. Stubbs, of Nevada University; President A. B. Riker, of Mt. Union; J. M. Decamp, the famous insurance expert; General John P. Rea, ex-Commander of Grand Army of the Republic, and ex-President of Phi Kappa Psi; Judge M. L. Buchwalter, of Cincinnati; Senator J. B. Foraker; L. J. Critchfield, author of Revised Statutes of Ohio; General John Beatty, banker and statesman; F. S. Monnett, ex-Attorney-General of Ohio; Orra E. Monnette, Secretary of Phi Kappa Psi; Judge F. R. Walters; Judge C. W. Dustin; Harlan P. Hall, the well-known newspaper man; J. S. Jones, ex-Congressman.

ILLINOIS ALPHA.

NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY, EVANSTON, ILL.

This institution was established in 1851, and is under the patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It occupies fifteen buildings, has two hundred and forty members in

its several faculties, has about three thousand students, an annual income of \$260,000, and an endowment of \$4,000,000. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. Ph., B. S., B. L., M. D., D. D. S., S. T. D., and Ph. D.

The Illinois Alpha chapter was founded in 1864 with the following charter members: W. H. Morrison, C. C. Bragdon, J. B. McGuffin, James Frake, M. C. Springer, C. K. Offield, B. F. Elbert, John Ellis, W. C. Comstock, E. B. Wheeler, M. A. Pingree, S. B. Raymond, and R. D. Sheppard. The chapter was installed by Brother Morrison, who had been a member of Pennsylvania Beta before coming to Northwestern, and soon had a flourishing membership, in spite of faculty opposition.

Although the chapter had a good beginning, after six years of prosperous existence it surrendered its charter, owing to a scarcity of desirable material in the college. In 1878, Valorous F. Brown, who had been a member of Kansas Alpha, entered Northwestern and soon moved toward the reorganization of the Illinois Alpha. This he soon accomplished, associating with him the following other students: Louis Karcher, W. H. Jordan, C. L. Root, C. E. Piper, J. A. Fisher. From the date of its reorganization to the present, Illinois Alpha has been preëminent in literary affairs and has had a fair share of honors in other directions also. The Kirk Oratorical Prize has been taken by Phi Psis more often than by all of the other fraternities together, and its membership in the Phi Beta Kappa is in a like proportion.

The chapter was the first to secure and use adequate chapter quarters, first in a fine down-town suite, and then in a well-equipped chapter-house. It has a fine chapter library, has almost complete chapter records, has photographs of all its members from the foundation of the chapter, owns house furnishings to the value of \$2,000, and has a snug building fund at interest. It has been influential in the establishment or resuscitation of the following chapters of the fraternity: Illinois Beta (three times), Illinois Gamma, Iowa Gamma, Iowa Delta, Wisconsin Alpha.

The fine record made by the chapter may be readily understood from this representative body of men who have won honor and fame for themselves in post-collegiate days: College Presidents—E. J. James, of Northwestern; M. C. Springer, of Hedding; E. L. Parks, of Simpson Centenary; W. H. Crawford, of Allegheny; W. H. H. Adams, of Illinois Wesleyan; C. C. Bragdon, Laselle Sem-

inary. Ministers of the Gospel—W. X. Ninde, Bishop of M. E. Church; J. P. Brushingham, and W. G. Clark. College Professors—C. B. Thwing, R. D. Shepard, Robert Baird, C. W. Pearson, C. M. Stuart, and G. H. Horswell, of Northwestern; W. S. Hall, of Haverford, Hon. S. B. Raymond, County Treasurer, Cook County, Illinois; Judge E. W. Burke, of Chicago; W. E. Humphrey, C. E. Piper, W. J. Andrews, James Frake, Louis Karcher, J. P. Grier, and C. S. Graves, Attorneys of Chicago; C. K. Bannister, of Ogden, Utah; F. M. Husted, of San Francisco; L. O. Perley, of Omaha; C. G. Root, of Minneapolis.

INDIANA ALPHA.

DEPAUW UNIVERSITY, GREENCASTLE, IND.

This college was founded in 1837 as Indiana Asbury University, but the munificent gifts of Hon. W. C. DePauw caused the name to be changed to its present form. The institution is under the patronage and control of the Methodist Episcopal Church, and occupies ten buildings, has forty-eight in its faculty, has an annual income of \$60,000, and enrolls eight hundred students. It confers the following degrees: B. A., B. S., B. Ph., B. L., S. T. D., and M. A.

The formation of Indiana Alpha reads like a romance, and, if space permitted, it would be interesting to give the details of how out of the struggle of two powerful rivals the plans of both were defeated and the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity profited by the scrimmage. The merest outlines of the story can be given: Beta Theta Pi had run a course of great power and influence in the college without opposition. Then came Phi Gamma Delta and Sigma Chi to dispute the ground. The latter, however, soon succumbed and the two remaining fraternities had many serious and sometimes bitter struggles for supremacy. Soon each was the leader of a faction in college politics, and marshaled all the men it could to further its designs. Ere long the ones being led lost interest in following, and talk was strong of founding another fraternity. Both the Betas and the Phi Gams tried to help their respective factions to this end, but the desirable material could not be secured without including the leading non-fraternity men in each faction. The latter soon reconciled their differences in a movement against both of their former masters, and, having conferred with the faculty, Phi Kappa Psi was made the recipient of a

petition from a strong band of petitioners. The delays incident to the granting of charters in those days made the enterprise a hazardous one, for each of the established fraternities was endeavoring to seduce away from allegiance to the new movement, all the known leaders in it. The desperate need suggested a desperate remedy. The names of the following men were sent to Ohio Alpha, the nearest chapter of Phi Kappa Psi, and "sight unseen" were voted upon to become members of the fraternity: J. Pittman, H. W. Shirley, O. H. Wilknow, W. F. Walker, John Poucher, R. N. Allen, G. W. Pitman, R. S. Tennant, D. J. Eastburn, N. Richey, C. A. Obenshain, W. J. Yates, F. M. Dice.

In January of 1865 a delegate from the petitioners was sent to Delaware to secure the proper authority and assistance in carrying the plans into perfection. This delegate was W. F. Gilmore. Upon his return, the number of adherents to the new organization was increased by Salem Town and A. B. Yohn. The members chosen in the above manner were initiated upon the afternoon of January 24th, and the evening of the same day, by an ambassador from Ohio Alpha, A. S. B. Newton.

By ingenious devices of passing the pins around, four pins were made to do the work of many and did serve to deceive the rival fraternities with a fictitious show of strength, much after the fashion of theatrical "armies." From the very first, there was no struggle for existence upon the part of Indiana Alpha. The revolt against the high-handed conduct of the older orders made it easy to gather a strong body of charter members together, and the honors soon achieved by the new chapter were sure evidence that the whole affair had been wisely and skillfully managed.

Indiana Alpha has made much of literary skill, and the honors secured by its members attest that the ambition to shine in this sphere of college life was well developed. The chapter has been noted also for its independence. In college enterprises it has stood staunchly for what its members regarded as right, without regard to how it might affect the future of the members and the sequel has proved the wisdom of the course.

The chapter was instrumental in the founding of the following chapters of Phi Kappa Psi: Indiana Beta, Indiana Gamma, and Missouri Alpha. The life of the chapter has been a succession of pleasant and profitable years with only enough of cloud to make the sunshine seem of real blessing. Of its old members these may be accounted worth commemorating: Hon. C. L. Henry, Hon. G. W.

Faris, Hon. W. H. Calkins, ex-Members of Congress; Hon. J. E. Watson, Member Congress; Hon. J. P. Goodrich, Chairman Indiana Republican State Committee; Judge H. C. Allen, Hon. C. N. Thompson, Merle Walker, F. L. Littleton, and Henry Warrum, lawyers and politicians; Nat. C. Wright, journalist; R. S. Tennant, Charles Whitcomb, R. N. Allen, and George B. Baker, capitalists; E. E. Hendee, F. M. Dice, political orators and attorneys; Dr. Salem Town, the distinguished divine; Drs. L. H. Murlin, John Poucher, and C. W. Hodell, educators; Guy M. Walker, electrical road promoter and counsel; James Whitcomb Riley.

KENTUCKY ALPHA.

KENTUCKY UNIVERSITY, LEXINGTON, KY.

This college was originally situated at Harrodsburg, but later was transferred to Lexington, where it now flourishes as the leading school of the Disciple Church. It has two buildings, a faculty of twenty-one, an annual income of \$20,000, and seven hundred students. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. L., and M. A.

The life of this chapter is like the "short and simple annals of the poor." The epitaph upon the infant's tombstone may well apply to it: "I am so soon done for, I wonder what I was begun for." The chapter was established at one session and died at the beginning of the next. It was established by E. L. Campbell and John T. Viley upon the same day that Indiana Alpha was founded, but what a difference in their life! The date is January 24th, 1865.

One set of initiates only were added to the roll of Phi Kappa Psi at this institution, and it is to be doubted whether there ever was any true chapter life.

Every living member has been addressed again and again as to the chapter's career, and the only response, except the return of one letter with the laconic indorsement "dead," is the following, from which the futility of writing a history of the chapter may be readily apprehended:—

"SHERMAN, TEXAS.

"MR. C. L. VAN CLEVE, Troy, Ohio.

"*Dear Sir:*—Your letter requesting my help in your work of writing the 'History of the Phi Kappa Psi' is before me. You ask me to 'tell of the circumstances of the founding, the kind of life

the chapter had, the personnel of its members, the character of the school, and such other matters as you think would make a readable account of your old college experience.'

"I am sorry to tell you that I have no recollection of any circumstances of the founding of the Phi Kappa Psi at Kentucky University. I would not have thought that I had been a member of it, had not your letter, and one received some time ago, reminded me that there was something of the kind in my school life. I have no recollection of ever attending a meeting, or of having anything to do with the Phi Kappa Psi during my college days, or since. I suppose I did give my name for membership; but I paid no attention to the duties, did not even learn them. My recollection is that it was not held in great favor by the faculty, and I just let it go. I suggest that you appeal to the one who gave you my name; and if he cannot aid you, I fear the case is hopeless.

"I might say to you that my college experience was independent of any connection with the Phi Kappa Psi so far as my memory goes.

"Regretting that I cannot be of use to you, I am

"Yours truly,

"O. A. CARR."

ILLINOIS BETA.

UNIVERSITY OF CHICAGO, CHICAGO, ILL.

This famous institution was first founded in 1857 by the Baptist Society of Chicago, but after a life of much discouragement it closed its doors in 1886. Under the inspiring leadership of President W. R. Harper and the munificence of John D. Rockefeller, the institution of to-day has had a new birth into a marvelous life. The new institution opened its doors in the fall of 1892. It is impossible to keep any sort of account of its increasing wealth and power, so fast does it grow. The latest information assigns to it thirty buildings, two hundred and fifty members of various faculties, twenty-five hundred students, and an annual income of \$1,000,000. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. S., B. Ph., A. M., and Ph. D.

The chapter of the first Illinois Beta was established in 1865 by D. C. Elbert, B. F. Elbert, D. B. Butler, A. D. Foster, C. K. Offield. It had a fairly successful life until 1869, when it sus-

pended, to be revived in 1880 by C. E. Piper and Carl Moellman. So long as the university had vitality, Illinois Beta flourished, and the college records show that it was no idle boast that the members of the chapter for the six years from the re-establishment to the close of the institution were the leading men and the most substantial.

The history of the revived chapter is full of interest, for it shows how fully the new connectional idea of fraternity life has taken hold of the thought of Phi Kappa Psi. It is significant that the gathering together of the nucleus of the new chapter was the work of members of entirely distinct chapters from Illinois Beta, although there were and are quite a number of the old Beta men in the Windy City.

The honor of this arduous task lies with G. Fred. Rush, H. G. Effinger, and William Kerr, of Michigan Alpha, and George Tunell, of Minnesota Beta. The charter members were H. C. Howard, J. W. Campbell, and W. T. Chollar. The difficulty of establishing a chapter at the University of Chicago can hardly be understood by any except those who accomplished the feat. In the first place, the influence of the all-powerful President Harper was strong against it, and he was won over to a tacit consent only after a large amount of diplomacy upon the part of all the Greeks in the great city and surrounding territory. In the next place, it is a very expensive matter to establish a chapter of any sort in a large city, where rents and entertainment upon any dignified scale are of such price as to be prohibitive to any but a very vigorous and determined membership.

Fortunately, the chapter which acted under the revived charter of old Illinois Beta had a most auspicious inauguration at the Auditorium Hotel, January 6th, 1894. This banquet was acknowledged by all college men to be the finest thing of its sort ever given in the great metropolis of the west. At its tables sat two hundred Phi Psis from every chapter in the fraternity, and it was presided over by one of the earliest members of the fraternity, Rev. F. M. Gregg, of Pennsylvania Alpha. The brothers Woolley, of Ohio Alpha, joined forces soon with the new chapter, and the struggle for a foothold began. The pluck of the new chapter is shown in the fact that at the beginning of the new college year following, although there were but three of them, a fine house was rented and occupied. This step was necessary to secure any sort of recognition in the eyes of the students. Its success was rendered pos-

sible by the loyal support of Brothers Fred Rush, I. S. Lewis, and George Tunell, who took rooms in the house and helped to share the expense of its support.

However, much-needed financial assistance came also from the following brothers, who asked not whether it was their chapter they were serving, or not, but gave freely and liberally to make the new enterprise a pronounced success: R. S. Mott, W. H. Alsip, W. S. Holden, E. A. Buzzell, L. M. Coy, George Dixon, A. E. Mabie, J. G. Elsdon, James Frake, J. G. Marsh, and A. E. Anderson.

After several changes, always in the direction of better quarters, the chapter has established itself in the present elegant home at 5735 Monroe Avenue. Having been settled for a longer time and in better quarters than its rivals, Illinois Beta has maintained a prominent and strong position in the college life of the University of Chicago, which it expects to keep.

Of the later members, few have been out in the world of active life long enough to have made a name, but Louis Sae, Sporting Editor of the *Chicago Record*; J. S. Lewis, City Editor of the *Toronto (Can.) Gazette*, and M. B. Lee, founder of Harvard Phi Psi Club, may be mentioned. Of the older chapter, these are honored names: Judge Dorrance Dibell, of Joliet, Ill.; J. P. Lindsay, Beaver City, Neb.; Rev. F. L. Anderson, Rochester, N. Y.; Rev. F. R. Swartwout, Chicago; E. A. Buzzell, L. M. Coy, R. S. Mott, attorneys, Chicago; T. R. Weddell, journalist, Chicago.

OHIO BETA.

WITTENBERG COLLEGE, SPRINGFIELD, OHIO.

The college was founded in 1845, and is under the patronage of the Lutheran Church. It occupies seven buildings, has a faculty of twenty-five, has an annual income of \$27,000, and enrolls about five hundred and fifty students. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. S., M. A., and S. T. D.

The Ohio Beta Chapter was established, May 14th, 1866, by C. W. Bennett and I. N. Mast, ambassadors from Ohio Alpha. The charter members were J. O. Davy, I. W. Cassell, M. L. Garver, J. B. Pollock, W. H. Settlemyer, J. S. Weaver, F. N. W. Stephenson, and J. C. Garver.

The circumstances leading up to this event were as follows: J. O. Davy, after spending his vacation at his home, east of Dela-



UNION



PHI PSI CHAPTER-HOUSES.

IOWA ALPHA.

PENNSYLVANIA ETA.

PENNSYLVANIA EPSILON

LODGE.

ware, Ohio, during the holiday recess of 1865-66, undertook to return to Springfield, but was hindered by impassable roads. At last he made his way on foot to Delaware, the nearest railway station. Upon arriving there he found his train had just left. In his dilemma he decided to hunt up a friend, Commodore Rogers, who was a student of the Ohio Wesleyan University. Rogers entertained him pleasantly, and, being himself a Phi Psi, soon had Davy safely within the fold. Davy was urged to get a Phi Psi crowd together at Wittenberg, which was readily done in a few weeks, and a petition indorsed by Ohio Alpha was presented to the Grand Arch Council, by whom a charter was soon granted.

The chapter had fine success from the start. Its meetings were held at first in the rooms occupied by the various members, but, in a few years, a suitable hall was secured and later a commodious chapter-house, finely located, with every modern convenience and of ample size.

Of its distinguished men, the following are worthy to be mentioned: Dr. J. O. Davy, of Springfield, Ohio; Judge W. P. Gardiner, of Los Angeles; O. S. Martin, attorney, Springfield, Ohio; Dr. S. A. Ort, ex-President of Wittenberg; Professors B. F. Prince, W. S. Hoskinson, A. F. Linn, of Wittenberg, and C. H. Ehrenfeld, of York Collegiate Institute; Hon. M. L. Smyser, Member of Congress; Judge Edw. Hutchinson, of Kansas; Hon. J. W. Keifer, ex-Speaker of House of Representatives; A. N. Summers, Circuit Judge, Ohio; Revs. T. F. Dornblaser, W. H. Singley, and F. D. Gotwald; A. D. Hosterman and J. N. Garver, publishers; S. E. Baker, manufacturer; A. F. Broomhall, S. S. Burtsfield, attorneys; H. E. Lutz, capitalist.

IOWA ALPHA.

STATE UNIVERSITY OF IOWA, IOWA CITY, IOWA.

The State University of Iowa was a "consolation prize" offered to Iowa City because of the removal of the State capital from the former place to Des Moines. The institution was established in 1854, but little progress was made in the work of education until the capital was removed in 1857. The old capitol buildings were the first used after the university became established firmly, and to this nucleus there have been added structures as needed until there are now sixteen. The institution really began to thrive after

the graduation of its first class in 1863. Its endowment was not wisely managed, since it consisted of lands much sought after by settlers and sold at small prices. The institution depends upon legislative appropriations, which are sometimes adequate and often not liberal, the average being \$140,000 annually. The university is now strongly entrenched in the popular regard and has made a fine record. It has about one hundred members in its faculties, has an attendance in the neighborhood of fourteen hundred, and confers the following degrees: B. A., B. S., B. Ph., M. A., M. S., C. E., M. D., D. D. S., B. Phar.

Iowa Alpha was established in 1867 by Commodore P. Rogers, who had been a Phi Psi at the Ohio Wesleyan University, and upon coming to the new Iowa University was anxious to see the fraternity represented at his college home. He readily secured a charter, and soon had a flourishing chapter of the type known in the early days, a band of enthusiastic students who had little thought of ceremony, future greatness, or fraternity connectional obligation. There was not the least opposition upon the part of the faculty, and little, if any, from students. The natural result was apathy, and, in 1876, the charter was sent in because interest was lacking to keep the chapter alive. In 1885, however, E. E. Dorr, who had been a member of the fraternity at Simpson Centenary, entered the university and at once began an agitation for the revival of the charter. The charter members of the new organization were: E. E. Dorr, Lovell Swisher, A. E. Swisher, H. M. North, H. H. Monlux, S. N. Fellows, C. L. Joy, R. F. Skiff, C. F. Clarkson. J. H. Newland, of Iowa Delta, was the ambassador to induct the initiates into the mysteries of Phi Kappa Psi.

The re-established chapter had, for a year or two, hard work to maintain itself, but since that time it has had a fine career. It has always made much of social features, and its rooms, before the chapter moved into a chapter-house, were the scene of the most brilliant "functions" known to the college. The chapter has had a very harmonious life, marred only once in a great while by some of the internal disturbances which give spice to the college career, and really serve to show the fraternity man how strong the ties are which bind him to the brothers. The famous North case, which the Executive Council labored over for a number of years, originated in this chapter. Although this case was contested in

a most spirited manner, it never seriously disturbed the chapter life, and is now merely a memory.

The following may be selected without disparagement to show the kind of men sent out by the chapter: Lovell Swisher, banker; Judges B. F. Harrington, J. C. Helm, and J. J. Campbell, of Colorado; J. A. Pickler, Congressman from South Dakota; H. C. Burkhardt, ex-Speaker of Idaho House of Representatives; C. A. White, Paleontologist of the United States; S. N. Fellows, educator and divine; J. L. Griffiths, Congressman from Indiana; President H. H. Seerley, of Iowa State Normal College; R. E. Fitch, educator and ranchman, Wyoming.

IOWA BETA.

IOWA STATE COLLEGE, AMES, IOWA.

The only reason for placing this caption is to preserve the continuity of the records of Phi Kappa Psi, for, to the best knowledge obtainable, the Iowa Beta chapter was like the Georgia Alpha, which other fraternities credited us with having for so many years, despite persistent denials, a "barren ideality." The only reference that the Historian has found regarding a possible Iowa Beta is a statement in the records of the Grand Chapter to the fact that a charter had been granted to the Iowa State College. There is not to be found anywhere a scrap of evidence that a chapter was ever really established.

IOWA GAMMA.

CORNELL COLLEGE, MT. VERNON, IOWA.

This institution was founded in 1857, and is under the control and patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It occupies five buildings, has a faculty of thirty, a yearly income of \$25,000, and has about six hundred students. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. S., B. Ph., and C. E.

This chapter was established very soon after the Iowa Alpha, and the exact date is not recorded. The year of establishment was 1868. The charter members were: J. J. Andrews, J. E. Harlan, J. S. Hayes, I. F. Giger, J. H. Gilruth, T. F. Mentzer, J. W. Moore, and J. T. Wilcox. There seems to have been no very clear idea in the minds of the charter members what a Greek-letter society was for, and no especial effort was made to develop a fraternity

spirit. One of the charter members writes: "I joined it for the sole purpose for which I understood it was organized, viz., to heal the wide and threatening breach between the two literary societies. After that was accomplished, I had but little interest in the order."

The following courteous reply was received from another charter member, and tells the whole story of this short-lived chapter:—

"APRIL 16TH, 1901.

"MR. C. L. VAN CLEVE, Troy, Ohio.

"*My dear Sir:*—Yours of the 8th, enclosing a former letter to Captain Soper and endorsed by him to me, at hand. I am not able to give you very much information. The things of '68-9 have faded out from my memory in large part, and I do not know that there was very much to begin with. I remember that some time, probably in '68,—I speak from memory,—Mr. George B. Warne, I think a student in the Iowa State University at the time, wrote me raising the question or advisability of establishing a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi in Cornell College. We had some correspondence relative to the matter, and the result was the establishing of a chapter here. The chapter was not established by consulting the faculty, and, of course, without the consent of the faculty, although there was no purpose in establishing the chapter to do other than the faculty might wish. There were no regulations in the school at that time regarding Greek fraternities, and the chapter was innocently established, so far as the boys who went into it were concerned. At that time there were two strong literary societies, and what was regarded as the best material in both these societies was selected, and thus the membership was secured. Nothing of particular moment occurred with the chapter at Cornell. It was known very soon that there was such a chapter, and after I left school, probably the year 1870, the question was agitated in a very marked way by the student body, those who were favorable to the society on one side and those who were not on the other. Contention reached almost a white heat, and, after some consultation and conference, the President took the matter up with the boys, and they agreed to disband providing the anti-fraternity men would cease their attacks. Very soon the President was able to quiet both sides, and the fraternity at Cornell disbanded, giving up the chapter, as the boys thought, for the good of the institution.

"Fraternally yours,

"JAMES E. HARLAN."

Of the small chapter roll, the following members have made a mark in the world: J. E. Harlan, Vice-President of Cornell College; J. S. Hayes, physician, Denver, Col.; L. E. Curts, ex-book agent of the M. E. Church; H. H. Freer, educator; F. B. Gault, Superintendent Schools, Tacoma, Wash.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA ALPHA.

COLUMBIAN UNIVERSITY, WASHINGTON, D. C.

The Columbian University was inaugurated under its present title and form of government in 1873. It uses three buildings, has one hundred and forty-two members in its various faculties, has eleven hundred students, an endowment of \$1,000,000, and an annual income of \$70,000. It confers the following degrees: B. A., B. S., M. A., B. L., M. D., D. D. S., Ph. B., and LL. D. The institution has a very small undergraduate academic department, but very large and flourishing graduate schools. These schools are much patronized by clerks in the government departments, and the hours for lectures are arranged with special reference to this sort of patronage.

The District of Columbia Alpha was founded in 1868 by James L. Norris, Herman S. Johnson, and Summerfield E. Snively. These were the charter members, but they soon added to their number from among the strongest men of their class and other classes. There was no rival fraternity at Columbian at the time of the founding of the chapter, but this did not seem to deter the new organization from making very rapid strides. At the beginning of its career the college was situated at the edge of the city, and there was some distinctive college life among the students. However, the professional departments developed so rapidly that the institution found it to its advantage to concentrate its departments at a convenient point in the city. At about this time, Johns Hopkins was established at Baltimore, and the rush of students to the new institution pretty nearly depopulated Columbian in its undergraduate department, which was never large.

The chapter then was compelled to turn to the law and other departments for its initiates. When it is remembered that Columbian is what they call in Washington a "sun-down" college, the cause of the decline in college life and spirit is easy to learn. The

classes in the professional schools meet in the evening after the departments are closed, enabling the clerks in the departments to attend lectures and so secure their professional education. Small wonder that men who worked for their living during daylight hours had little inclination for social diversion.

The very noted success of Phi Kappa Psi in the days of Columbian's power as a college had caused several rival fraternities to establish chapters in a field which had shown itself no longer capable of supporting one society. This action upon the part of rival fraternities compelled District of Columbia Alpha still further to withdraw from the collegiate department. The sequel is soon told. Driven from the only field in which Greek-letter societies can thrive, the chapter tried bravely for a few years to fuse into a homogeneous chapter lawyers and doctors, men pursuing lines of work so diverse and engaged at hours so conflicting that community of interest, however much striven for, was not capable of development.

Finally, the futility of further struggle against conditions which the fraternity could not prevent nor change being apparent, the Executive Council sent the present writer to Columbian to investigate the condition of things, and, upon hearing his report, the charter was reluctantly withdrawn from a chapter that had enrolled among its membership some of the bravest Phi Psis that ever wore the shield, and which at one time was the leading chapter in the fraternity, being for three years the Grand Chapter. This withdrawal of the chapter took place in April, 1899.

Among the several names that have been famous in Phi Psi annals from this chapter may be named the following: E. C. Carrington, Frank Hume, Robert J. Murray, James L. Norris, S. E. Snively, E. B. Hay, J. B. G. Custis, H. E. Davis, C. F. Whitteley, F. D. McKenney, F. O. McCleary, Professor H. L. Hodgkins, J. E. Christy, C. W. D. Ashley, S. R. Church, F. H. Stephens, Professor J. G. Falck, Clinton Gage, A. J. Houghton.

NEW YORK ALPHA.

CORNELL UNIVERSITY, ITHACA, N. Y.

This famous institution is the result of the combined gifts of Ezra Cornell, the State of New York, and the United States. It opened its doors to students, October, 1868. It owes much, also, to the munificence of H. W. Sage. It

occupies twenty buildings, has nearly two hundred members in its faculties, has twenty-five hundred students, and an annual income of \$600,000. It confers the following degrees: B. A., B. S., C. E., M. E., M. A., and Ph. D., and degrees in special schools, such as architecture. The institution was founded with the avowed purpose of affording instruction in every known study, for such was the broad design of Mr. Cornell.

The New York Alpha Chapter of Phi Kappa Psi was established in January, 1869, by J. B. Foraker, John A. Rea, and M. L. Buchwalter, members of Ohio Alpha who came to Cornell when it was opened, to finish their course. These three soon had a strong chapter of fifteen, and from its very birth the chapter was preëminent. In 1877 Psi Upsilon, which seems to have a fondness for renegades, cast lustful eyes upon the young and vigorous chapter, and the result was the "lifting" of the New York Alpha bodily into the former. The traitors to Phi Kappa Psi stole all the archives of the chapter when they committed hari-kari, and all that can be learned of the early history of the chapter was gained by verbal statements of the older members, whose recollections sometimes fade fast. The name of one of the seceders deserves record, for he afterward "came to himself" and asked to be reinstated—Goodwin Brown. On February 13th, 1885, the chapter was reëstablished with the following charter members: C. H. Bickford, R. J. Bliss, F. N. Chappell, H. Falkenau, W. H. Smith, W. E. Gray, G. E. Higgins, C. E. Linthicum, A. C. Burnett, W. H. Hampton, H. E. Heath, F. H. Shepard, W. C. Squire, G. R. Weeks.

The history of the chapter in its later years has been one of prosperity, checkered now and then with days of despondency, when the task of coping with the tremendous roll of strong fraternities seemed too much for almost the stoutest heart, but cheered again when in some hard battle with rivals, Phi Kappa Psi has shown ability to vie with the strongest for desirable men.

The chapter has taken an active part in the social, athletic, and scholastic life of the university, and is respected by all of its most formidable rivals. It has, in common with the best fraternities at Cornell, built a fine chapter-house in an admirable location, and its future looks bright.

Of its prominent men may be named the distinguished Senator from Ohio, J. B. Foraker; Judge M. L. Buchwalter, of the Superior

Court of Cincinnati; Hon. Carl Schurz; John A. Rea, journalist; F. W. Clarke, the famous chemist and author; Professors James McMahon, H. J. Ryan, and E. G. Merritt, of Cornell; Professor F. H. Hodder, of Kansas State University; W. R. Hattersley, Toledo, Ohio.

PENNSYLVANIA THETA.

LAFAYETTE COLLEGE, EASTON, PA.

The college was organized in 1824, but did not enroll students until 1826. It is under the patronage and control of the Presbyterian Church. It has twenty-one buildings, a faculty of forty, four hundred students, and an annual income of \$45,000. It confers the following degrees: B. A., B. Ph., C. E., El. Eng., M. E., M. A., and Ph. D.

Pennsylvania Theta was established March 15th, 1869, as the result of the earnest labors of C. G. Voris and E. L. Evans. The former, through the solicitation of some friends who were in attendance upon Bucknell, became a member of Pennsylvania Gamma that he might be instrumental in founding a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi at Lafayette. In this enterprise he had an efficient co-worker in Dr. E. L. Evans, who was at that time a resident of Easton. The first meetings were held in Brother Evans' home. By the commencement of the class of 1869 the following members had been initiated: Alexander Bryden, H. P. Glover, L. H. Barber, S. G. Wilson, and P. C. Evans.

The chapter had an unusual degree of success for a new organization, for by the commencement of 1871 it had chosen its members so well that both the salutatorian and valedictorian were of Pennsylvania Theta's number. It also secured the salutatorian in 1873 and the valedictorians in 1874 and 1875.

The first chapter rooms were "discovered" by Bro. P. C. Evans on Cherry Alley, south of Ferry Street, and were very dingy apartments—which the chapter occupied less than a year, and took no pains to furnish beyond the bare necessities of the case. A table, a few chairs, a stove, and a lamp about completed the equipment. To a carpet they were strangers. The brothers knew it was a temporary abiding place, yet could neither adorn it nor afford a better. The next year (1870), rooms were rented on the upper floor of a building on the west side of Third Street, near the Lehigh Bridge, which were carpeted and furnished comfortably. Brother Bryden

having generously papered the walls at his own expense. This hall is remembered by all the early members of the chapter, and its later homes—though more magnificent—have not surpassed the first either as fountains of cherished associations or in the record of faithful work done in the common interest. Thus has been related the beginning of Pennsylvania Theta. The years which have intervened until the present time are marked by much good work done by Theta and its members. More than thirty years have gone by since the entrance of Phi Kappa Psi to Lafayette. Once during this period, due to a combination of circumstances which were unavoidable, the active membership was reduced to three; for a time the outlook was very discouraging; but through the persistent efforts of these three brothers the chapter gradually increased in membership, and soon regained its former strength and activity.

The men of note who have been members of the chapter are: Alexander Bryden, the noted mining engineer; Hon. H. P. Glover; Montgomery Evans, Esq.; Dr. E. M. Green; G. W. Philips, educator; Professor Collins Denney; Rev. M. J. Eckels; W. N. J. C. Bergstresser, insurance expert; Hon. D. W. Bruckart; Nathaniel Taylor, Esq.; W. N. Wilbur, manufacturer; M. M. Gibson, Esq.; W. S. Gilmore, A. W. Cummins, and H. M. Watts, journalists.

INDIANA BETA.

INDIANA STATE UNIVERSITY, BLOOMINGTON, IND.

This institution, which competent authority has pronounced to be possessed of the best curriculum in the country, was established in 1820. It uses eight buildings, has a faculty of sixty, an attendance of seven hundred, and an annual income of \$80,000. It confers the following degrees: B. A., B. S., B. L., M. A., and Ph. D.

The Indiana Beta chapter of Phi Kappa Psi had rather a romantic beginning. A local fraternity called Delta Psi Theta having become dissatisfied with its status, determined to connect itself with a general fraternity. With that end in view, a delegate from the organization was sent to Greencastle to inquire into the quality of the fraternities represented there. He was accorded every courtesy by two other fraternities as well as by Phi Kappa Psi and returned ready to make report. He made a report favorable to one of the fraternities other than Phi Kappa Psi, and matters were progressing favorably for a charter of that organization, when, in a

public hall, in the presence of a large audience, one of the members of the chosen order was discovered in a state of beastly intoxication. This circumstance brought the negotiations to a sudden stop. While the matter was being debated as to what to do next, the man who had gone as an ambassador to Greencastle, J. L. Pitner, fell in with Brother R. N. Allen, of Indiana Alpha. The result of this conference was a petition to Phi Kappa Psi which culminated in the organization of the chapter on May 15th, 1869. A large delegation from Indiana Alpha installed the new chapter with the following charter members: M. T. Campbell, R. E. Eveleigh, N. W. Fitzgerald, W. R. Houghton, G. W. Johns, T. H. Mallow, B. F. McCord, E. M. McCord, G. W. McDonald, L. L. Norton, J. L. Pitner, L. S. Rowan, G. W. Sanders, H. A. Yeager.

From the very beginning this chapter has had a remarkable career, both in the field of college work and in social and oratorical matters. The most notable illustration of this is to be found in the class of 1876, when all four class honors were won by Phi Psis. For a number of years the oratorical and literary honors of the university and the state were carried off by members of Indiana Beta. Nor was the chapter deficient in support of fraternity enterprises. The first suggestion for a fraternity organ came from this chapter, and the strongest support accorded the old *Monthly* and *Quarterly* came from Indiana Beta. Not the least of the chapter exploits was the founding of Wisconsin Alpha. The representative of Wisconsin University at an oratorical contest held in Bloomington was approached by members of the Indiana Beta to gather a company together and form a chapter at Madison of Phi Kappa Psi. After careful study, the delegate, Mr. J. M. Mills, did as suggested, and soon had a strong band of twelve petitioners. Then came the exasperating delays in chapters' voting with which we are all too familiar. In desperation, Indiana Beta proposed to go to Madison, Wis., and make honorary members of Indiana Beta out of the petitioners. In reply a telegram came: "All right; come on at once." Within a few hours the following was also received:—

"SAM. E. HARWOOD, Bloomington, Ind.

"I have 'coddled' you long enough. The Dekes are much better.
"J. M. MILLS."

Used to desperate tactics, the members of Indiana Beta, nothing daunted, went to Madison and found, as they had surmised, the dispatch was "bogus." The petitioners were initiated as agreed

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UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



PHI PSI CHAPTER-HOUSES.

MISSISSIPPI ALPHA.

MICHIGAN ALPHA.

PENNSYLVANIA ALPHA.

upon, and the belated charter came later. Much criticism was vented against Indiana Beta for its illegal act, but the success of the venture went far to condone the fault, and the dereliction of the chapters neglecting to vote was given a good airing.

Of the more distinguished members, the following deserve special mention: Judge J. H. Jordan, Albert Bettinger, J. H. Burford, W. H. Woodward, N. B. Smith, D. F. White, W. L. Taylor, Philip and Lawrence Van Buskirk, attorneys; Hon. J. R. Williams and A. C. Durborrow, Members of Congress; Professor T. G. Alford, of Purdue; J. W. Benton, Clerk of Appellate Court, Illinois; W. W. Spangler, the distinguished traveler; W. E. Golden, author; Colonel G. W. Johns.

MISSOURI ALPHA

MISSOURI STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBIA, MO.

The university was chartered in 1839 and is under state control. It has sixteen buildings, sixty-five members in its faculties, an annual income of \$150,000, and seven hundred students. It confers the following degrees: B. A., B. S., B. L., B. Ped., B. Agr., B. LL., and Ph. D.

[Through the devotion of Hon. T. C. Wilson, one of the most distinguished citizens of Hannibal, Mo., the following account was secured. It is from the pen of Hon. James Cooney, and is given in his form, the excellence of the matter and manner justifying the somewhat longer account.—HISTORIAN.]

In June, 1869, Samuel D. Ayers, of the Indiana Alpha, came to Columbia and organized, in the State University, the Missouri Alpha. Five young men of the university were initiated as charter members, as follows: Bentley H. Runyan, of Columbia, who died in 1872; Prosser K. Ray, of Carrollton, now deceased; Eli Penter, a lawyer at Ashland, and one of the most respected citizens of Boone County; James Cooney, and John Prather. Shortly after the chapter was organized, Brothers Ray and Runyan graduated with the first and second honors of their class.

On December 28th, 1872, the first great stroke of affliction was laid upon the chapter, in the death of Bro. Runyan, who had been Bro. Ayers' "right-hand man" in founding the chapter. The fraternity, on June 23d, 1874, erected to his memory, in the Columbia Cemetery, where he was buried, a beautiful monument with the emblems of the fraternity inscribed upon it. On that occasion, all the members of the chapter were present, with many friends, and

memorial services befitting the occasion were held, and Bros. Ray and Cooney delivered appropriate addresses.

Through his talents and ability as a lawyer, Ray was advanced to a position in the legal department of the Wabash Railroad, and moved to St. Louis to attend to his duties. He was an exceptionally bright young man, and had he lived would have achieved distinction in his profession. He died in St. Louis several years ago. In his address at the memorial services of Bro. Runyan, he said things which, not long after, were applicable to himself, this for instance: "Who can name the limitless capacities for heroic sacrifices, the unsunned examples for good, the chivalric exploits, that are wrapped unseen in the young volunteer, who falls unremarked in the preliminary skirmish, with the greater battle unfought, and the larger victory unwon?"

Ray and Runyan were classmates for five years at the university. From the beginning they were marked as chief contestants for class honors, and their association was one of constant rivalry. Ray took the chief honor of the class in being valedictorian, an honor in that day given by the university faculty to the one who sustained, throughout his course, the highest efficiency. Runyan was awarded the "Stephens Medal" for oratory.

Ray, in his memorial address, again referred to his classmate in the following language: "During five years it was the speaker's lot to sit beside him through all the vicissitudes of college days, to witness his repeated triumphs and consent to them; to share his boyish errors, and, with him, regret them; to behold his life upon the shady as well as on the sunny side; to know the dreams, even the sacred and sealed romance of that life; and now, in this fearful mystery of human memory, the shadowy forms and weird voices of those vanished years are once more seen and heard. Dim suggestions, broken jewels of fragmentary memories, link themselves once again in luminous order, clear and bright as Indian beads upon a perfect roll, we recall with pain our untimely jealousy, and with thankfulness our ultimate justice.

"Ah, classmate-brother, whose life is linked to ours by 'silver links and silken ties' death has never yet unloosed,

" 'We keep for thee the living love of old,
And seek thy place in nature, as a child,
Whose hand is parted from its playmate's hold,
Wanders and cries along some dreary wild.' "

Their hands were parted but for a few brief years, and then eternally clasped "upon the other shore," where, in the grand federation of fraternities, Phi Psi has no nobler representatives.

The Missouri Alpha was, both by necessity and choice, limited in the number of its members. There were many able men attending the university, whose membership would reflect honor and credit on any fraternity, who were barred from the chapter on account of their number. The necessity for rival fraternities was felt, and that necessity was soon met. In the latter part of the year 1870, two other fraternities of the Greek-letter order were introduced. The Zeta Phi had its origin as a fraternity at the university. It was founded under the direction and encouragement of Oram Root, who was then Professor of English in the university, and is now connected with Hamilton College, New York. The Phi Delta Theta established a chapter under the chaperonage of Eugene Field. He came to the university a Phi Delta, which barred his entrance into the other fraternities, and he founded there a chapter of his own fraternity. Both of these fraternities were successful and embraced many of the very best men in the university. But the Missouri Alpha of Phi Psi led all others in its strength and popularity. It had a well-appointed and furnished chapter hall of its own, and a fellowship *en rapport* with the principles and motive of Phi Psi, and while its life was dominated and in touch with its charter members, and those who were initiated under their influence, and it was one of the greatest honors of a university career to be called to its circle. It is now a difficult matter to discover and state the causes of the decadence and final disruption of the chapter. There was a period in which Greek-letter fraternities were under the ban of the university, and had grown in contempt. It is said that the Missouri Alpha had become frivolous, and that the spirit of pleasure corrupted it. Its charter was resigned or taken from it. The Zeta Phi and the Phi Delta Theta also disbanded, and of the fraternities that first sprang from the fresh soil of the Missouri University in '69 and '70, there is scarcely left a memory on its campus.

In 1891 there was an effort made to revive the chapter. Half a dozen of the old members met in Columbia for that purpose, but conditions were not favorable to the desire, and the attempt was abandoned.

[The men of this chapter were surely of a choice variety when the number of them out of the little company who have since become distinguished is considered. Besides those named there are: Hon.

James Cooney, Member of Congress; Dr. T. E. Holland, of Hot Springs; Dr. J. P. Robinson, insanity expert; S. C. Douglass, O. L. Houts, Warren Switzler, J. L. Letcher, and S. P. Sparks, attorneys of note; Roswell M. Field, Editor of *Youth's Companion*; Richard Gentry, railway magnate.—HISTORIAN.]

TENNESSEE GAMMA.

NASHVILLE UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

This institution was the outgrowth of Davidson Academy, which was established in 1795. In 1806 the academy was reorganized under the name of Cumberland University. In 1826 its name was again changed to the University of Nashville, which name it still retains. From 1825 to 1850 the university was the leading institution of learning in the Southwest. During the Civil War the institution was closed. In May, 1870, the literary department was reorganized into a military college under the famous General Kirby Smith. In 1875 a further change was made, whereby the collegiate department was changed to the Peabody Normal College for the training of teachers. The medical department was opened in 1850 and has had an illustrious career. The institution is supported by appropriations from the legislature and from the Peabody fund. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. LL., M. D.

[The following account of this chapter was prepared by Horace G. Lipscomb, of the old Gamma Chapter. It is so instinct with the aroma of loving, tender memory that it seems to the Historian nothing short of sacrilege to mar the work of this faithful brother of the long ago, so the account is here inserted just as he penned it.—C. L. V. C.]

As well as I can remember after a lapse of about thirty years. Gamma Chapter of our Phi Kappa Psi College Club was organized at the University of Nashville in the fall of 1871, with William L. Murfree, Harry Stokes, C. S. Pearce, Edmund Cooper, Jr., and James S. Frazer as charter members. The first meetings were held in the apartments of Harry Stokes, who had rooms uptown, away from the college campus. The writer was the sixth member added, and was followed afterwards by Samuel B. Poyntz, William Schultz, Robert and John Trigg, John C. Underwood and W. U.

Grider, Richard Cheatham, and Ward Blake. Our rival college society was the Sigma Alpha Epsilon. They outnumbered us, but we had a bright lot of boys and thought in our youthful enthusiasm that we had the finest material in the college. We were at high tide during the session of 1872 and 1873. We then had rooms fitted upon the third floor of what is now Lindsley Hall, in the Peabody Normal grounds. Representatives belonging to our society were the chosen speakers from each—the Agatheridan and Erosophian literary societies—to deliver the public addresses at the closing exercises of the university in June, 1873. Unfortunately, the Asiatic cholera broke out in Nashville just prior to date announced for the closing exercises, and the college closed and the boys scattered to their distant homes to avoid this plague. Most of them failed to return for the following fall session, and the chapter disbanded.

William L. Murfree was from Murfreesboro, Tenn., which was settled by his ancestors. He was of a literary turn of character—as were others of his family. His sister, under the *nom de plume* of Charles Egbert Craddock, has won fame and wealth in the literary world. Mr. Murfree practiced law in St. Louis, Mo., for a long time, and died recently in Colorado, being Dean of the Colorado State Law School at the time of his death.

Harry Stokes was a very handsome and brilliant young man. He was raised at Lebanon, Tenn., and was educated for a lawyer. He was never robust physically, but had the brightest of minds and as lofty soul as mortal ever possessed, and oratorical ability of the highest order. He died soon after leaving school.

C. S. Pearce was raised at Maysville, Ky., being the son of a prominent banker of that city. He married a Nashville girl, and engaged in the mercantile business for a few years in Nashville. He could not get over his banker's education, however, and is giving his well-trained services to Uncle Sam as Cashier in the Treasury Department at Washington, D. C., where he and his family reside.

Edmund Cooper, Jr., was raised at Shelbyville, Tenn., where he still resides. He has been prominent in the manufacturing business at that place for several years.

James S. Frazer studied law, and became a prominent lawyer and politician in Nashville. He was an influential member of the state legislature for one or two terms, and was rapidly achieving fame and fortune as a rising attorney when he died in the prime of life,

a few years ago. The above is a short history of the charter members.

Of the remaining members, Ward Blake, who was a trusted office man, and Samuel B. Poyntz, who was a leading stock raiser, at Maysville, Ky., both died a few years after leaving school. The Trigg boys retired to their cotton plantation in Arkansas, and afterwards became prominent in lumber and railroad interests at Texarkana, in that State. Dr. Richard Cheatham settled near Nashville, and has done well in his profession, viz., medicine. John C. Underwood, whose home was at Bowling Green, Ky., has spent most of his time gold mining in Mexico, where he now is.

Warner U. Grider still lives at Bowling Green, Ky., where, as a brilliant attorney and prominent politician, he wields an honored influence in public affairs.

William Schultz was educated for a druggist, but studied medicine and practiced at Deadwood, Col., when that town was in the white heat of her mining prosperity. He has since removed to Denver, Col., where he now resides, and is doing well in his chosen profession.

The writer, for five years after leaving school, engaged in the printing business, then in 1878 entered the hardware business, which he has since followed with fair success up to the present time. He has obeyed the Scriptural injunction about replenishing the earth—married young and has seven children and three grandchildren.

The University of Nashville, in 1871 to 1873, was under the charge of Generals E. Kirby Smith and Bushrod Johnson, both of whom were prominent commanders on the Confederate side during the Civil War. Both of them had experience as educators prior to the war. The school was run as a military school. Soon after 1873 the Literary Department was merged into a State Normal College, which, in connection with the Peabody Normal Fund, still runs a large establishment for the education of young ladies as well as young men. Ex-Governor James D. Porter is the present honored Chancellor. The Agatheridan and Erosophian Literary Societies still flourish as of yore, but the two rival college clubs—the Phi Kappa Psi and the Sigma Alpha Epsilon—no longer are known to the students who fill up the school life of this historical old institution.

INDIANA GAMMA.

WABASH COLLEGE, CRAWFORDSVILLE, IND.

This college opened its doors to students in 1834. It is under the patronage and control of the Presbyterian Church. has five buildings, a faculty of forty, an annual income of \$35,000, and an attendance of about three hundred students. It confers the following degrees: B. A., B. S., and Ph. B.

"Indiana Gamma: Founded Friday, December 2d, 1870, at Wabash College; Died Friday, March 15th, 1901," is the inscription to be found on one of the many monuments in our fraternity's burial ground. Behind it are left the records and history of thirty honored years replete with the narration of trials and struggles, of triumphs and successes; and around its deserted shrine cluster recollections of former splendor which no story of subsequent decline and death can ever efface.

After the customary preliminaries, the Grand Chapter issued a charter to the Indiana Gamma Chapter of Phi Kappa Psi, and the new chapter was duly installed on the evening of Friday, December 2d, 1870, by Brothers D. J. Eastburn, J. E. Evans, C. M. Wysong, M. C. McCormick, and A. Shaw, who came up from Indiana Alpha at Greencastle.

The best record of the genesis of Indiana Gamma is found in this excerpt from the minutes of the installation meeting:—

"Dr. Morgan, with whom Mr. Edwin A. Andrew boarded, very kindly for the evening placed at the disposal of Mr. Andrew his elegant parlor and an adjoining room. After the adjournment of the Lyceum and Calliopian Societies, the candidates for admission, viz., Edwin A. Andrew, Edward Payson Johnson, Isaac Oliver Jones, Philander C. Cronkhite, Francis Wayland Iddings, John Oliver Jennings, and Harry Joseph Milligan, assembled in the room of Messrs. Iddings and Jennings, and after some deliberation, saw fit to invite Mr. James A. Lynn to become one of their number, and then separated again to meet in Dr. Morgan's parlor.

"All having at length assembled, and having been introduced to the gentlemen from Greencastle, the object for which they had labored and for which they had come together began to be accomplished. The following is the order in which they were initiated: Edwin A. Andrew, Edward Payson Johnson, Isaac Oliver Jones,

James A. Lynn; Philander C. Cronkhite, Francis Wayland Iddings, John Oliver Jennings, Harry Joseph Milligan."

From the very beginning the chapter prospered and made its influence felt in all collegiate affairs. The first meetings were held in Room 32 of Wabash College, the chapter continuing to meet there for two years, or until June, 1872. During the college years of 1872-73 the meetings were held in Room 43, and then in a hall down town, but in the following year, after a few meetings in Room 42, the chapter secured a hall over Curtis' store, where it continued to meet until the fall of 1875. On October 23d, 1875, the first meeting was held in the hall owned by C. M. Crawford, over The Citizens' National Bank of to-day, and the chapter continued to meet there until its death, nearly twenty-six years later.

During the early days of Indiana Gamma, the chapter was primarily a literary organization, selecting its members on the basis of scholarship and congeniality, and making little attempt at social diversions. Its needs, therefore, were limited and the expense to members was only a trifle. For many years the initiation fee was but two dollars; it was then raised to three, five, eight, ten, and finally to fifteen dollars in 1895. This of itself tells of the internal changes within the chapter, for, as the social features of fraternity life became emphasized, the expenses grew apace. This transformation in the chapter's objects was not peculiar to Indiana Gamma alone, but was a change working through the whole college fraternity system.

However, the chapter never abandoned entirely its early customs, though in the closing years the literary features were sadly neglected. With rare exceptions, Indiana Gamma held weekly meetings throughout its career, and usually two of the brothers were assigned papers or select readings, which were followed by general discussion. Brothers who had entered some speaking contest, either of college or one of the literary societies, would rehearse at chapter meetings, receiving friendly criticism and suggestions.

As athletics were developed in the college, the Phi Psis were to be found prominently identified with all its branches, and this, as well as social expansion, was a strong factor in counteracting the prevailing literary idea which had so long been emphasized as the chapter's chief purpose. There was scarcely a season when our fraternity had not one or more representatives on the various athletic teams, as well as in the college athletic association.

In all college and class affairs the chapter was an active factor,

and many a scheme in college politics was hatched in the old hall and later carried to a successful consummation. It is worthy of note that in the early years of Indiana Gamma it was not unusual to receive applications for membership from students, but these were seldom acted upon favorably to the applicant, and later the custom was frowned upon without exception.

Another old custom was that no initiate was permitted to wear a badge until the chapter so decreed by formal resolution, and often several weeks elapsed before this action was taken. This rule was, however, abandoned after the first decade.

The policy of the chapter in selecting its members was always conservative, the aim being to secure all-round men, whose antecedents were beyond question. The result of this policy is apparent to-day to one familiar with the roster of the chapter, as thereon are found the names of many of Wabash College's most distinguished alumni.

The chapter had only two honorary members, viz., Robert J. Burdette and Bayless W. Hanna. Of the 187 initiates of Indiana Gamma, 140 are living and in good standing, and all but two of these have recently been transferred to membership in Indiana Delta, at Purdue University.

Like every chapter, Indiana Gamma underwent reverses as well as successes, tasting of the bitter as well as the sweet. But the immediate cause of her collapse was not an inherent or newly-acquired weakness in the chapter itself, but the steady decline of Wabash College since 1893, which rendered it impossible to hold the charter longer without lowering the standard upheld through so many years. With sorrow her alumni accepted the inevitable necessity, but they did so for the welfare of the fraternity they all deeply cherished. Wabash College had for many years held high rank among the smaller institutions, its attendance never exceeding 280, and it was especially fortunate in the standard of students it drew. It was this that made our chapter strong in former years, and the decline of the old college was a source of deep regret to those who had rejoiced in her old-time prestige.

The alumni of Indiana Gamma foresaw the end early in 1901, as the chapter was reduced to only two men, T. G. Hardy, of the senior class, and J. G. Weimer, of the freshman class, while the available material in college was exhausted. The condition of the other five fraternities was scarcely any better, and the student body of the college was reduced to about 130.

So at a called meeting, on March 15th, 1901, several of the alumni assembled with the chapter in final session and formally surrendered the charter they had held for more than thirty years, and Indiana Gamma passed into history.

To Gamma, noblest mother of the Greeks,
Let's tribute bear of honor, love, respect,
And lay upon her silent grave a wreath
Of laurel and green ivy close entwined,
That these symbols o' fraternal love may bear
Mute witness to the grief her death has caused.

* * * * *

Let now her hallowed mem'ry rest in peace,
Disturbed by naught of worldly strife or care;
Let's one by one pass by her sombre bier,
And drop a flower on her lifeless form.

The following are some of the choice spirits who have made the name of Indiana Gamma famous in Phi Psi circles: A. B. Anderson, attorney, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Professor J. H. Osborn, Crawfordsville, Ind.; Professor A. B. Milford, Crawfordsville; Rev. R. F. Coyle, Denver; W. B. Austin, attorney and capitalist, Rensselaer, Ind.; R. J. Burdette; C. S. Hartman, ex-Congressman, Montana; J. R. Hanna, United States Pension Examiner; J. S. McFaddin, attorney, Rockville, Ind.; F. C. Weimer, journalist; Rev. A. T. Aller, Bolivar, Mo.; A. J. Dipboye, journalist; Professor W. D. Ward, Emporia, Kan.; W. P. McKee, educator, Mt. Carroll, Ill.; C. S. King, legislator; Dr. C. B. Kern, Lafayette, Ind.; E. H. Knight, ex-member of Executive Council and attorney of Indianapolis, Ind.

ILLINOIS GAMMA.

MONMOUTH COLLEGE, MONMOUTH, ILL.

This college was founded in 1856, and is under the control of the United Presbyterian Church. It occupies two buildings, has a faculty of thirteen, enjoys an annual income of \$17,000, and has about three hundred and fifty students. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. S., B. LL., and M. A.

The Illinois Gamma was founded in April of 1871, not in 1870, as the records have said. It was the outgrowth of a revolt of certain

members of Delta Tau Delta and Phi Gamma Delta, who withdrew from these fraternities with the expectation of securing a charter from one of the leading eastern fraternities. Being disappointed in this hope, the band of petitioners investigated the merits of other fraternities represented in the West, and after this scrutiny petitioned Phi Kappa Psi for a charter. The petition was granted, and W. P. Kane was sent by the petitioners to Cornell College, Iowa, to be initiated into the chapter of Phi Kappa Psi there. Upon his return he performed a like service for the following charter members of the new chapter: J. A. Grier, R. J. Grier, G. W. Hamilton, J. H. Gibson, William Baird, J. P. Steele, J. L. Thome, J. M. McArthur, L. N. Lafferty, J. D. Sterrett, H. F. Norcross, J. B. Gordon, R. H. Hume, and T. A. Blair.

The new chapter began its career under most favorable auspices. The faculty was not hostile and the members were congenial, so that the true value of fraternity experiences was felt from the first. The members took practically all the college honors in sight, and nothing seemed to stand in the way of a most vigorous life.

A new régime, however, was inaugurated with the close of the year 1873-74, when the faculty came to the conclusion that, as the church under whose auspices the institution lived was opposed to all secret societies, it was unwise and inconsistent to permit fraternities at Monmouth. The chapters of the fraternities represented were asked to disband. This they declined to do, and, as a result, the board of trustees passed a radical anti-fraternity law.

The students who had been initiated before the passage of the law were permitted to wear their pins, but to the faculty eye the fraternities had ceased to be. This was not true, however, and the life "under the rose" gave that spice to the membership in a forbidden society which made them to flourish as never before. The anti-fraternity feeling arose again in 1878, through the boldness of the women students, members of the two sororities, who began again to wear their pins. They were all summoned before the faculty to answer for their rebellious conduct. Hearing of their danger, the fraternity men marched in a body to the place of meeting and shared with the ladies the brunt of faculty displeasure, but the showing of strength was of no avail. The authorities would not yield, and, although several of the chapters at Monmouth still kept up their organizations, it was with but a semblance of their former strength.

In 1880 some tale-bearer apprised the faculty of the meeting place

of Illinois Gamma, and, as a result of the conflict with the faculty over their disobedience, five Phi Psis, members of the senior class, left the institution to finish their course at the University of Chicago. The other members signed an agreement to disband, and, although there was some activity in the chapter after that, the chapter's existence was practically at an end in 1884.

These are the men of the chapter who have achieved distinction: D. M. Hammack, H. F. Norcross, attorneys, San Diego, Cal.; William Baird, William Yost, H. M. Hogg, S. D. Hayes, and R. J. Grier, attorneys; W. L. Steele, educator; J. P. Lindsay, legislator; W. M. Glenn, journalist.

VIRGINIA EPSILON.

RANDOLPH-MACON COLLEGE, ASHLAND, VA.

This college has two locations, one at Ashland and a woman's department at Lynchburg. It opened its doors to students in 1832, the woman's department in 1893. It is under the control and patronage of the Methodist Church, South. It has fifteen buildings, sixty members of its faculties, an annual income of \$80,000, and somewhat more than five hundred students.

The founding of Virginia Epsilon was due to the loyalty and enthusiasm of Professor Harry Estill, who had come from Washington College to Randolph-Macon and had been a member of both Virginia Beta and Virginia Alpha. He associated with himself in this work Dr. G. W. Carrington, Virginia Alpha, and D. C. Lyle, of Virginia Beta. The charter members were: Charles Carroll, E. B. Harrison, G. M. Nolley, and R. H. Tebbs. The chapter was made up of men well chosen for fraternity life, and for a few years the Virginia Epsilon prospered greatly. Upon the authority of the minute book of the chapter, the date of the organization was April 1st, 1871.

Its life in the college was not marred by unseemly strifes with its rivals, and although the members of Virginia Epsilon for a number of years took nearly all of the college honors, there seemed to be engendered no ill feeling on that account. The even tenor of chapter life was not broken until the spring of 1880, when the founder and benefactor of the chapter, Professor Estill, died. His loss was irreparable, and the chapter never rallied from it. Although some few Phi Psis remained in college for several years

after this, there was no active chapter present in the college after the commencement of 1882.

Of the distinguished men of the chapter, these are to be noted: R. H. Tebbs, Robert Burton, Gray Carroll, attorneys; D. W. Taylor, United States Navy; Frank Noland, journalist; R. B. Smithey, J. L. Hall, and D. C. Lyle, educators; L. D. Carroll, mechanical and electrical engineer.

OHIO GAMMA.

UNIVERSITY OF WOOSTER, WOOSTER, OHIO.

This institution was founded in 1866, but the work of instruction was not begun until 1870. It is under the control and patronage of the Presbyterian Church. It has had until recently five buildings, but a destructive fire in the fall of 1901 has temporarily deprived the institution of its best building and compelled a partial cessation of college work. After a vigorous campaign for funds the institution has secured more than \$400,000 with which to rebuild. It has a faculty of thirty, an income, yearly, of nearly \$40,000, and eight hundred students. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. S., B. L., M. A., and Ph. D.

The Ohio Gamma chapter was founded through the indefatigable efforts of P. M. Cartmell, a former member of Ohio Beta, who had entered the new school at Wooster when it opened its doors. By his own enthusiasm and zeal he gathered together a band of petitioners, secured a charter, and brought to his assistance a number of members of neighboring chapters, who with him initiated the charter members upon the evening of June 15th, 1871, in the ante-rooms adjoining the stage of the old Arcadome Hall. These, with Cartmell, were the charter members: A. D. Metz, W. H. McFarland, and J. H. Rabbitts.

The faculty was credited with evil designs against college fraternities, and so the formation of the chapter was kept a profound secret. Phi Kappa Psi was the first of the fraternities to enter Wooster, but others followed thick and fast, until finally there were seven in all. This proved a very unwise course, for the institution was not at the time large enough to support so many Greek-letter societies with good material.

It is no idle boast to say that for ten years after its foundation Ohio Gamma was easily first in all social, literary, scholastic, and

athletic affairs of the college, taking practically every college and oratorical honor, and, although the institution suffered a very noticeable collapse in the early '90's, Ohio Gamma might possibly have weathered the storm, had it not been for a very questionable policy which prevailed in 1881-2. During those years the chapter, strong in the knowledge and pride of its superiority, began to "lift" men from other fraternities, in order to demonstrate its power. Members of Phi Delta Theta, Beta Theta Pi, and Sigma Chi were so added, and ere long the knell of the chapter was sounded. The unnatural strength soon came to naught, and by the close of 1884 the chapter was in a decline. In 1886 and 1887 the devotion of Edward Siegenthaler, C. A. McDonald, G. C. Nimmons, Monroe Manges, C. M. Voorhees, and F. D. Glover availed to put the chapter once more on the highway of prosperous life, but the college itself ran against a great snag in 1893, when, owing to a contest between the faculty and the students over athletics, a large proportion of the students left the institution, never to return, and aided in spreading abroad the impression, which was already too prevalent, that Wooster was "narrow-gauge." This unfortunate decadence in the college, which happily is now disappearing, was fatal to three fraternities, Phi Kappa Psi among the rest. It was impossible to maintain a good chapter from the material left in the institution, and so the charter was surrendered in 1893. It is hoped that the newer régime which is now bringing increased influence and power to Wooster may also result in the reestablishment of the chapter, once so famous in Phi Kappa Psi. It must never be forgotten that it was the enthusiasm and loyalty of Brothers D. C. List, J. F. Kinkade, and C. F. M. Niles that made this history possible, and that no more vigorous men and brothers capable of greater things for the fraternity exist than are to be found upon the roll of Ohio Gamma.

These are her distinguished names: Hon. Pearl M. Cartmell, ex-Mayor, W. S. Thomas and Harry Frey, manufacturers, Springfield, Ohio; J. H. Rabbitts, Postmaster, Springfield, Ohio; Willis M. Kemper, W. A. West, Edward Kibler, A. S. Rodgers, J. E. West, A. H. Wycoff, John McSweeney, and A. S. Metz, attorneys; H. A. McFadden, H. N. Clemens, journalists; B. W. Carlisle and N. C. Raff, bankers; W. H. McFarland and Sidney Strong, ministers of the gospel; W. M. Greene, railway magnate.



PHI PSI CHAPTER-HOUSES.

NEW YORK BETA.

PENNSYLVANIA KAPPA,
RECEPTION ROOM.

NEW YORK GAMMA.

WEST VIRGINIA ALPHA.
PENNSYLVANIA KAPPA.

NEW YORK GAMMA.

COLUMBIA UNIVERSITY, NEW YORK, N. Y.

This institution was originally chartered as King's College in 1754. It has recently built magnificent buildings in the northern part of the city, ten in number. It has nearly three hundred members of its faculties, has three thousand five hundred students, and an annual income of \$1,000,000. It confers the following degrees: B. A., Ph. B., B. S., B. LL., M. D., C. E., M. E., Mi. E., Elec. E., M. A., B. Ped., Ph. D.

The New York Gamma chapter was established in 1872 at the St. Cloud Hotel, under the auspices of a delegation from New York Alpha. From its inception it met with immediate success. The terrors surrounding the enterprise of maintaining chapters at Columbia had deterred many fraternities from attempting to do so, and for that reason there has always been ample material to choose from in securing members. The college honors secured by the chapter in its first two years seem almost incredible; in class offices, in class-room honors, and in college enterprises the members of New York Gamma bade fair to monopolize affairs at Columbia. In an evil day, certain men were initiated who cared more for display and expenditure than for scholarship, and the chapter, although owning a considerable amount of property, abandoned it, and the charter was surrendered in 1876 to avoid the disagreements and dissension aroused by the plutocratic tendency.

For a long time the chapter was quiescent, until there appeared at Columbia an enthusiastic Phi Psi from New York Epsilon, Augustus N. Allen, who, with the efficient aid of Henry T. Scudder, at the time President of the New York Alumni Association of Phi Kappa Psi, reestablished the chapter in 1892. On the evening of May 12th, 1892, at the Arena, under the auspices of W. C. Sproul, the Archon of the District, and the New York Alumni Association, the new start of the chapter was made.

The record made since the re-organization is well in keeping with the traditions of the older chapter, for the members have taken a high rank in the institution, having had a full share in athletic sports, in literary, musical, and social clubs, and have won honors in Greek, Rhetoric, French, and Latin. Besides all this, the members of the chapter have had prominence in class organi-

zations. The chapter has had excellent opportunities for getting together, and, with the efficient aid of the famous New York Alumni Association, its members have learned effectively the value of fraternity fellowship.

New York Gamma took the initiative in founding New York Zeta, and may be always counted upon to further every good Phi Psi work. Of the members who formed the chapter from 1872 to 1876 may be named the following as distinguished members: Dr. Richard T. Bang, of New York; Dr. A. Meyer, of New York; David Calman, W. E. Page, E. P. George, Townsend Jones, R. A. Livingston, attorneys, New York; Judge Philip Dugro, of the New York Superior Court and ex-Congressman; Rev. Henry T. Scudder; Henry C. DeMille, author and dramatist.

WISCONSIN ALPHA.

UNIVERSITY OF WISCONSIN, MADISON, WIS.

Although authorized in 1833, while Wisconsin was still a territory, the first buildings were not erected until 1851, but the institution's real growth begins with 1866, when the institution was reorganized. It has twelve buildings, one hundred and twenty in its faculties, an annual income of \$300,000, and an attendance of two thousand students. The university confers the degrees of B. A., B. S., B. L., Phar. B., M. D., B. LL., M. A., and Ph. D.

As is elsewhere narrated, the inspiration for forming the Wisconsin Alpha chapter came from the attendance of Mr. J. M. Mills at the Inter-State Oratorical Contest at Bloomington, Ind., as the representative of the University of Wisconsin. When it was ascertained that he was a non-fraternity man, he was approached by several chapters at Bloomington to join them, but, to quote the language of one of his personal friends, "Being captivated by the gentlemanly conduct and independent bearing of the Phi Psi boys," he was persuaded to attempt the establishment of a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi at Madison. Mr. N. U. Hill, of Indiana Beta, came to Madison and initiated the men chosen by Mills upon June 15th, 1875, into Indiana Beta as honorary members, since he had no authority to constitute a new chapter. After some spirited criticism of the arbitrary conduct of Indiana Beta, a charter was obtained, and the chapter actually established, November 22d.

These are the charter members: J. M. Mills, S. H. Gill, W. A. Hoover, Richard Meyer, J. J. Fisher, H. L. Daniels, A. S. Ritchie, F. H. Winsor, P. V. Lawson, W. G. Clough, A. H. Anderson, E. R. Hicks, C. H. Albertson, R. R. Warden, C. E. Hooker, and F. G. Maud. All of these, with the exception of the last four named, were of the party chosen by Mills.

The foundation of the chapter came at an opportune time. Beta Theta Pi, the only other Greek-letter society in the university, had been running things with a high hand, and there was a strong revulsion of feeling away from its schemes and influence, in 1876. This was Wisconsin Alpha's harvest-time, and many of the strongest men in the fraternity were glad to accept invitations to join with the new chapter.

From the beginning Wisconsin Alpha devoted much attention to oratory, which had the right of way in college affairs during the later seventies everywhere in college circles. The chapter secured a number of choice places in local contests, and twice its members won the State contest. For the years 1877 and 1878 the first honors of the graduating class were taken by Phi Psis. The chapter was also very influential in athletics, so much so that at one time nearly the whole of the base-ball club representing the university were Phi Psis. The social life of the chapter was very active, too, and the select society of Madison saw Phi Psis more often by far than the members of other fraternities. The chapter soon secured a hall and furnished it elegantly, and when, in later years, agitation began for chapter-houses, it was prompt to get into harmony with the fraternity policy.

The chapter had a most flourishing history until the memorable days of 1893. As unexpectedly and suddenly as the proverbial thunder from a clear sky, the intelligence was disseminated that Wisconsin Alpha had suicided. The method is immaterial, but the purpose was union with Psi Upsilon. The poor manikins had grown ashamed of Phi Kappa Psi and desired union with a "tonier" fraternity! An indication of how dastardly the attempt was may be learned from the fact that a letter written by the chapter correspondent to *The Shield* in March, 1893, and full of interesting details of the chapter life, was actually dated upon the same day as that upon which the members "resigned" to each other and organized a local fraternity, which, a few years later, was taken up by Psi Upsilon, the affectionate step-mother of traitors!

Several opportunities presented themselves for reestablishing the chapter, in fact it might have been reestablished at once, but the wise counsel of the conservative Executive Council prevailed, and it was not until January 16th, 1897, that the band of loyal fellows who could brave the terrors of starting anew a chapter of such a record as Wisconsin Alpha had made in its earliest days, was inducted into the mysteries of Phi Kappa Psi.

The occasion was made a memorable one, for the officers of the fraternity thought that the circumstances under which the chapter died warranted pomp and ceremony in its resurrection. W. L. McCorkle, President of the fraternity, came all the way from New York to grace the occasion; W. S. Holden, Secretary of the Executive Council, was also present; ex-President W. C. Wilson was there; G. Fred. Rush, ex-Editor of *The Shield*, was there; Archon Malcolm O. Mouatt was there; and members of fourteen chapters were there. The work was done by members of Wisconsin Gamma, assisted by President McCorkle, and at the close of the ceremonies the company sat down to a toothsome banquet at the Park Hotel. This was the chapter roll of the revived chapter at the close of the visit of the installing officers; Professor Haskins, of the faculty; W. N. McIver, W. A. Atkinson, N. A. Wigdale, J. H. Tillisch, E. L. Axtell, F. L. McNamara, J. T. S. Lyle, B. M. Palmer, S. B. Echlin, E. G. Collins, C. H. Sutherland, E. L. Williamson, A. J. Smith, E. H. Peterson.

The revived chapter was at once installed in a chapter-house, and the subsequent history of the chapter has proved that the men chosen to pilot the chapter to its once proud preëminence were selected wisely. The standard maintained by the Wisconsin Alpha since that glorious January night is such that any chapter might be proud to claim for itself.

The men who have honored Wisconsin Alpha and Phi Kappa Psi are many, but there is place for the mention of only these: C. R. Evans, Dean of Law Faculty, Grant University; E. R. Hicks, Attorney-General of Wisconsin; J. F. Case, distinguished railway engineer; R. A. Cole, the well-known attorney and Democratic politician, of Milwaukee; C. M. Wales, Manager Cleveland City Forge and Iron Co., New York; Paul Browne, county judge; H. H. Price, ex-member of Congress; L. E. Walker, banker and politician.

KANSAS ALPHA.

UNIVERSITY OF KANSAS, LAWRENCE, KAN.

The university was established in 1864. The institution was very small at first, but it has had a very remarkable growth. It now occupies eight buildings, has eighty members in its faculties, an annual appropriation of about \$350,000, and a student body of eleven hundred and fifty-four. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. LL., B. Mus., B. Phar., M. A., and Ph. D.

The Kansas Alpha chapter was established by F. O. Marvin and G. W. Hapgood, as the result of a petition to the Grand Chapter when it was situated at the Ohio Wesleyan University with the Ohio Alpha chapter. The first meeting was held on the anniversary night, February 19th, 1876, and these were the charter members: F. O. Marvin, G. W. Hapgood, C. S. Gleed, H. H. Jenkins, V. F. Brown, H. W. Berks, J. W. Gleed, H. Crandall, and G. T. Nicholson.

The new chapter plunged at once into college politics, and soon had, with Beta Theta Pi, almost entire control of every enterprise.

The policy of the chapter from the beginning has been to take an active part in all college enterprises, and as a result our men have been influential in almost every student undertaking. The ideal fraternity man has not been regarded as an all-around sport, nor has the thought that a man's standing depends entirely upon the class honors he takes, had precedence, but in these and in social affairs Kansas Alpha has had a very considerable influence. This position can be readily understood when the standing of the alumni of the chapter is considered. Six of the most able members of the faculty are proud to be regarded Phi Psis, and in the affairs of the state, Phi Kappa Psi has held notable rank through the brilliant men sent forth from its halls.

The chapter early responded to the call for chapter-house life, and the subsequent experience of the members has proved how wise it is to have a fraternity home for old members as well as for the active membership. During two years, from 1885 to 1887, Kansas Alpha was publishing chapter for *The Shield*.

Although so young a chapter, Kansas Alpha has sent forth many men of mark, among whom may be mentioned W. C.

Spangler, Chancellor of the University; Hon. E. C. Little, ex-Consul-General to Egypt, and Lieutenant-Colonel U. S. Vol. with General Funston as his Colonel; W. J. Gleed and C. S. Gleed, distinguished attorneys; F. O. Marvin, M. W. Sterling, Professors in University of Kansas; Professor W. G. Raymond, University of California; G. T. Nicholson and C. E. Fearl, railway magnates; R. W. E. Twitchell, S. T. Gilmore, and F. D. Hutchings, attorneys.

MICHIGAN ALPHA.

UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN, ANN ARBOR, MICH.

This institution was established in 1837, and has had a most remarkable history. Although the prey of internal dissensions and legislative interference during the first twenty years of its life, the University of Michigan has become one of the few great institutions in the land. It has twenty buildings, faculties aggregating two hundred professors, students to the number of three thousand, and an annual income of \$500,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. Ph., B. Lit., M. D., B. LL., Phar. B., Phar. M., D. D. S., M. E., C. E., Mech. E., Elec. E., M. A., Ph. D.

The circumstances of the founding of Michigan Alpha are somewhat peculiar. A number of undergraduates petitioned the Grand Chapter, at the Ohio Alpha chapter, for a charter, and at the same time an entirely different set of petitioners from the professional schools, former members of the fraternity, also presented a petition. The latter body of petitioners, after a vexatious delay, secured the coveted charter, but the delay had been such that they had practically all left the institution before the authority to establish the chapter was secured.

In the spring of 1876, William Yost, who had been enrolled as a Phi Psi at Monmouth College, where fraternities were under the ban of the faculty, at the request of one of his friends, also a member of Illinois Gamma, went to the Ohio Wesleyan University, at Delaware, and received regular initiation at the hands of Ohio Alpha with the avowed intention of establishing a chapter at the University of Michigan, whither he was bound for his law course. Having stopped at the Ohio Wesleyan University on his journey to Ann Arbor in the fall, Bro. Yost was surprised to

learn that the nucleus for a chapter, which he had been led to believe was all ready for him at the University of Michigan, had become dissipated. He was urged by the Grand Chapter to undertake, single-handed, the establishment of the chapter. This he courageously determined to do, and after energetic canvassing of available material he initiated the following charter members of Michigan Alpha, November 2d, 1876, in Rooms 32 and 33 of Cook's Hotel: W. A. Johnston, W. F. Coad, A. F. Hanson, C. M. Hammond, G. W. Spencer, and J. W. Johnston..

The earlier years of the chapter life were not especially pleasant, the peculiar character of the membership rendering a community of interest almost impossible. All of the charter members were in the professional schools, and as the years went by much of the enrollment was from similar material, many coming by transfer from other chapters. A lack of harmony could not be wondered at. Men used to commanding positions in their former chapters naturally desired to rule, and too many rulers placed the chapter in much the state of the army of Artemas Ward, no rank being lower than Brigadier-General.

As the years went by, the initiates became fewer from the professional schools, and the literary department soon claimed practically all those who were invited into the chapter, although an occasional transfer from another chapter would bring a recruit from the professional ranks.

The most marked advance made by Michigan Alpha was its determination to risk the expense and the many problems of a chapter-house. In 1881, the chapter rented a modest frame property and undertook the real community life in a common residence. This venture was entirely successful, but the growing power and influence of the chapter demanded more commodious and pretentious quarters. It was at this juncture that the present elegant house owned by the chapter was leased. It was a very large and risky venture to take a house such as the beautiful home of Michigan Alpha is, and the brothers who had the courage to try the experiment deserve to be canonized. These are they: L. A. Rhoades, F. B. Leland, J. V. Denney, F. B. Hollenbeck, S. C. Parks, E. T. Schuler, F. T. Wright.

The house project was an immediate success. It afforded the chapter opportunities in the "spiking" line which it had never enjoyed before, and it soon became the center of the fraternity life. In 1890, so indispensable had the chapter-house become to the

chapter, the bold move was made to purchase the property. This was done through the agency of the Alumni Association of Michigan Alpha of Phi Kappa Psi. A stock company was organized with W. S. Holden as President, G. Fred Rush as Secretary, and Joseph Halsted as Treasurer. This committee and particularly the indefatigable secretary, went bravely to work and the chapter-house with many valuable improvements, easily the best at Ann Arbor, is now the property of the chapter through this association, with no incumbrance of any kind. It is worth \$25,000 and is a monument to the loyalty of Michigan Alpha's alumni.

The chapter has had an active share in all the life of the university. It has had among its members famous athletes, shrewd college politicians, learned scholars, society leaders, and plenty of good all-around manly men. The chapter policy in rushing men is at once thorough and consistent. The rushing season at Ann Arbor is short and energetic. The chapter appoints in the spring a committee of upper-classmen who study to ascertain what material will be available at the opening of the college in the fall, and the alumni are communicated with to enable the committee to work intelligently upon the new men who are reported to them. "Spiking" is done in an open, dignified way, and the initiations also are made as impressive as possible.

The chapter has always regarded it as a sacred duty to keep its alumni in close touch with it. To that end it has for twenty years gone to the labor and expense of sending to each alumnus a letter once a month telling of chapter and college doings. The labor has been amply compensated for in the devoted loyalty of the alumni. The policy of the chapter has been to take men for many reasons and not for one or another. The result has been a harmonious, homogeneous chapter. The chapter has always been conservative upon extension. It believes thoroughly in the unit rule and is staunch in its defense.

The chapter-house life with its delightful associations, its cherished traditions of the noble men of old, its blessed memories of mutual joys and common griefs, has made for Michigan Alpha a fund of tender, loving recollection that no man can afford to miss out of his college experience and which will grow dearer as the years grow longer from the days when we were all boys there together.

Michigan Alpha's long list of honorable men may safely number these as distinguished in the world's eye: Wm. Yost, W. S.

Holden, G. F. Rush, attorneys; Professors F. H. Hodder, J. V. Denney and J. R. Effinger; J. W. Dorst, the well-known engineer; F. B. Leland and S. C. Parks, financiers; Dr. R. B. Preble.

WISCONSIN BETA.

RACINE COLLEGE, RACINE, WIS.

The institution is under the control of the Episcopal Church, and was founded in 1853. It occupies but one building, has a faculty of six, a student attendance of about sixty, and an annual income of \$14,000. It confers the degree of B. A.

This chapter had a very brief existence. It was established by the Grand Chapter when situated at the Ohio Alpha chapter. The installing officer was A. S. Ritchie, of Wisconsin Alpha. The chapter was only organized during parts of two college years.

The date of establishment was October, 1876. The chapter entered upon its Phi Psi experience with fair prospect of continued and useful life, but the faculty was not friendly to fraternities and soon stringent prohibitory legislation compelled the return of the chapter's charter.

The total membership of the chapter was only eleven and of this small number three have since died. The best known member of the chapter is William A. Paulsen, the well-known attorney and playwright of Chicago.

PENNSYLVANIA IOTA.

UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA, PHILADELPHIA, PA.

This great institution is the outgrowth of the famous Penn's Charity School, and was largely the result of the enthusiastic support and financial aid of Benjamin Franklin. The university was really established upon college lines in 1810, and has had a substantial growth since. It uses twenty-two buildings, has faculties aggregating nearly three hundred, has twenty-eight hundred students, and an annual income of \$300,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. Mus., B. Arch., B. Eng., C. E., M. E., Min. E., Mus. D., LL. D., M. A., Ph. D., B. LL., D. D. S., M. D.

Several years before the actual founding of this chapter, a charter had been granted for this purpose to a number of graduate members of the fraternity, who were residents of Philadelphia, and who had conceived the idea of establishing a chapter in the University of Pennsylvania. All efforts that they made toward the accomplishment of this end failed, and it was only after a lapse of years, through the agency of Edgar F. Smith and John Marshall, that the chapter was finally founded. At that time Dr. Smith was instructor in chemistry in the university and Dr. Marshall was associated in the laboratory with him. Both of these gentlemen had joined the fraternity at Gettysburg some years before. Finding a number of Phi Psis, graduates of other colleges in attendance at the university, they saw in them the nucleus of a chapter, and asking a number of desirable men, who had not yet united themselves with any other secret organization, F. A. Kurtz and H. C. Clabaugh were invited down from Gettysburg, and on the evening of October 13th, 1877, the ritual was read to the charter members of the Iota chapter.

The chapter grew rapidly and enjoyed ten years of unbroken prosperity. The first meetings were held in the law office of J. J. Meyers, Jr., a loyal member of Pennsylvania Zeta, but suitable meeting rooms were soon secured elsewhere. In later years several removals were necessitated by the increase in the size of the chapter. From the very first the chapter was most fortunate in its selection of members; the democratic spirit which pervades the fraternity prevailed and its members exhibited towards one another that warm fraternal regard, without which no chapter can successfully exist. The chapter was strongest in 1884 when nearly every important position in the undergraduate world in the university were occupied by members of the chapter. But this very strength proved to be most detrimental to its welfare. The active members, perfectly happy and secure in their fraternal relations, hesitated to admit new members to their number, fearing lest the harmony might be interrupted, whilst they forgot that they would soon graduate and that they would leave none to carry on the work. As a consequence of this lack of foresight, the life of the chapter from 1887 to 1889 was apathetic, but at no time was it without active members or a place of meeting, and meetings were held, although at infrequent intervals.

In the spring of 1889, the alumni of Iota, together with the brothers who were still in the university, selected four men whom

they believed capable of restoring the chapter to a more vigorous life in the college department, and on the evening of June 12th, 1889, J. N. Penniman, J. G. Stoddart, H. W. Ogden, and C. R. Lee were initiated into the fraternity. All four were honor men and two were subsequently elected to Phi Beta Kappa. The ceremony was unique in the history of college secret societies. It was conducted by Edgar F. Smith, professor of chemistry, O. H. Kendall, professor of mathematics in the university, and W. C. Posey, Archon of the District. The vice-provost's room was used for the purpose, the candidates taking the oath on the college-chapel Bible. Suitable rooms were secured and the membership rapidly increased, fifty names having been added to the roll in four and a half years. The rooms were moved several times with a view to increased comfort, and now the chapter occupies a house at the corner of Thirty-third and Walnut Streets, in the near vicinity of the university, where, as a result of the better location and the more vigorous fraternity spirit fostered by chapter-house life, the chapter has increased in numbers and power until it bids fair to become as strong as in the palmy days of the early eighties.

The men of distinction from the Pennsylvania Iota are the following: Tosui Imadate, professor in the Imperial University of Japan; Dr. John Marshall, Dr. G. G. Davis, Dr. G. A. Koenig, Dr. W. D. Marks, Dr. Felix Schelling, Dr. Randolph Faries, and Dr. J. H. Penniman, all of the various faculties of the University of Pennsylvania; Drs. W. C. Posey, King Gotwald, and Joseph Sailer, the brilliant medical practitioners; Carl Hering and Edgar P. Earle, the celebrated engineers; T. D. Finletter, prominent politician and attorney, Philadelphia; F. B. Lee, historian and legislator.

MARYLAND ALPHA.

JOHNS HOPKINS UNIVERSITY, BALTIMORE, MD.

The institution was founded in 1879 as the result of the beneficence of the man whose name it bears. It is primarily a post-graduate institution, although it has a small undergraduate department. It has eleven buildings, a faculty of one hundred, six hundred students, and an annual income of \$200,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., M. A., Ph. D., M. D., B. LL., LL. D., Lit. D.

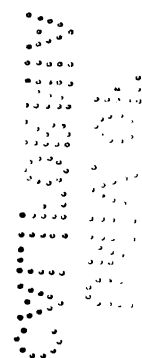
The Maryland Alpha chapter was established in the fall of 1879 by Collins Denney, Pennsylvania Theta; F. Albert Kurtz, Pennsyl-

vania Epsilon; and Alexander Brown, Virginia Alpha. The first initiates, or charter members were: Hiram Woods, Jr., Nelson Palmer, H. J. Bowdoin, D. M. Murray, G. F. Gephart, and Bowman Dosh.

As Johns Hopkins had been formed to excel in the quality of its work and not to strive for numbers, so Maryland Alpha was destined, for a time at least to be classed among the small chapters of Phi Kappa Psi. Although this necessity has sometimes brought discouragement in keeping up the external side of the chapter's work, it cannot be called an unmixed evil, for the smallness of numbers has had a tendency to increase the devotion of the individual members to one another and to the fraternity. The present membership believes that the founders acted wisely in laying as the cornerstone of the structure of the chapter, fellowship.

The active life of the chapter was undertaken in earnest from the beginning, and the presence of the chapter has been of great service in rallying the large and influential body of Phi Psi alumni in the city, and in turn their presence and assistance have materially benefited the chapter. In the beginning and in the stress of its poverty, the chapter was a vagrant so far as having a regular and suitable meeting place was concerned, but in 1890 the chapter made the bold move of entering a commodious and well-located chapter-house, and has never had any cause to regret the action. The chapter-roll has been materially increased, and the Phi Psi home of Baltimore is a veritable center of congenial brothers.

Although so young, Maryland Alpha has already sent out some distinguished men: Dr. Hiram Woods, Jr., one of Baltimore's most famous oculists; Basil Gordon, who has just died, one of the most influential of the younger politicians of Virginia; E. R. L. Gould, one of the authorities of the country on charity-organization; Paul J. Dashiell, professor of Chemistry at U. S. Naval Academy, and the great authority upon foot-ball; R. M. McLane, State's Attorney for Baltimore; Dr. J. W. Lazear, whose death, recently, was a noble expression of how a man may give his life for science. He was an authority upon yellow fever, and died while experimenting to enlarge the range of human knowledge in regard to the dread scourge; W. W. Willoughby, Professor of Political Science in the university; James E. Routh, Jr., winner of the *Century* prize for the best essay from a graduate of the class of 1900 in any American college; J. W. Bright, Professor of English Philology in the university. Although not originally a member of the chapter, he has



UNIVERSITY



WISCONSIN GAMMA.

PHI PSI CHAPTER-HOUSES.
MARYLAND ALPHA.

ILLINOIS ALPHA.
INDIANA ALPHA.

become really one of us, and, having won his spurs here, we claim him; W. J. Alexander, Professor in University of Toronto.

OHIO DELTA.

OHIO STATE UNIVERSITY, COLUMBUS, OHIO.

The Ohio State University was originally incorporated as the Ohio Agricultural and Mechanical College, and the name nearly killed it. It was founded in 1870, and has had most generous provision made for it by both the state and the United States. It has twelve buildings, costing nearly \$2,000,000, a faculty of one hundred, eleven hundred students, and an annual income of \$200,000. It is controlled by a board of trustees of seven appointed by the Governor. It confers the following degrees: B. A., B. S., B. Ph., B. Agr., B. Hort., B. E., M. E., Mi. E., Elec. E., M. A., Ph. D., SS. D., B. Phar., B. LL., V. S.

The interesting story is told elsewhere of the method of founding Ohio Delta, and it need only be mentioned here. Ohio Alpha, knowing what an excellent field for fraternity extension existed at Columbus, endeavored, while Grand Chapter, to secure a charter for a fine body of petitioners, but the nature of the institution was supposed to be such that only horse doctors and machinists were the product of the college of the hyphenated name, and the petition was refused. The Historian of the fraternity was in official position to bear the brunt of the fight for this charter, and recalls vividly all the circumstances. The rumor having gone out in fraternity circles everywhere that a chapter had been established at the Ohio Mechanical and Agricultural College, Ohio Alpha thought that the best thing to do under the circumstances was to follow the precedent established by Indiana Beta and initiate the crowd selected. This unwarranted act proved to be a wise move. It held the crowd together, and it deceived the enemy and gave the new brothers a good fighting chance for men in the rushing season.

The coveted charter was at last issued, and the legal existence of the chapter dates from May 15th, 1880. The charter members were: N. W. Anderson, C. B. Comstock, C. E. Freeman, S. H. Short, W. K. Cherryholmes, J. S. Humphrey, G. C. Mosher, M. E. Nutting, P. C. Robinson, C. M. Wing, H. B. Dahl, G. W. Dun.

It is seldom that any chapter starts with such a band of charter members as this, and the results showed how wisely the provision

for the future had been made in selecting such men as the inaugurators of the Ohio Delta. Not only have several of these men become distinguished, but they set the standard of fraternity material so high that the chapter has never ceased to feel the influence of their example.

The fact that most of the charter members of Ohio Delta were residents of Columbus or its vicinity early turned the attention of the chapter to the most available material coming to the university from the city of Columbus. As the institution is very popular at home, the supply of good men among Columbus boys has nearly always been adequate for chapter use. There has been no settled policy looking to a choice of this sort of men, but the accident of the chapter's birth has made such a choice almost inevitable. This fact has made the chapter well-nigh invincible in a social way, but it may be a real source of weakness, for attention is too apt to be turned away from good men from distant points, many of whom will become the leaders of the university in the future.

Ohio Delta has stood for high ideals in conduct, scholarship, in "mixing qualities," and in fellowship. It has had its full share in all of the most desirable work of the university. Its members have been editors of all of the college publications at various times, have been athletic prize winners, have had distinguished standing in class-room, and have been the veritable "beaux of the ball."

Among its distinguished men may be selected for mention: N. M. Anderson, one of the foremost educators of the country in secondary school work; Sidney H. Short, the noted electrical expert and inventor; Dr. Clark Mosher, the famous obstetrician of Kansas City; C. J. Howard, lawyer and legislator; H. E. Payne, the typewriter inventor; J. H. Galbraith, the well-known Associated Press correspondent; C. F. Marvin, United States Signal Service expert; George Smart and George Dun, journalists and Phi Psi honor men; L. G. Haas and E. L. Schaub, railway mechanics; H. H. Hatcher, Coroner of Montgomery County, Ohio; Rev. J. P. Milligan; W. W. Keifer, attorney.

NEW YORK DELTA.

HOBART COLLEGE, GENEVA, NEW YORK.

The college was established in 1821, and is under the patronage and control of the Episcopal Church. It occupies

eight buildings, has a faculty of seventeen, a student body of nearly one hundred, and an annual income of \$25,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. L., M. A.

In 1881, J. B. Blanchet and J. D. Kennedy organized a social club for the promotion of good-fellowship, and with the ultimate intention of establishing a Greek-letter fraternity when investigation should satisfy them that the way was clear to do so, and the right sort of a fraternity would grant a charter. In their club from the beginning were, besides themselves, F. E. Easterbrooks, J. C. Flood, and G. M. Irish. These made the charter members of New York Delta when the chapter was established.

Through the very friendly assistance of H. L. Jacobs, of the Grand Chapter, which was at this time with Pennsylvania Epsilon, the local society secured a charter from Phi Kappa Psi, and upon April 29th, 1881, Brother Jacobs as ambassador installed the above-named charter members of New York Delta. The early life of the chapter was uneventful, except for the vicissitudes which come from an uncertain membership, but the members, although few, took many of the college honors offered.

In the fall of 1884, only three members of the chapter returned to college, and the discouragements were so great that the chapter felt obliged, in the fall of 1885, to return its charter to the Grand Chapter. That body, instead of permitting the chapter to die without a struggle, sent Brother Blanchet to Geneva to investigate. Upon his arrival, the ambassador from the Grand Chapter, with the hearty coöperation of Brother C. B. Mowry, succeeded in pledging a number of men, and in May of 1886 the charter was returned. The revived chapter thereupon entered upon a career of marvelous prosperity. Until the fall of 1892, the record of this chapter seems almost like a fairy tale, so remarkable was the success attendant upon the work of the several members in the college. Everything, both in the class-room and in the student activities outside the academic walks, came Phi Psi way.

In an evil hour, the demon of dissatisfaction with Phi Kappa Psi came to disturb the peace of this very prosperous chapter. Much as happened with Wisconsin Alpha during this same period, the enlarged craniums of a few members of the chapter buzzed with the thought that what seemed to them better fraternities could be induced to accept them and the chapter if they only could work their plans to that end. Being circumvented by the devotion of Brother

Henry Pegram, who had been the greatest prize winner in the history of the chapter, the malcontents simply refused to vote for anybody, and the rule-or-ruin policy resulted in the latter contingency. The charter was finally surrendered March 8th, 1893, just a week before the defalcation of Wisconsin Alpha. During the years of its greatest power, the chapter was instrumental in establishing New York Beta and New York Epsilon.

Of the men who have won fame for the chapter, the following are to be noted: J. B. Blanchet, G. M. Irish, C. C. Proffit, C. H. Beers, and H. S. Gatley, Episcopal clergymen; J. C. Flood and M. W. Way, teachers; C. D. Bean, Henry Pegram, attorneys.

WISCONSIN GAMMA.

BELOIT COLLEGE, BELOIT, WIS.

The college was founded in 1843, but the first instruction was not given until 1847. The institution is unsectarian, although founded by Congregationalists and Presbyterians. It has a faculty of thirty, occupies eleven buildings, and has a student body of some five hundred. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. Ph., and M. A.

The Beta Theta Pi had existed at Beloit *sub rosa* from 1860 until 1879 without being disturbed, although there were stringent anti-fraternity laws in force in the college. In the latter year, through the carelessness of some of the Betas, the fact of the existence of their chapter became generally known. This fact emboldened some students to organize a company of men to become the nucleus of a new fraternity. After looking the field over, it was determined to petition Phi Kappa Psi, but before doing so several of the would-be petitioners went to Madison and were made members of Wisconsin Alpha. These were T. G. Lewis, W. A. Knapp, and E. E. Heg. This was in January of 1880. In May of the same year, under the auspices of Wisconsin Alpha, the following were added to the Beloit contingent of Wisconsin Alpha: J. G. Miller, W. F. Cooling, A. H. Curtiss, W. P. Cleveland, E. J. Smith, F. E. Holmes, B. S. Davis, and E. D. Home.

There was much difficulty and delay in getting the coveted charter from Phi Kappa Psi, but finally it came, in December, 1881, and the foregoing members of Wisconsin Alpha were reinitiated into Phi Kappa Psi as members of a bona fide chapter, Wisconsin

Gamma. In addition to these men, there were charter members in the persons of E. M. Bergen, J. E. Ware, J. H. Knapp, R. G. Collins, F. S. Dunshee, C. E. Smedes, L. Bronson, C. H. Harvey, J. P. Lansing, J. B. Sheean, and A. J. Brown.

The new chapter had an unfortunate experience at the very outset. Several of those who had been chosen to become members of the new order had, during the long delay in getting the charter, grown tired of waiting, and had organized a society within the society, which they called Alpha Delta Gamma. After the charter was received, these malcontents were still dissatisfied. They continued to plot against the organization until the loyal Phi Psis demanded the abandonment of the Alpha Delta Gamma. When this was too tardily considered, the whole lot were ignominiously expelled, in September, 1882. These men secured a charter the same year from Sigma Chi and organized the Alpha Zeta chapter of that fraternity.

Relieved of the incubus of disloyalty, the Wisconsin Gamma flourished. Although it was necessary to run *sub rosa* for a while, the experience was a wholesome one in that it bound the boys together in the ties of a common danger. In the fall of 1882, the fraternity petitioned the faculty for open recognition, but it was more than a year before it was granted. Since this boon was secured, the chapter has had a prosperous and healthy life. Early in the history of the chapter the zeal for a chapter-house was strong. It found expression in the renting of a house and in its occupancy by the bulk of the chapter in 1889. In 1891, the expiration of the lease under which the chapter held its home having expired, and no suitable house being within the chapter's view, the bold project of buying a lot and building was resorted to and with success. The chapter had but a limited fund upon hand, but a scheme for borrowing the money, to be repaid in small amounts, was devised, and the house was built and occupied. The chapter has had no reason to regret its temerity, and believes that any chapter that is in earnest can succeed in getting a home by the same methods.

The policy of the chapter has been conservative in the matter of selecting its members, although it has not been so upon questions of general fraternity policy. It keeps in touch with its alumni, sends to every alumnus a key to the house, so that he may, when in Beloit, know that he is at home, and then he is, by judicious chapter correspondence, kept informed of what is being done.

The chapter is too young to have sent out men who have achieved

fame, but it is well to point to these as sample fraternity men of the true sort: T. G. Lewis, the New York lawyer; J. E. Ware, banker; C. H. Harvey, railroader; J. P. Lansing, real estate, Minneapolis; J. B. Sheean, F. D. Hubachek, J. M. Sheean, lawyers; C. W. Emerson, newspaper man; G. L. Hendrickson, teacher; A. B. Carpenter, Ingle Carpenter, and F. W. Shumaker, all fine fellows who will make their mark, and that right soon.

CALIFORNIA ALPHA.

UNIVERSITY OF THE PACIFIC, SAN JOSÉ, CAL.

This institution was the outgrowth of two institutions, the one having the present name of the college, and the other, Napa Collegiate Institute. Both were consolidated in 1890, although retaining their separate academic departments. The older school dates from 1855. The combined colleges are under the control and patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. The university occupies ten buildings, has a faculty membership of thirty, has four hundred students, and an annual income of \$15,000. These are the degrees conferred: B. A., B. S., B. L., B. Ph., and M. A.

The California Alpha is the *protégé* of Michigan Alpha, having been founded by former members of this chapter and in response to the urgent solicitation of the chapter named. W. A. Johnston and J. E. Richards, former members of Michigan Alpha, conceived in 1878 the idea of founding a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi upon the Pacific slope, and naturally turned in thought to the college where they had received their earliest collegiate training—the University of the Pacific. They early associated with them the veteran Phi Psi, Dr. C. W. Breyfogle, one of the founders of Ohio Alpha. In the spring a strong petition was drawn up and presented to the fraternity by Michigan Alpha, praying for the granting of a charter. It was soon indorsed by Ohio Alpha, but the older chapters had misgivings about becoming pioneers in the far-away Pacific coast, and the granting of the petition was long delayed. Finally the matter went before the Grand Arch Council of 1880, and, after earnest debate, the petition was allowed.

By the long delay, the body of petitioners had become apathetic, and, despite the efforts of the faithful few, it was necessary to return the charter, without establishing the chapter, in the spring of 1880.

The indefatigable Richards and Breyfogle were not discomfited, and they set to work in the fall of 1880 to revive the project. A new petition was sent in with the strong backing of the faculty, and after a vexatious delay the charter was sent again in April of 1881. Upon May 14th, 1881, the chapter was finally instituted in due form by Dr. Breyfogle, and at once became a prominent factor in the life of the college. These were the charter members: S. D. Ayres, M. H. Alexander, J. M. Arthur, F. W. Blackmar, C. W. Breyfogle, H. E. Cox, E. P. Dennett, W. O. Dickson, R. P. Gober, W. A. Johnston, J. N. Martin, F. B. Mills, J. W. Rea, and J. E. Richards.

The chapter had a most vigorous life from the beginning, and it was only the decadence of the institution that made life impossible with the kind of men with whom the chapter started. However, the record made in the years of its active life was one for any chapter to be proud of, and in its fraternity activities it was a leader. It was the first chapter of Phi Kappa Psi to own and occupy a chapter-house in which members lived. Early in its career the agitation for a chapter-home began, and after purchasing a lot in 1885, the fever to go further soon possessed the chapter, to the end that in the winter of 1886-87 the affair was accomplished.

If one were to give the true reason for the death of California Alpha, he would be compelled to say—Leland Stanford. The opening of this great institution with an equipment unparalleled in the west, and that, too, in the vicinity of the small denominational school, which, though vigorous, was poor, almost killed the University of the Pacific. It did kill California Alpha. Although there was an active and reasonably large chapter present during the session of 1891-92, and although the chapter was represented at the Cincinnati Grand Arch Council of 1892, the chapter had no life after the commencement of 1892.

Of the men sent out from California Alpha in its eleven years of life, the following may be named: J. C. Needham, Member of Congress from California; Dr. R. P. Gober, of California; Judge L. L. Dennett; Rev. E. P. Dennett, E. A. Wilcox, J. E. Richards, and E. C. Bronaugh, rising young attorneys of California and Oregon; D. H. Blake, importer of oriental products.

IOWA DELTA.

SIMPSON CENTENARY COLLEGE, INDIANOLA, IOWA.

The college was founded in 1868, and is under the control and patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It occupies five buildings, has a faculty of twenty, five hundred students, and an annual income of \$15,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. Ph., and M. A.

The Iowa Delta Chapter of Phi Kappa Psi was founded on June 14th, 1882. The chapter was installed by James Lindsay, of Illinois Gamma, and W. H. Jordan, of Illinois Alpha. These were the charter members: W. B. Cox, J. W. Drabelle, H. J. Everly, C. J. Evans, F. O. Hinkson, S. E. Howard, G. W. Johnson, A. O. Miller, G. W. Murphy, J. D. Sparks, W. M. Todd, A. A. Thompson, S. E. Wilson.

This chapter was established after earnest struggles upon the part of the petitioners, whose most active member was J. W. Drabelle, a prominent attorney, of St. Louis. There was much opposition upon the part of some few chapters, and it was only after personal visits were made to the vetoing chapters that the coveted parchment at last came. The struggle was two years long, but the joy at success more than compensated for the long effort. The eloquent ambassador who really won the day for the petitioners was the Rev. W. H. Jordan, who was one of the installing officers.

The first men taken were of the very best and ranked highest in class and college affairs. The Delta Tau Delta was the only fraternity in college when Iowa Delta was proposed, and the long delay in getting the charter was ascribed to the malevolent influence of this rival, which was short-sighted enough to think it would always have the field to itself. While at first the chapter was careful in its selection of men, the influence soon became too strong for a particular sort of men, and the inevitable consequence followed—loss of balance in the chapter, loss of interest in college affairs, in which fraternity men had taken the leading parts, indifference to the cause of the fraternity at large, and ultimately surrender of the charter.

One of the charter members has put the case quite succinctly in the following extract from a personal letter received by the Historian a few days before the publication of the history:

"We had some twelve or fifteen charter members, as I now re-

member it, the cream of the college. Indeed, we were dubbed the 'preacher fraternity' on account of so many of our boys preparing for the ministry. We flourished from the start, and were the most popular fraternity with the Greek-letter societies among the ladies, of any in the college. This aroused the jealousy of our opponents, and I well remember one night of our going up over the room where we met, which was in the third story of the college building, and finding two 'Deltas' perched up there on the beams, waiting to listen to our proceedings. We became suspicious, and made the investigation before opening the meeting, and caught them. I graduated in June, 1882, and at that time our fraternity was the leading one in the college by all odds. With my class there went out about five or six of the older members, and, so far as I know, those left did not take hold and keep the organization built up, and it began to run down, and through the efforts of those opposing us the boys finally surrendered their charter. I do not think any of us older members knew anything of it at the time, or that anything of the kind was contemplated. If it had been generally known among the old members, I do not believe they would ever have suffered it to go down. The history of our fraternity, while not extending over many years, was one fraught with a good many ups and downs, ran a very successful course while it was in existence, but I am unable to give you just the reasons why the charter was surrendered."

Of the small chapter-roll of this short-lived chapter there are not many who are well known in Phi Psi circles. The charter was surrendered in October, 1889. These brothers have done such work in the world as to render them honorable subjects for Phi Psi praise: Rev. W. H. Jordan, minister and educator; J. W. Drabelle, F. O. Hinkson, C. J. Evans, S. E. Wilson, attorneys; C. C. Webb, M. J. Elrod, W. L. Miller, educators; S. E. Howard, R. O. Evans, and J. M. Sylvester, in the world of business life.

MINNESOTA ALPHA.

CARLETON COLLEGE, NORTHFIELD, MINN.

This college was founded in 1866, and is under the control and patronage of the Congregational Church. It occupies five buildings, has a faculty of twenty-five, has three hundred students, and an annual income of \$38,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. L., and M. A.

The Minnesota Alpha of Phi Kappa Psi was established in April of 1883 with the following charter members: W. D. Abbott, F. G. Barrows, W. T. Bills, Lafayette Bliss, E. K. Cheadle, F. N. Dickson, A. C. Finney, G. J. Fifield, J. F. Jackson, E. W. Kellogg, J. W. Morris, A. R. Nichols, D. Robertson, G. M. Williamson, and J. E. Ware.

The chapter was chosen from among the choicest men in the college, but, like several other Phi Kappa Psi ventures, this was a case of looking after you leap. The college faculty was one of the old régime—that is, it held a passionate hatred of fraternities as enginery of the Devil, and thus stimulated the students to live up to their reputation. The chapter was at no time free from harassing doubts of discovery, and lived the entire time *sub rosa*. One of the charter members writes thus entertainingly of the trials of *sub rosa* existence: "We met secretly in various halls, at one time in an elevator—a grain elevator. I remember the police one night discovered a light through a hole in a window curtain and raided us under the supposition that we were robbers, but they were very considerate when the facts were explained. No arrests were made, and we were not disturbed by them again. None but students of high rank were invited to join, and many of the best men in college were members of Minnesota Alpha. The college authorities were strongly opposed to secret societies of all kinds, and were very watchful to prevent the formation of any fraternities. Finally, through the indiscretion of a female friend of one of the brothers, we were exposed. The chapter was broken up and the members threatened with expulsion."

Whatever the agency of the maiden friend may have been in arousing the suspicions of the faculty, the immediate cause of the dissolution of the chapter was far other than that which the correspondent of the Historian imagines. The facts, as related in a chapter letter to *The Shield* in May, 1888, by the chapter correspondent, are these: The delegate of the Minnesota Alpha to the Grand Arch Council of 1888, held in Washington, D. C., came home so full of enthusiasm for the fraternity and so imbued with its pure principles that he persuaded the fraternity that they could safely undertake the task of converting the faculty to acquiescence in their open life in the college. After a long discussion, a committee was appointed to request the faculty for permission to live in the open. This committee was appointed upon April 25th, 1888, and proceeded to its disagreeable duty at once. The faculty de-

bated the matter for several weeks, but finally the petition was denied, and so Minnesota Alpha died.

In the few years of its life Minnesota Alpha sent out some strong men, among whom the fraternity is proud to acknowledge these leaders of thought and action: F. G. Barrows, banker, Fergus Falls, Minn.; F. N. Dickson, attorney, St. Paul; Dr. E. W. Kellogg, Milwaukee; David Robertson, legislator, South Dakota; M. D. Snedcor, journalist; C. H. Taylor, attorney; W. T. Bill, merchant, Fergus Falls, Minn.

NEW YORK BETA.

SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY, SYRACUSE, N. Y.

This institution is the successor of Genesee College, which had had an honorable career for twenty-five years at Lima, N. Y., but in the competition of colleges it stood in danger of being engulfed, because of the inaccessibility of its location. After several years of agitation, the college was removed to Syracuse in 1871 and re-christened Syracuse University. It is under the control and patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church. It occupies six buildings, has nearly one hundred members of its faculties, has about one thousand students, and an annual income of \$120,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. L., B. Ph., B. LL., B. Arch., B. Art, B. Mus., M. D., M. A., and Ph. D.

There is, no doubt, much perplexity among the membership of the fraternity over the fact that the date of founding the New York Beta is twelve years later than that of New York Gamma. This is only another evidence of the loose way in which affairs were managed in the halcyon days of Grand Chapters and happy-go-lucky-vote-or-not-as-you-please sub-chapters. The records of the Grand Chapter show that upon September 9th, 1871, a charter was granted to petitioners from the then brand-new Syracuse University, but for reasons not known to the Historian or to the chapter, the chapter was not established. Instead of calling the chapter which really was established at Columbia by its proper designation, the paper certification of New York Beta held precedence, and the chapter, although established much later, holds the earlier name.

In April, 1884, the following members of a local society, known

as the Kappa Delta, were, by authority of another charter, made the charter members of New York Beta: A. E. Brigden, Augustus Broadway, G. B. Deuel, H. D. Wadsworth, Eugene Wiseman, J. G. Cleveland, W. L. Harris, C. A. Loneragon, A. C. Howe, and E. G. Eldridge. The early life of the chapter was uneventful except for the necessary struggle to make headway against well-established rivals, some of which were of the strongest and most powerful fraternities in the land.

The chapter early turned its attention to college journalism, and may fairly lay claim to being the leading fraternity at Syracuse in this particular. In this the members are but carrying out their chapter-meeting practice, for the chapter has revived the old custom of having literary exercises in its meetings. The policy of the chapter has not been to confine its selections to the members of any single course in the university, and so it has come to pass that the chapter has had a very cosmopolitan character.

The geographical position of Syracuse has made the chapter at the university a sort of Phi Psi rallying center for the chapters in central New York, and until New York Delta ceased to be, the meetings of the several chapters conveniently located were frequent and fruitful of good fellowship. The community of interest in the remaining chapters is still strong, and the gatherings now held are always extremely enjoyable.

While the chapter has, in the persons of Brothers F. J. Holzworth, F. J. Schnauber, F. N. Burritt, P. T. Piper, Menzo Burlingame, G. K. Statham, F. S. Husted, and others, excellent material for distinguished men of affairs, New York Beta is so young, and these brothers have been in active life so short a time, that *we* modestly lay claim to no distinguished men, except in the devotion for Phi Kappa Psi which all our members show long after they have left the walls of their Alma Mater.

NEW YORK EPSILON.

COLGATE UNIVERSITY, HAMILTON, N. Y.

The institution was founded in 1820, and is under the patronage and control of the Baptist Church. It was for a long time known as Madison University, but in 1890 it took its present name. It uses eleven buildings, has a faculty of forty, has about three hundred students, and an

annual income of \$90,000. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. L., B. Ph., B. S., B. D., and M. A.

The history of New York Epsilon is really a history of the local society called *Æonia*, which was established in 1840 and enjoyed a continuous life until 1873. It was from this society that Phi Kappa Psi took its rise. For seven years the old local society was dormant, but in 1880 it was revived and for another seven years had a most prosperous career.

In the midst of its triumphs, however, the more sagacious members saw that the day for local societies had gone by forever, and began to cast about for a new connection, one that would insure stability and congenial associations in the college world at large. The chapter discussed the question in all the ways in which the question could be viewed by college youth bent upon maintaining a high standard and a fine reputation hardly won. For nearly a year the matter was debated and finally the choice of the chapter fell upon Phi Kappa Psi, and upon April 29th, 1887, the old *Æonia* Society ceased to be and New York Epsilon was born. These were the charter members: I. B. Lewis, E. A. Shepard, H. W. Shepard, W. S. Coons, O. K. Davis, E. B. Shallow, H. J. Smith, and F. H. Bennett.

The old *Æonia* Society had a library of considerable value when merged into Phi Kappa Psi, and its members naturally thought that they who had taken the step out into the larger fraternity life could take the property of the old society with them, but the faculty construed the matter otherwise and turned the books into the college library.

Since its union with the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, New York Epsilon had been an active member of the organization and an enthusiastic supporter of every fraternity enterprise. It soon caught the fire of progress, and discarding the renting of a hall for meetings, the chapter set about the erecting of a house for its members. In the spring of 1892, the chapter began the agitation for a chapter-house, and so in earnest were the members, both graduate and undergraduate, that in the fall of the same year the house was completed and occupied. It has been the center of chapter life and influence ever since, and the loyalty of this chapter to the fraternity home is unwavering.

The chapter's policy has for the most part been for a small membership, although good men are not neglected because the

practical limit of chapter size has been reached. There are as a rule twenty members or about that number, as many of whom can be accommodated being taken into the house. As to the kind of men sought for members, it may be said that as Phi Kappa Psi stands for the development of well-rounded manhood, so New York Epsilon seeks for such as will tend to promote the aims and ambitions of the organization of which it is proud to form a part.

Although the chapter is young, it has some distinguished men among its alumni. Of these it will not be invidious to name:—

Frank P. Stoddard, Edward B. Shallow, Arthur B. Potter, Arthur C. Watkins, Herbert E. Nims, William L. Wheeler, Beauman L. Newkirk, Harry B. Rathbone, Thomas E. Boswell.

MINNESOTA BETA.

UNIVERSITY OF MINNESOTA, MINNEAPOLIS, MINN.

The institution, although authorized early in the history of the state, was not opened for college work until 1868. It is generously supported by the state, has twenty-five buildings, faculties numbering one hundred and fifty, about three thousand students, and an annual income of \$260,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. L., C. E., M. E., E. E., B. Agr., B. LL., M. D., D. D. M., Ph. G., M. A., and Ph. D.

The history of the founding of Minnesota Beta is inseparably bound up with the names of C. D. Van Wie, of Wisconsin Alpha, and J. E. Erf, one of the charter members. Brother Van Wie, while practicing his profession in Minneapolis, found time to watch the growth of the young giant of education at the Falls of St. Anthony, and when he had found in J. E. Erf a man of the stern stuff that good Phi Psis are made, he set about the problem of establishing a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi in a field which was beginning to fill with strong fraternities, and in which the choicest men were on the alert to enter none but fraternities of high standing in the college world.

Having pledged Erf not to join any of the fraternities then in existence at the University, Van Wie set about finding fit men to join him in making a band of petitioners for a charter of Phi Kappa Psi. The task was not easy, but the two heroic souls who were bent upon accomplishing their task, were not to be daunted by any ordinary obstacles. At length, eight of the choicest men in



PHI PSI CHAPTER-HOUSES.

KANSAS ALPHA.

NEBRASKA ALPHA.

CALIFORNIA BETA.

MINNESOTA BETA.

OHIO BETA.

the university were pledged and a charter was requested late in the college year of 1886-87. A long period of heart-breaking suspense followed, and just as the faithful band was giving up hope, the coveted parchment came. On March 2d and 3d, the following charter members were initiated by Archon G. A. Bass and Brothers J. G. Park and H. D. Irwin: J. E. Erf, B. H. Timberlake, T. G. Soares, H. D. Dickinson, H. M. Woodward, F. J. Eitel, B. F. Lum, and H. P. Bailey.

The young chapter started not only with strong men but with lofty ideals. These are the noble words of one of the charter members in speaking, in after years, of the policy of the chapter: "We have striven to stamp Minnesota Beta with one indelible characteristic, which should ever mark its policy—to make manhood the foundation principle of her present and future operations, believing that wealth, position, family connection, and even intellect cannot atone for lack of character." From the inception of the chapter, its members took front rank in the university as scholars, orators, and debaters.

The chapter did not wait long to take advanced steps in organization, for at the opening of the college in the fall of 1888 a chapter-house was rented and most of the members made this their college home. However, the members were not satisfied with merely renting, they aspired to ownership. In the summer of 1892, a chapter-house was built and the members have since occupied it with ever-increasing satisfaction.

The history of the chapter has not been one unbroken chronicle of honors won in oratory, class-room, ball-field, gymnasium, and the social crush, but its record has been one of which any chapter might be proud.

Aside from a brief period in the early nineties, when, through a grievous mistake in judgment a dissipated fellow was initiated and brought a new and dangerous element into the chapter life, the career of Minnesota Beta has been one of harmonious and friendly companionship of some of the best fellows who ever wore a shield, and from whom the world of thought and action has already heard.

Minnesota Beta is proud to record these men as some of those who have honored themselves and it: M. D. Purdy, United States District Attorney, Minnesota; H. D. Dickinson, Municipal Judge, Minneapolis; Professor Oscar L. Triggs, University of Chicago; B. H. Timberlake, insurance expert, H. M. Woodward, teacher.

PENNSYLVANIA KAPPA.

SWARTHMORE COLLEGE, SWARTHMORE, PA.

Swarthmore College is one of the few institutions supported and controlled by the Society of Friends, although the institution and instruction are entirely non-sectarian.

The college was founded in 1864, and is situated on the Pennsylvania Railroad system, about ten miles from Philadelphia. There are twelve buildings on the campus used by the institution. The college grounds consist of over two hundred acres, including the magnificent Crum Creek gorge and woodlands. It has a faculty of twenty-eight professors, and a student body of two hundred and ten. The college has a fixed endowment of \$550,000, and an annual income of \$90,000. It confers the degrees of A. B., B. L., B. S., A. M., M. L., M. S., C. E., M. E., and E. E.

The inception of Pennsylvania Kappa is due to the initiation of a few of the more prominent Swarthmore men by Pennsylvania Iota in 1886. These may then be regarded as the fathers of Pennsylvania Kappa, the men whom Pennsylvania Iota selected to become the rallying corps of Phi Kappa Psi in the wished-for Pennsylvania Kappa: W. G. Underwood, A. G. Cummins, Jr., F. B. Pyle, M. L. Clothier, and Robert P. Ervien. A strong fight was put up for the projected chapter at the 1888 Grand Arch Council in Washington, where the day was practically won for the little known and wholly unappreciated "Quaker" college by A. W., "Beef" Cummins, of Lafayette.

In the fall of 1888, the task of getting together a nucleus for a chapter organization was begun, and after many preliminary meetings, held with the greatest secrecy in the dormitories of Parrish Hall, the chapter was organized and installed on January 26th, 1889, by Archon Howard L. Calder, of the First District. The installation took place at Dooner's Hotel, Philadelphia, and was followed by a banquet at the same place. The charter members were Alexander G. Cummins, Jr., Ellis Marshall Harvey, and Frederic B. Pyle, '89; Morris L. Clothier, '90; Grant Dibert, Alexander Mitchell Palmer, and William C. Sproul, '91; Charles B. Ketcham, and Ralph Lewis, '92.

The nine charter members of Pennsylvania Kappa will long remember the day following the installation of the chapter, a bright

winter Sunday, and the excitement occasioned in the college when it became noised about that the bold deed had actually been perpetrated and a secret fraternity really established in Swarthmore. But the exceptional standing of the men who wore the mysterious shields reassured the doubters, and the acquiescence of the faculty, among whom were a number of fraternity men, doubtless averted the threatened action of the Board of Managers of the college against the innovation. A few days after the announcement of the establishment of Pennsylvania Kappa, a chapter of Kappa Sigma, which, it was alleged, had existed *sub rosa* in the college for several months, came out in the open and claimed that it was the first Greek organization in the college.

The work of recruiting additional members from among the eligible men in college was taken up very soon after the organization of the chapter, and in a remarkably short time the prejudice against fraternities disappeared and membership in Phi Kappa Psi became one of the most-sought honors in Swarthmore College. The lack of suitable accommodations for chapter quarters in the village of Swarthmore at that time necessitated the taking of rooms for meeting purposes in Media, two miles distant, and for more than three years the Swarthmore Phi Psis journeyed to Media on meeting nights. This was a decidedly inconvenient arrangement, but it could not be bettered at the time, although, to cultivate the social feature in the chapter, meetings of an informal character were held frequently in the rooms of the members in the college. But there were many pleasant features in connection with those early jaunts to Media. The exodus of the Phi Psis at regular periods added to the mystery of the movements of the Greeks in the eyes of the barbarians, and the evenings in Media invariably wound up in a feast at a hospitable hole-in-the-wall kept by one Owen Good-enough, who was a character of cherished memory in the early days of the chapter. The rooms at Media were directly opposite the Delaware County Court House and a very pleasant custom grew out of a habit the members had of suspending whatever business might be going on, while the old bell in the clock tower at the Court House tolled out the hours. One of the features of the meetings of Kappa has been a manuscript journal, read by the editors in open meeting, and which was happily named *The Court House Bell*, possibly in the hope that its reading would command the silence given its namesake.

In 1892, a commodious and cheerful suite of rooms was secured

in a new building in Swarthmore, and the change to more convenient quarters was greatly appreciated by the brothers. The rooms have been nicely furnished and various comforts, including a piano, added from time to time until the chapter rooms are very cosy and inviting. The agitation for a chapter-house has been brought up at various times during the life of the chapter, and now that the list of alumni has become sufficiently strong to warrant the attempt at raising the necessary funds for this undertaking, it is expected that a definite move in the direction of a permanent home for the chapter will soon be inaugurated. By a system of alumnus dues for this purpose, a considerable sum is already in hand for the chapter-house fund, and at the twelfth annual banquet of the chapter, held January 13th, 1900, a general discussion took place and fresh encouragement was given to those who are working for a Pennsylvania Kappa House at Swarthmore.

During all its career Pennsylvania Kappa has aimed to be in the lead in every department of commendable college activity, and its members have held the highest positions in the scholastic and social life at Swarthmore, while a very large proportion of the college honors and athletic triumphs have fallen to its sons. It is the proud record of the chapter that among all the men who have been its members, not one has brought discredit upon his chapter or his college. Its active membership has always included the leading men in college, and among its alumni are to be found many of the brightest and most successful young men who are numbered in the ranks of the constantly growing army of college-bred Americans.

Of the small chapter-roll of Pennsylvania Kappa these have already distinguished themselves: Morris L. Clothier, of Strawbridge and Clothier, Philadelphia; Rev. A. G. Cummings, Jr., Rector of Christ Church, Poughkeepsie, N. Y.; Honorable William C. Sproul, ex-treasurer of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, and ex-Archon of the First District, State Senator, President of the Seaboard Steel Company, President of the Chester Shipping Company, editor and proprietor of *The Chester Times*, Chester, Pa.; A. Mitchell Palmer, attorney, Stroudsburg, Pa.; E. Lawrence Fell, Vice-President of Phi Kappa Psi fraternity, President of the Franklin Printing Company, President of the Philadelphia and Northern Railroad, Philadelphia; C. B. Ketcham, Member of the New York Stock Exchange, New York; E. Pusey Passmore, Cashier of the Traders' National Bank, Scranton, Pa.; Professor Benjamin F. Battin,

Ph. D., Swarthmore, Pa.; Frederick C. Hicks, Member of the New York Stock Exchange, New York; Charles S. Hallowell, of *Collier's Weekly* staff, New York; Edward B. Temple, assistant engineer of the Pennsylvania R. R.; William E. Walter, assistant manager of the *Ladies' Home Journal*, Philadelphia; Walter Clothier, secretary of the Ketterlinus Lithographic Manfg. Co., secretary of the Franklin Printing Co., Philadelphia; Clement M. Biddle, Jr., of the Carnegie Steel Company, Pittsburg, Pa.; Grant Dibert, brick manufacturer, Pittsburg, Pa.; Thomas Cahall, attorney, Philadelphia; W. G. Underwood, lumber merchant, Philadelphia; W. H. Lippincott, of the firm of Bioren & Co., bankers, Philadelphia; A. H. and J. S. Verlenden, woolen manufacturers, Darby, Pa.

WEST VIRGINIA ALPHA.

WEST VIRGINIA UNIVERSITY, MORGANTOWN, W. VA.

The institution was originally chartered as the West Virginia Agricultural College in 1867, but later its functions were enlarged and its name changed to its present form. It uses six buildings, has a faculty of forty, a student body of more than four hundred, and an annual income of \$70,000. It confers the following degrees: B. A., B. S., B. LL., B. Agr., C. E., M. E., M. A., and M. D.

The West Virginia Alpha chapter of Phi Kappa Psi was inspired by the Rev. A. M. Buchanan, a member of Pennsylvania Alpha, and during the struggle for a charter, pastor of the Presbyterian church at Morgantown. He directed the efforts of the petitioners and roused their drooping spirits when success seemed unattainable. But in a much truer sense the chapter resulted from the efforts of that peerless Phi Psi orator, the present President of the fraternity, Rev. E. M. Stires. West Virginia Alpha is the gift of the Grand Arch Council to the seductive eloquence of Ernest M. Stires, who pleaded for it in Chicago in 1890.

On the evening of May 23d, 1890, Brother Stires and Brother Buchanan inducted into the mysteries of Phi Kappa Psi the following charter members of West Virginia Alpha at the old Commercial Hotel: A. B. Smith, F. W. Clark, C. R. Duvall, Braxton Davenport, E. H. Vickers, E. T. Hartman, W. C. Meyer, F. C. Reynolds, H. G. Stifel, J. W. Paul, J. R. Trotter, R. L. Fleming, and S. W. Graham.

The chapter being the first established at the university, had no difficulty in gaining the allegiance of the best men in the school, but it early showed its wisdom by gaining the confidence of the faculty and of the social leaders of the town. The chapter began the practice of giving an annual banquet, and this has become known as the most prominent social event of the year. It is not alone in the social world that the chapter has taken an enviable position, but in the class-room and in all student organizations, whether athletic or literary, the lion's share of honors comes to the members of West Virginia Alpha.

The chapter has made much of literary work and some of the most enjoyable evenings of its life have been in the programs offered at fraternity meetings. The policy of the chapter in selecting men has been *festina lente*. In fact, a man is seldom invited to join West Virginia Alpha until he has been in college a year or more. The chapter firmly believes that no clear understanding of a man's character can be arrived at during the feverish activity of a rushing season and avoids the grievous mistakes made in some quarters by "going slow."

While not feeling quite strong enough to build and occupy a chapter-house, the chapter has a fine suite or rather set of suites in a block in the heart of the town, taking up the entire third and fourth floors of the building.

Even the short career of the chapter has enabled a few of the members to achieve quite notable success. Among these we name: E. T. Hartman, E. H. Vickers, W. C. Meyer, C. R. Duvall.

CALIFORNIA BETA.

LELAND STANFORD, JR., UNIVERSITY, PALO ALTO, CAL.

This famous seat of learning, the most heavily endowed institution of the kind in the world, having received recently an additional sum of \$30,000,000, is the memorial of the famous railway magnate to his lamented son, who died while budding into manhood. The university was opened in 1891, and immediately was thronged with students. It has twenty buildings, a faculty of one hundred, about eleven hundred students, and an annual income of more than \$1,000,000. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. S., C. E., M. A., M. E., and Ph. D.

The peculiar experiment in education inaugurated by the President of Leland Stanford attracted college men from every direction. It was certainly novel to be permitted to attain the degree of B. A. without either the classics, mathematics, or English, and so many of the brightest youth of the country flocked to the educational Mecca to learn what this queer movement might mean, that the number present was a source of positive embarrassment. Among this company was practically the entire chapter of California Alpha, whose members soon obtained a charter to initiate men from the new institution, and California Beta was born, pretty nearly by transfer. The peculiarly unfortunate position of the institution, away from any village where students might live, and the fact that the college authorities were not prepared for the sudden in-rush of students, made the first year of college life very uncomfortable and peculiarly trying for fraternity men. However, California Beta, being the first upon the ground, and being made up so largely of experienced fraternity men, soon became the foremost factor in the college life. The chapter soon found itself compelled to secure a home of its own, and in the fall of 1893 it moved into a house which was built for it especially.

While this arrangement was conducive to close association upon the part of the members of the chapter, it proved to be too close for active participation in college affairs other than those of the chapter's own, because of the seclusion of the house. In 1897 the chapter moved into another house in the village of Palo Alto, where the most influential student affairs are engineered, and since that time the work of the chapter has been harmonious and influential.

In the important student enterprises, such as the periodicals, annuals, athletic teams, debating clubs, musical organizations, etc., the chapter has more than held its own; it has had a fair share of what some might think belonged to some one else, but the policy of the chapter has ever been not to ask for what its members were not justly entitled to, and in consequence much comes the chapter's way without effort.

Congeniality is the watchword of the chapter, and the most delicate compliment ever offered on the chapter was in the words of a member of a rival organization: "You never see a Phi Psi alone." Although our members have not been in active life long, we are proud to point to these who have already made name and fame for themselves: W. F. Blake, F. G. Burrows, P. S. Castleman, W. B. Newell, O. W. Marsh, W. W. Guth.

NEW YORK ZETA.

POLYTECHNIC INSTITUTE OF BROOKLYN, BROOKLYN, N. Y.

This institution was founded in 1855 and has the reputation of being one of the most careful institutions of its kind in the country to give accurate and extensive education in its particular field. It occupies four buildings, has a faculty of fifty, has one hundred and fifty students in its collegiate department, and an annual income of \$100,000. It confers the degrees of B. S., C. E., and E. E.

During the winter of 1892-93, the New York Gamma chapter of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity approached the men in the active Kappa chapter of the scholastic fraternity Alpha Phi, in regard to the granting of a charter for a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi at the Polytechnic Institute of Brooklyn. The New York Alumni Association added a hearty endorsement to the petition of the men from the Polytechnic, and the charter was granted, the date of the birth of New York Zeta chapter being June 19th, 1893. The charter members were Theodore Jesup Arms, Nathan Thomas Beers, Jr., George Henry Bennett, Frank Wadleigh Chandler, Guy Homer Hubbard, Howard Wallace Leitch, Henry Truman MacConnell, John Joseph Rooney, Emil August Tauchert, Ralph Harrison Thompson, Charles Walter Nichols, and John Garrett Underhill.

Regular meetings commenced early in the fall, being held at the members' houses in the city of Brooklyn. The first officers of the new chapter were Howard W. Leitch, C. Walter Nichols, and Guy H. Hubbard. The first new-comers were Paul Bonyng and Horace William Dresser, both of '95, initiated October 25th.

During the winter the brothers had been keeping a watch for suitable rooms, and on March 15th, 1894, the chapter moved into its first home, the long hall over the swimming tank in the college gymnasium, at Livingston and Court Streets.

Zeta's first birthday was celebrated in the chapter-hall on June 18th, Poly. Class Day coming on the 19th. The brothers from Gamma were present during the afternoon, eating in the rooms, and in the evening the entire crowd visited the Madison Square roof garden.

On Monday, October 8th, 1894, occurred a notable initiation, marking the inauguration of a commendable custom, that of New York

Gamma and New York Zeta holding joint initiation ceremonies. Irving Judd Bristol, Poly., '97, and Archibald N. Beebe, Columbus, '98, were taken into their respective chapters after some exciting and ludicrous initiation nonsense on Fulton Street, Brooklyn.

In February, 1896, came the news that the rooms had been rented by the Poly. corporation to a firm occupying the adjoining store, and reluctantly and regretfully the chapter vacated, moving, on February 25th, into an apartment at 194 Livingston Street, three blocks from the college.

Ever since the beginning of the strong feeling of intimacy between the men of the chapter and the men of the New York Alumni Association, the brothers of New York Zeta had admired and respected and honored the Phi Psi whose good works had justified the high position he was placed in at the 1894 Grand Arch Council—Brother President McCorkle.

Every man in the chapter had felt the clasp of his hand and the influence of his kind heart and noble nature. The chapter was united in its expressions of well-wishing, and in order to show appreciation of his services and how firm was the chapter's friendship for him, New York Zeta paid homage to the fraternity's worthy President on Friday evening, February 28th, 1896, by a banquet in his honor at the Clarendon.

In October, 1896, the chapter moved into a home, at once comfortable and commodious, the top apartment in the Montrose, at 62 and 64 Hoyt street, corner of State, and here, for the first time, Zeta began to enjoy on a small scale, chapter-house life. Finally, the chapter moved into its present quarters, 95 Court Street, in 1898.

The meetings, held on alternate weeks, were invariably well attended, the alumni never failing to turn out six or eight strong, and the active men taking a keen interest in the doings and welfare of the chapter.

The Phi Kappa Psi Spirit, a chapter publication, started a year before, was continued under the supervision of three editors, and was replete each month with original matter by the men of the chapter, serious articles for the good of the fraternity, short works of fiction, rhymes and jingles.

The reading of this little magazine made a decidedly interesting addition to the usual routine of business at the chapter meeting, and the *Spirit* was a complete success, being neatly type-written, and kept on file in a durable cover in the rooms.

During 1895 and 1896 the chapter made quite a reputation by the manner in which their officers assisted in conferring initiation upon the charter members of Massachusetts Alpha and New Hampshire Alpha.

In November, 1896, the New York Alumni and the New York Gamma Chapter joined forces, forming the Phi Kappa Psi Club of the City of New York, incorporated under the laws of the State, and having large and well-furnished apartments in the Black Building, at Fifth avenue and Twenty-eighth street, New York.

On March 13th, 1897, came the second and last night of the Poly. play, "Hamlet and Company," a Shakespearean musical burlesque in three acts, presented at the Brooklyn Academy. Libretto, lyrics, and music were the work of Phi Psis; five out of the six officers constituting the governing board of the association were Phi Psis, and there were three in the cast of characters and several more in the chorus.

In 1898, another fraternity, so called, made its appearance in the Polytechnic, and seemed to exist for the sole purpose of antagonizing Phi Kappa Psi on every possible occasion. Anybody and everybody was taken into this new organization, that the membership might be large, and, in consequence, the voting strength great. In this way, Phi Kappa Psi men were kept from holding offices in classes and societies.

College honors were never sought by Zeta men to any great extent, but hitherto had fallen in great abundance to Phi Psi men, because New York Zeta selected only the best class of men in college, the leaders in sport, scholarship, thought, enterprise. This antagonizing of Phi Kappa Psi lasted two or three years, but never at any time materially harmed Zeta, and at last the rival fraternity, if it could be called a rival, went out of existence, since which time the Phi Psis have gathered in the majority of college offices without appreciable effort.

The chapter was honored in the choice of Guy Hubbard as Archon of the old District I, and then, at the inauguration of the new constitution, he served one term more as a member of the Executive Council, being Archon of the new District II.

So young a chapter has scarcely had time to develop a very distinguished body of alumni, but these have already made themselves felt in their several capacities: Paul Bonyng, '95, has rapidly come to notice as one of the most successful of New York City's younger lawyers; Frank W. Chandler, '94, is a member of the Polytechnic

faculty, and connected also with the corps of instructors of Columbia University, among whose ranks are also John G. Underhill and Clayton M. Hamilton; Leonard S. Webb, for the past two years, has been located in Shanghai, China, representing his father's business interests; Emil A. Tauchert is a member of the New York stock exchange; Horace W. Dresser is paying teller of the Corn Exchange Bank; Theodore J. Arms is a paymaster in the United States navy, located at San Juan, Porto Rico; G. H. Bennett is with the Terminal Warehouse Company; Herbert S. Downs with the Nashawannuck Manufacturing Company; Harry T. MacConnell and Walter H. Dougherty have felt the influence of the Polytechnic Dramatic Association, both having gone into theatrical work.

NEBRASKA ALPHA.

UNIVERSITY OF NEBRASKA, LINCOLN, NEB.

The university was founded by act of legislature in 1869, but was not opened to students until 1871. It occupies ten buildings, has a student body of nearly two thousand, a faculty of one hundred and twenty, and an annual income of \$175,000. It confers the degrees of B. A., B. S., B. LL., C. E., M. E., E. E., M. A., M. D., and Ph. D.

Strange as it may sound, it is nevertheless true that Nebraska Alpha was organized at the instance of a member of Sigma Nu. It happened in this wise: A young man belonging to the latter organization came to Lincoln to play Joshua and Caleb for his fraternity. This was in the fall of 1892. In February of 1893, he gathered together fourteen men to discuss the question of organizing a chapter of Sigma Nu. Nine of these men withdrew from the conference and set about getting a charter from a fraternity of stronger character and more reputation. Pending the search, these nine organized a local fraternity called Zeta Theta. When their action became noised abroad, propositions began to come from various fraternities, until not fewer than six offered the company a charter. By this time the chapter had become wary and undertook a little investigation on its own account. Soon the choice fell upon Phi Kappa Psi, and active efforts were made to secure a charter. In this they were aided by W. P. Aylesworth, of Cotner University, Brothers Burnet, W. Woodward, C. H. Gere, and George Smart, and by the Chancellor of the university, James Canfield.

The first petition was rejected by the fraternity, and the petitioners were somewhat disconcerted. At the Grand Arch Council of 1894, Brother Smart secured the passage of a resolution asking the dissenting chapters to reconsider. This they did, but there were still votes against the proposition. In the fall of 1894, Brother Harl Myers, of Iowa Alpha, came over to inspect the crowd of petitioners, and at his departure fresh courage was instilled in the hearts of the boys, for he had become an enthusiastic advocate of the granting of the charter. The same was true of Brother C. P. Richardson, of Michigan Alpha.

In December, 1894, a second petition was sent in, but it, too, was negatived. The petitioners then sent out an ambassador to see the recalcitrant chapters, and before he had made the rounds the welcome news arrived that the coveted charter had been secured. The chapter was organized and the members initiated at the Hotel Lincoln on March 3d, 1895, by Brothers Carl Myers and Wm. Larabee, of Iowa Alpha. These were the charter members: R. C. Bentley, I. M. Bentley, Walter Morrow, Ward Hildreth, P. A. Powers, H. L. Kimball, L. C. Oberlies, Frank Brown, B. W. Wilson, W. A. Deary, J. P. Sedgwick, R. K. Strassman, W. H. Sudduth, V. C. Barber, W. D. Read, C. S. Norton, Carson Hildreth, and J. P. Rowe.

The chapter signalized its entrance into the fraternity by moving into a chapter-house one month after its inauguration, and it has occupied a home ever since, believing that the true flavor of fraternity experience is not acquired in any other way. The chapter has had plenty of good material to choose from in securing members, but it has always been conservative. It has never sought any particular sort of man, but it will not have a dullard because he has money or family connection to recommend him. The man chosen must be a student, though not a "grind"; a good dresser, but not a dude; a good fellow, but not a boozier; a fellow of good character, but not a prude. The position of the chapter in its choice of men might be still further characterized in these words: First of all, he must be a man; then he must be a good fellow; these for a foundation; he can learn to be a good student, he can learn to be a hustler, but he cannot learn to be a manly, friendly, congenial fellow; these qualities are inborn and cannot be acquired.

In the few years since the formation of the chapter, these men have made the chapter proud of their record:

Herman F. Stark, Charles Hudson Imhoff, Charles Franklin Ladd,



UNIVERSITY OF PENNSYLVANIA



6



PHI PSI CHAPTER-HOUSES. PENNSYLVANIA BETA.
MASSACHUSETTS ALPHA. INDIANA BETA. ILLINOIS BETA.

Jesse Perry Rowe, Archibald Louis Haecker, William Dicky Reed, Arthur Sperry Pearse, Ward Hildreth, Frank Wilton Lehmer, Orlo Brown, Louis W. Kormeye.

MASSACHUSETTS ALPHA.

AMHERST COLLEGE, AMHERST, MASS.

Amherst was opened in September, 1821, and was the offspring of private effort. It is non-sectarian, but is largely under the influence of the Congregational Church. It has fifteen buildings, employs a faculty of thirty-three, has four hundred students, and an annual income of \$110,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., M. A., and Ph. D.

The organization of the Massachusetts Alpha chapter was due to the expansion policy of the fraternity developed in the Grand Arch Council of 1894. On that occasion the cry, "On to New England!" was taken up, and Brother E. A. Merriam, of New York Epsilon, was chosen to conduct the campaign.

He began his labors at Amherst in March of the next year. During a visit of a few days he interviewed prominent non-fraternity men, with the result that upon his departure a nucleus of eight men was formed to carry on the work thus begun. The utmost secrecy was observed that no members of the other fraternities might learn of the action contemplated, and with such success that, until the time the permission of the faculty was granted, scarcely a man outside of those interested had the slightest suspicion of what was going on.

At length preparations were completed, and on the evening of the 7th of June, 1895, seventeen men were initiated into Phi Psi by Brother W. L. McCorkle and other members of the New York Alumni Association in attendance.

These were the charter members: F. T. Hennessey, T. C. Elvins, J. H. Gaylord, G. H. Hyde, L. D. Loveland, G. H. Nash, J. A. Rockwood, D. G. Burrage, S. A. Fiske, W. S. Frisbee, R. McFarland, A. P. Manwell, W. W. Obear, A. M. Clapp, J. P. Garfield, C. S. Hager, and F. C. Wellman.

The chapter was now established, but many were the obstacles in the way of its progress. It was the eleventh fraternity to enter a college whose students numbered only about four hundred. Consequently, it would be difficult to secure suitable men for the chap-

ter and to attain a position of influence. But the energy and zeal of the charter members did much to remove all hindrances. With the aid of the New York Alumni during the summer vacation, it bought a ten-thousand-dollar house, almost new, whose location and arrangement could hardly have been better had it been planned for a fraternity house. When college opened in the autumn, a good delegation from the entering class was secured, together with several new members from the upper classes. Thus the chapter entered upon its career.

Since then progress has been rapid. To such an extent has this been true that it has created surprise and aroused flattering remarks from members of other fraternities. Now Phi Psi takes a prominent place in Amherst life; we hold class offices, we are represented on the athletic teams, on the musical clubs, on the editorial boards of the college publications; we take our stand in the social functions, and are recipients of honors for scholarship, seven of the charter members becoming Phi Beta Kappas. Wherever merit is recognized, Phi Psi makes its influence felt. It has been true again and again that the chapter has obtained desirable men, and won college elections, in direct competition with fraternities which have been long established in Amherst.

The ideals of the chapter are high. Toward existing evils of college life Massachusetts Alpha has ever maintained an uncompromising attitude, believing it to be unworthy of a Phi Psi to do otherwise. Purity in college politics, honesty in examinations, manliness of conduct in all college relations—these are the ideals which are cherished as the distinct traits of a Phi Psi man.

That "each one is the architect of his own fortune" is true of the chapter as well as of the individual. Massachusetts Alpha has already made a position for itself, and what Phi Psi has attained in the past may be taken as an augury for even greater success in the future.

Brief as its career has been, the chapter has had some men go forth from its companionships who are being heard from: T. C. Elvins, State Senator from New Jersey; E. C. Thompson, Examiner in Civil Service Board, Manila, P. I.; W. A. Dyer, Editor *Wall Paper News*; A. W. Towne, Archon of Second District, Phi Kappa Psi fraternity.

NEW HAMPSHIRE ALPHA.

DARTMOUTH COLLEGE, HANOVER, N. H.

Dartmouth College is the outgrowth of a charity school established in 1754 for the Indians. The present site was occupied and a charter granted by King George the Third in 1769. The college is under the influence of the Congregational Church, although non-sectarian. It had a struggle to keep from falling entirely under the control of the state, and the celebrated Dartmouth case, which was one of Webster's most famous legal battles, determined the status of the college. It occupies fifteen buildings, has a faculty of fifty, has about seven hundred students, and an annual income of \$75,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., M. A., and Ph. D.

In the fall of 1894, a few men of Dartmouth '97, banded themselves together with the purpose of fostering a friendly spirit among themselves, and also of affording an opportunity for literary work and development. They met each Wednesday and Saturday evening in Brother George A. Adams' room in the old Haskell house, since removed by the college authorities.

There were seven of these '97 men, a sacred number, and shortly after their first gatherings five men from '98 were added. On January 16th, 1895, an organization was effected, and the first regular meeting was held with Brother C. A. Tracy as President, since one of the most loyal of Phi Psis. Within a month a small room in the Carter Block, the nucleus of the present quarters of New Hampshire Alpha, was rented, and a new spirit of enthusiasm was kindled among the fellows. Dr. John Roe, Instructor in French in the college, was a frequent guest at their little room, and while the organization existed as a local society he was "one of us."

In September, 1895, the name Beta Psi was taken, a pin was adopted, and the present rooms of Phi Kappa Psi were rented. At once the fellows were admitted into the "society world" of Dartmouth and entered zealously into the "chinning season" that fall as a local society. Five excellent men from the class of '99 were pledged, and on December 11th of that year they were initiated, and the first banquet was held the same evening at Newton Inn, Norwich, Vt., and thus the society took on renewed life and vigor.

Early the idea of joining a regular fraternity was con-

ceived. Chi Psi was considered, but the most serious thought was given to Zeta Psi. Zeta Psi had once had a chapter at Dartmouth, and some of the alumni of the college who had been members of Zeta Psi would have been pleased to have had the charter renewed.

Correspondence was had with some of the most prominent of these men, for example, Dr. S. L. Gerould, of Hollis, N. H., and Congressman Dingley, of Maine, who had left Waterville, Maine, and came to Dartmouth partly to help bring Zeta Psi here. These men were very favorably inclined toward this move, but in the meantime Brother E. A. Merriam, of New York Epsilon, suggested to the boys that they try Phi Kappa Psi. This was done, with the result that the boys were convinced that Phi Psi was their choice. Brother R. D. Blanpied, of Ohio Alpha, who had in September, 1895, entered the senior class of Dartmouth, was now taken into the society. The petition to Zeta Psi was withdrawn, and the effort to secure a charter from Phi Kappa Psi was pushed, with the result that on January 24th, 1896, New Hampshire Alpha of Phi Kappa Psi was a reality.

At the institution of the chapter and the initiation of the charter members, the following Phi Psi brothers were present: Walter L. McCorkle, of New York; William C. Sproul and E. Lawrence Fell, of Swarthmore; H. A. Mackey, of Lafayette; F. C. Bray, of Allegheny, Raymond McFarland and W. W. Obear, of Amherst; C. C. Bragdon, Lasell Seminary, Auburndale, Mass., and I. I. Bristol, of Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute. At the banquet, which followed the initiation of the members, at the "Wheelock," Brother Walter L. McCorkle acted as toastmaster. The following were the charter members: Ralph D. Blanpied, George A. Adams, Theodore H. Bacon, Edgar D. Cass, George E. Foss, William A. Ham, George P. Parker, Charles A. Tracy, Frederick A. Gibbs, Wesley W. Jordan, George H. Nolan, Clarence L. Joy, Raymond Pearl, Edward R. Skinner, Edward B. Wardle, and Philip H. Winchester.

From the first we have had among our number some of the best men of Dartmouth. Our aim is to cherish a friendly spirit among the brothers of Phi Psi, to give each man an opportunity for literary work and debate, which he does not find in any other permanent organization in Dartmouth, and withal by a closer personal contact than is ordinarily possible outside of the fraternity, so to touch the individual life that, during the formative years of college ex-

perience, characteristics may be strengthened and developed which shall reflect credit upon the brother and the fraternity at large in the broader fields of future activity.

Among our number there are prominent athletes as well as those who have taken high standing in the routine work of the class room, having had in our brief history several brothers who have worn the Dartmouth "D," two who have won prize scholarships, and a considerable number who have gained prizes in particular departments.

The present life of the chapter is harmonious and pleasant. The members of the chapter are planning for a chapter-house. The alumni list is necessarily small in so young a chapter, but the brothers who have gone forth are all giving an excellent account of themselves.

CALIFORNIA GAMMA.

UNIVERSITY OF CALIFORNIA, BERKELEY, CAL.

This institution was established by authority of the legislature in 1868, and began its work in 1869 at Oakland. It was transferred to its present location in 1873. The university is made up of fifteen strong colleges and maintains the highest standards. It has faculties numbering two hundred and fifty, a student body of twenty-six hundred, and an annual income from the state and other sources of \$600,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. L., B. S., A. M., C. E., D. D. S., D. V. S., LL. B., M. A., M. L., M. S., M. E., M. D., Met. E., Min. E., Ph. G., Ph. B., and Ph. D.

This chapter is the outgrowth of a conversation between Brother W. A. Snow, of Kansas Alpha, and Brothers Carl Schilling and T. H. Emerson, of California Gamma, during the summer of 1898. Finding in the young men the material for genuine Phi Psis, Brother Snow urged them to get together a crowd and petition for a charter. In a short time the coterie of would-be Phi Psis had interested Brother H. C. Allen, of California Beta, and through him the California alumni were aroused. A meeting was had of the petitioners and the San Francisco Alumni Association of Phi Kappa Psi, and the entire Stanford chapter, with the result that a strong indorsement accompanied the petition to the fraternity authorities. In working the petition through to a speedy issue, the chapter

was especially indebted to Walter S. Holden and Secretary Orra E. Monnette.

On Saturday evening, April 15th, 1899, the charter members were initiated and the chapter formally organized at Albion Hall, San Francisco, under the auspices of the California Beta chapter, Brother Carl Brown filling the position of presiding officer and Brother W. G. Mayhew, representing the Executive Council. These were the charter members: R. L. Logan, Carl Schilling, M. B. Scott, L. N. Scott, E. A. Stone, J. V. de Laveaga, H. M. Leete, Herbert Masters, Fillmore White, J. J. Kline, T. H. Emerson, E. J. Fore, H. M. Love, H. T. Moore, and G. C. Noble.

Practically every man was an honor man in some department of the college life and not one of them was under the standard of the most exclusive fraternities at Berkeley. The installation banquet at Delmonico's immediately following the installation, was one of the most brilliant affairs ever set out by even this most famous caterer.

The life of the chapter was begun in true twentieth century fashion by the members leasing a house and entering upon chapter-house life upon their return to college in the fall, after the installation of the chapter. This house was occupied only long enough for the chapter to mature plans for the erection of a home of their own, which was accomplished in the fall of 1901, a most suitable, convenient, and well-located edifice being designed for the chapter by Brother H. C. Allen and erected in the most substantial manner. The present prospects of this chapter are of the highest.

INDIANA DELTA.

PURDUE UNIVERSITY, LAFAYETTE, IND.

This institution is one of the foremost technological colleges in America, and is the scientific department of state education in Indiana. It was founded in 1873, and is well equipped for its special work. It has twenty buildings, a faculty of seventy, about eleven hundred students, and an annual income of \$150,000. It confers the degrees of M. E., C. E., A. C., and M. S.

It is doubtful if in the entire annals of Greek-letter society life an instance can be found to parallel the efforts of the young men who now form the members and alumni of Indiana Delta, to secure a

charter from Phi Kappa Psi. Tentative efforts had been made several times and at least two petitions had been sent to Grand Arch Councils before the complete and vigorous submission of their case was made in 1898. Although the field seemed favorable, the quality of the men unquestioned, the strong prejudice against technological institutions was enough to bring a number of negative votes. The institution had in 1884 been the scene of the famous Purdue case, in which the very existence of Greek-letter societies was involved, and in which the college had been brought into an unenviable notoriety by a legislative investigation, growing out of the questions raised by the controversy of a member of Sigma Chi with the President of the institution. The Greek-letter world had heard too much of Purdue, and Phi Kappa Psi apparently would have none of it.

Nothing daunted at their failure, the petitioners picked their flints and tried again. They organized a local society called Beta Kappa Kappa, entered a chapter-house, gathered into their fold the choicest men in the college and marshalled the support of the Indiana alumni. Just before the Columbus Grand Arch Council, they presented a petition which has not, we believe, been duplicated in fraternity affairs for completeness or elegance, illustrated with engravings of the college and its surroundings, and all compiled with a most tremendous backing of influential alumni. It had the indorsement of the faculty, of many of the trustees, of officers of the fraternity, both present and past, and was sustained by the enthusiastic request of nearly three hundred alumni of Phi Kappa Psi from many chapters, who were resident in Indiana. Delegates were sent by the petitioners to the Grand Arch Council, and these advocated the cause shrewdly and eloquently, but to no avail were elaborate petition or gifted advocates. The Grand Arch Council could not secure the acquiescence of the chapters which doubted the expediency of entering the now famous institution, famous in Phi Psi-dom for the pluck of its students, who knowing what they wanted, persisted in asking for it.

A systematic and determined campaign was then inaugurated to win over the dissenters. Representatives from these chapters were cordially invited to Purdue for the purpose of investigating. They came, and some went away unconvinced. Finally, matters took such a shape that Secretary Orra E. Monnette and Treasurer C. F. M. Niles felt that their reputation as judges of human nature and Phi Psi interests demanded more than a cordial endorsement

at their hands, and from simply acquiescing in the establishment of the chapter, they went actively to work to win over the doubters. The story of their devotion and urgent labors will never be told, but in the end these tireless Phi Psi enthusiasts convinced the most unwilling of the doubters, and the charter was granted.

On Wednesday, June 5th, 1901, the chapter was installed under circumstances seldom equaled anywhere, and never witnessed before in Phi Kappa Psi. The Executive Council had been called to meet in Lafayette with the purpose of participating in the installation, and, in the presence of all the executive officers of the fraternity, and under the most solemn and dignified auspices, Indiana Delta was launched. Members of other chapters were present from all over the State, and from some distant States, and it is to be doubted if ever a chapter of Phi Kappa Psi had so magnificent an introduction into the ranks of Greek-letterdom.

These were the charter members, many of them of the highest rank in college, class-room, and student affairs: C. R. Dooley, E. H. Dashiell, E. W. Winans, J. W. Dietz, F. L. Cole, J. H. Berryhill, F. H. Curtis, L. W. Harrington, F. B. Ernest, M. H. Smith, Ernest Matlock, R. H. Kellog, G. W. Ross, S. C. Rowland, G. F. Endicott, L. E. Endsley, E. B. Henley, H. W. Shimer, E. E. Young, John Hornbrook, C. E. Henley, J. H. Boughton, Frank Harshaw, Jr., R. E. Adams, C. A. Nottingham, I. C. De Haven, J. N. Reynolds, J. C. Kirby, F. U. Dencer, W. A. Drake, B. C. Waldenmaier, Simeon Hodgkin.

TENNESSEE DELTA.

VANDERBILT UNIVERSITY, NASHVILLE, TENN.

This institution is under the control and patronage of the Methodist Episcopal Church, South, and was munificently endowed by Cornelius Vanderbilt, the senior, who gave \$1,000,000 to the institution, to which his son, W. H. Vanderbilt afterward added another \$500,000. It occupies a magnificent campus of seventy-six acres in the suburbs of Nashville, with sixteen buildings. It was opened in 1875. It has in its faculties one hundred and three professors and instructors, has a student body of nearly nine hundred, and an annual income of \$125,000. It confers these degrees: B. A., B. S., B. LL., B. D., B. B., C. E., M. E., Min. E., Ph. Ch., M. Ph., Ph. G., M. D., D. D. S.

The establishment of this chapter is another tribute to the skill and perseverance of Secretary Orra E. Monnette and to the eloquence of President E. M. Stires. The discussion regarding the entering of Vanderbilt was started at the Cincinnati Grand Arch Council, in 1892. The next two Grand Arch Councils continued to discuss the matter, but without action of any sort. At Cleveland, in 1896, Brother E. M. Stires electrified the Council with a ringing speech for southern extension, with particular reference to Vanderbilt. However, even he could not overcome the inertia of Phi Psi conservatism, and it was not until the meeting of the Executive Council in 1897 that any movement was made. In the meeting of the latter body, a unanimous resolution passed, suggesting that Vanderbilt be put upon the accredited list. At the 1898 Grand Arch Council the matter was fully discussed, but without effect. In 1899, the Executive Council submitted to the chapters a proposition to put Vanderbilt upon the accredited list, but the vote was adverse. After a most vigorous struggle in the Columbus Grand Arch Council in 1900, the coveted permission was obtained, and the Executive Council began the campaign for the proper material with which to start a chapter.

In November, 1900, Brothers E. Lawrence Fell and Orra E. Monnette went, under instruction from the Executive Council, to look the field over. They met with an enthusiastic reception from old Phi Psis in the city, among whom Jordan Stokes was the leader. Through him, Jordan Stokes, Jr., then in preparatory school, was pledged. Brother W. E. Floyd, of Mississippi Alpha, was persuaded to enter Vanderbilt for his medical course, and, with this nucleus, the very difficult task of securing a good band of petitioners was undertaken. In a northern institution this problem would not have been formidable, but family connection and social prestige count for so much in the South that even such devoted and skillful fellows as Stokes and Floyd were much discouraged. After securing a few of the kind of men whom they desired, they felt that the time had come for more expert help, and the Executive Council was petitioned to come. Brother Monnette, taking E. H. Knight, Indiana Gamma, with him, went to Nashville prepared to install the chapter if he were satisfied with the outlook. In addition to those who had been secured by Brothers Stokes and Floyd, four more were added by the efforts of Brothers Monnette and Knight, and with a very choice band of nine men the chapter was

installed on the afternoon of October 7th, 1901, at the Tulane Hotel, by Brothers Monnette, Knight, and Floyd.

The work of entering Vanderbilt was largely facilitated by the high social, professional, and commercial standing of the resident alumni of Phi Kappa Psi from a number of chapters, chiefly, however, from the three defunct Tennessee chapters. These alumni have formed an earnest and enthusiastic alumni association in Nashville, and are giving the new chapter invaluable support. Professor Collins Denney, of the faculty, and one of the founders of Maryland Alpha, was very helpful in the formation of the chapter. It is entirely safe to say that in the entire South there could not be gathered together nine young men of better family, higher character, and more manly attributes than these the charter members of Tennessee Delta: Jordan Stokes, Jr., Duncan Eve, Jr., M. Ransom, Gideon Pillow Wade, Frank A. Berry, W. E. Floyd, J. E. Williams, S. E. McIlvain, W. C. Chisum.

The chapter has taken at a bound a commanding position in the Greek-letter life of Vanderbilt, and is located in a suitable chapter-house.

RHODE ISLAND ALPHA.

BROWN UNIVERSITY, PROVIDENCE, R. I.

Brown University, the third largest educational institution in New England, was founded in 1764, while Rhode Island was still an English colony, by the Baptist denomination. It has eighty-four professors and instructors, and eight hundred and seventy-two students. The university occupies elevated ground in the city of Providence, and utilizes eighteen buildings. It has an endowment of \$1,874,000. It confers the degrees of A. B., Ph. B., B. S., C. E., M. E., A. M., Ph. D., and the honorary degrees of D. D. and LL. D.

Rhode Island Alpha chapter was installed on February 28th, 1902, with twelve members, marking the third entrance into New England of the Phi Kappa Psi fraternity. The chapter was installed under unusually happy conditions.

The installation was conducted by Vice-President E. Lawrence Fell, Arthur W. Towne, Archon of the Second District, ex-President Walter L. McCorkle, ex-President William C. Wilson, ex-Treasurer William C. Sproul, ex-Treasurer George B. Baker, and

over sixty Phi Psis, including representatives from New Hampshire Alpha, Massachusetts Alpha, New York Gamma, New York Zeta, and the Alumni Associations of Boston, New York, and Philadelphia. The following is a list of the charter members: Edward Kimball Aldrich, Jr., 1902; Frederick Henry Gabbi, 1902; Charles Herbert Holt, 1902; Joseph Waite Ince, 1902; Duncan Martin Luther McPhail, 1902; Edgar Louis Ashley, 1903; Stephen Howard Easton, 1903; Edward Winslow Holmes, 1903; Nathaniel Orson Howard, 1903; Warren Almon Clough, 1904; Guy Blaudin Colburn, 1904; Leon Arnold Winslow, 1904.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS AND PHI PSI CLUBS.

ALUMNI ASSOCIATIONS AND PHI PSI CLUBS.

Under the new constitution, the anomalous alumni chapters were made forever impossible. A very definite and responsible place is reserved in the new dispensation for the alumni, for in nothing has the fraternity world made such advance as in its changed attitude toward former members. The new conception is decidedly Calvinistic in tone, and the phrase, "Once a Phi Psi, always a Phi Psi," has now a very positive meaning in the ranks of the Old Boys, whose interest and abundant labors have made the fraternity what it is. At least, if they have not made the fraternity, they have made it over.

Here and there the old members have banded themselves together for service to Phi Kappa Psi. To some of these associations there is a very positive and vigorous life, as is notably the case with the New York City Alumni Association; to others, there is only an annual meeting and dinner upon Founder's Day, but in it all there is a genuine love for Phi Kappa Psi and an earnest desire to do good.

At the present time these are the active alumni associations: Boston, Mass.; New York City, N. Y.; Buffalo, N. Y.; Washington, D. C.; Philadelphia, Pa.; Pittsburg, Pa.; Meadville, Pa.; Bucyrus, O.; Newark, O.; Cleveland, O.; Springfield, O.; Cincinnati, O.; Columbus, O.; Toledo, O.; Indianapolis, Ind.; Anderson, Ind.; Chicago, Ill.; Kansas City, Mo.; Minneapolis, Minn.; Omaha, Neb.;

Denver, Col.; Salt Lake City, Utah; Seattle, Wash.; Portland, Ore.; San Francisco, Cal.; Los Angeles, Cal.; Nashville, Tenn.; Louisville, Ky.; Duluth, Minn.; Johnstown, Pa.; and Petersburg, Va.

There is only one Phi Psi Club, the one at Harvard.



1852.

1902.

CHARLES P. T. MOORE—SURVIVING FOUNDER OF PHI KAPPA PSI.

CHAPTER SEVEN.

MODERN HISTORY.

FIFTY years ago two ingenuous youths conceived a great idea. The fact is insignificant, the thought was full of the richest meaning, prophetic and profound. The difference between the great Columbus and the pirate vikings was no more than an idea, yet both discovered a continent. The greatest movement in civilization came from the work of the man with an idea. So in the sphere of activity filled by the youth of our American colleges, the mysterious call of pioneer souls to a larger life and a nobler conception of brotherhood has resulted in the greatest movement of modern life among young men, so far-reaching and suggestive than no one man can rightly estimate its depth and power.

Figures sometimes tell a significant story. In the case of Phi Kappa Psi they speak with eloquence of noble principles, nobly expressed, fructifying in myriads of hearts. From two men to nine thousand is a far cry, but so great is the span compassed in membership in Phi Kappa Psi in the fifty years of its life. And yet mere numbers are of the least importance. Has the life been rich? has it been full? has it been helpful and inspiring to one's fellows? These and questions of similar import are the measure of value in fraternity experience. Phi Kappa Psi is neither the largest nor the richest fraternity in American college life. And it need never be either to fulfill its largest conception of its mission. If its growth is healthy and vigorous, then welcome an increasing chapter roll and a large membership; if increase of wealth comes and comes in full measure, it will be helpful, provided its acquisition implies sacrifice,

and carries with it a deep sense of obligation for its consecrated use.

We have come a pleasant journey thus far. It has been to the Historian a delightful journey to wander amid memories of the old boys, to recast for himself the scenes and to reenact the experiences of the many companies with whom he has lived again each chapter's life, but it remains to set before ourselves the recent life of the fraternity, a task even more difficult than to call from the recesses of an inexorable past the forgotten heroes and tell for them their story, for it implies an ability to separate one's self from the experiences in which he has been an active participant and to tell of scenes which have had no mellowing haze of time to obscure their crudities of outline, in such a way as to seem at once judicial and judicious. But no matter how much it irks one to do so hard a thing, the work demands such an expression of the life of the now that to future historians there may be no lack of clear knowledge of what Phi Kappa Psi is and does.

For the Historian's purpose the life of the fraternity shows a rather distinct line of cleavage into true past and vital present at the Columbus Grand Arch Council of 1885. It was this Council which, yielding its thought to the ferment of discontent which was working mightily in the fraternity, committed the fraternity to a new policy and a new life. The work of revolution began with the appointment of a committee on constitution and edicts, which was instructed to prepare and submit a full report for the consideration of the fraternity at another Grand Arch Council, which was to meet in a little more than one year from the time of its appointment. The Columbus Grand Arch Council purposed distinctly that all of the fraternity machinery should be not overhauled but replaced by newer and better; the appointment of the committee and adjournment were

measures rendered necessary because there was no well-defined system of government ready-made to be adopted; for while the Council was very sure it knew what was wrong, it did not so clearly know what was enough better to justify a change to it.

The committee appointed for this work was: W. C. Wilson, Pennsylvania Beta; George Dun, Ohio Delta; D. C. List, Ohio Gamma; F. S. Monnett, Ohio Alpha; and C. L. Van Cleve, Ohio Alpha. This committee was organized by the selection of W. C. Wilson as chairman, and he called the first meeting of the committee at Lake Chautauqua, presumptively in the hope that the stimulating influence of the atmosphere there would quicken the intellects of the committee, and ideas would fructify as readily as berries ripen under summer suns. The committee met in July; at least, the chairman met the tail end of the committee at the appointed place, and there laid out his broad scheme of reorganization for Phi Kappa Psi. There was no question in the mind of the other member of the committee present that the ideas were sound, and he gave them his unqualified indorsement. No romantic youth, whispering sweet vows of love to his lady dear, could have spoken with larger enthusiasm or with more glow of real feeling than did "Billy" Wilson set forth his hopes and ambitions for Phi Kappa Psi in the dim light of the shimmering moon on the veranda of the Hotel Athenæum, that balmy night in the lush summer of 1885.

The two members, after a day and a night of conference and earnest discussion, separated to meet again with other members of the committee later in the year at Columbus and Delaware. Each matter of moment was gravely and fully considered, and the committee finally agreed to indorse practically what Wilson had already planned. The conservative and cautious Dun brought to the enthusiasm of

Wilson. the needed restraint to secure strong and vigorous statements of the radical instrument which was to give Phi Kappa Psi a new birth into a freer life. The Historian was badly handicapped in that committee. His natural freedom of opinion was held severely in check, for of the members of the committee who met at the several comings together, all, Wilson, Dun, Monnett, were briefless barristers determined to make the most of this their first case. In only one thing was it granted to the schoolmaster to be peer among his brethren, and that was in the participation in the midnight refection which always followed the evening's labors. Here he ranked easily first. The committee, in sheer pity at his futility when matched with three lawyers, gave him free rein with the purely formal part of the work in instructing him to take their legal forms and labored statements of principle and polish the roughness off by turning the phrases or by adding graces of rhetoric where too great plainness prevailed.

The work of the committee done, the fraternity waited in eager interest its report. The special Grand Arch Council, which had been called at the time of the adjournment of that held at Columbus in 1885, convened at Indianapolis in May, 1886. To this gathering, large and representative, including delegates from the remotest chapters in the fraternity, the work of revision, which was practically a new government in its entirety, was offered. It was discussed fully for two days of almost continuous sessions, and then was adopted as reported from the committee without an emendation, amendment, correction, or criticism! The work of this committee in this particular stands unrivaled in our history.

The peculiar character of the form of government submitted has been sufficiently elaborated in another place, and needs no repetition here. The fraternity, under this

government, began its life anew in September, 1886, and in all essential particulars is still enjoying the beneficent effects of the work of this revolution-working committee.

The first great movement which was felt throughout the fraternity in response to the establishment of a centralized government was the call to stability by moneyed investment. Phi Kappa Psi moves slowly, and in nothing is its conservatism shown more than in its attitude toward chapter-house building. The cry had already begun for this onward movement, but aside from the tasteful lodge of Pennsylvania Epsilon, no chapter in the fraternity had done any material work toward ownership. In the winter of 1886, one of the youngest and least wealthy of the chapters had made a bold move in this direction, and before the opening of the fall term of the college, California Alpha was in its own home. The cry has been raised again and again since that day, to fall upon unheeding ears for the most part, although some notable exceptions among the younger chapters is to be noted. At this place it may not be amiss to remind the present membership of the chapters that if chapter-houses are built by Phi Kappa Psi, the work will be done by the sacrifices and contributions, both in money and time, of the undergraduates and the younger alumni. There are two potent reasons for this belief, strengthened as it is by close observation of results already attained in Phi Kappa Psi. In the first place, the older alumni do not understand the changed conditions of fraternity life, and do not understand that the fraternity that does not keep pace with this chapter-house movement is compelled to accept a place in the rear of progressive fraternities. It is scarcely to be expected that these older men can get into the currents of latter-day college thought. The wheels of time run never backward. In the second place, most alumni who have won their place in the world, unless pos-

sessed of ample means, have sons and daughters to educate who are themselves somewhere the active members of chapters of Phi Kappa Psi or some other fraternity with like aims and ambitions. The latter class cannot give largely, for various reasons; the former seldom give to any enterprise which does not in some way contribute to the furtherance of selfish ambition or social preferment. And yet, the Historian believes that the way has been shown whereby any chapter that really wants a chapter-house can buy or build one and own it in a short period of time.

The chapter-house movement in American fraternities is of comparatively recent origin, and while we are apt to flatter ourselves that we are doing well, candor compels the admission that we are by no means keeping abreast of the other fraternities which have gone to work in earnest to settle this question of chapter-houses.

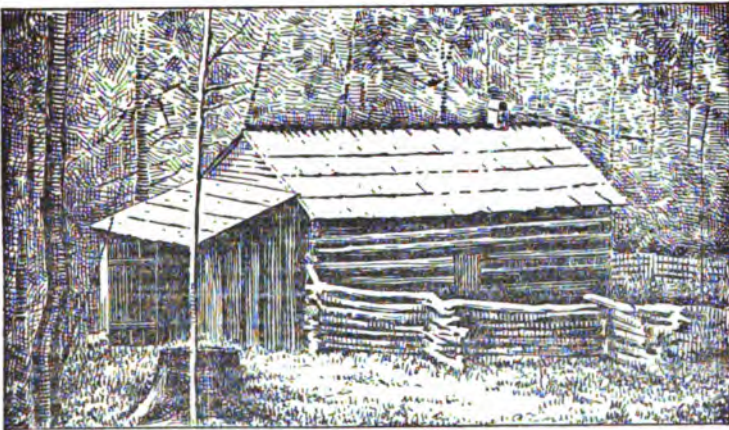
Excepting the log cabin built by Chi Psi at Michigan in 1846, and the log cabin built by Delta Kappa Epsilon at Kenyon in 1853, the first chapter-house acquired by a Greek-letter fraternity was the building purchased by Sigma Phi at Williams in 1857. Other buildings acquired at early dates were the lodge of Delta Kappa Epsilon at Yale, built in 1861, the house of Kappa Kappa Kappa (local) at Dartmouth, bought in 1862, and the lodge of Psi Upsilon at Yale, built in 1870.

So far as the present writer knows, there is no picture extant of the Chi Psi lodge, but on the opposite page is what is said to be a good representation of the Delta Kappa Epsilon lodge at Kenyon.

Recent statistics compiled by Mr. W. R. Baird show beyond question that the most important development of modern fraternity life is in the direction of chapter-house occupancy and ownership. There is scarcely a fraternity which is not feeling the impulse of this movement. In

1898 there were 134 chapter-houses owned and 214 rented by the college fraternities in American colleges, and, according to statistics gathered more recently by Mr. Vernon, of Phi Gamma Delta, the number of houses owned has risen to 218 owned and 262 rented. It is believed that even these figures are not complete, for a number of fraternities in the tables compiled show no houses occupied, and all of the societies are not represented.

In point of membership Phi Kappa Psi ranks sixth, and



DELTA KAPPA EPSILON LODGE AT KENYON.

in chapter-houses occupied it stands third; in chapter-houses owned, however, it ranks fourteenth. In order to get the fairest estimate, however, it will be necessary to compare fraternities in point of chapters organized and chapter-houses occupied. In accordance with this much fairer method of comparison Phi Kappa Psi has but two per cent. of her chapters housed in their own property and seventy-seven per cent. of her chapters occupying houses. Its rank in houses owned, according to the percentage basis,

is sixth, while in houses occupied it is only lowered to fifth place, being in almost a tied position upon the percentage of chapters housed with Theta Delta Chi and Zeta Psi. It is excelled in the percentage of chapters housed by only Alpha Delta Phi, Psi Upsilon, Chi Phi, and Chi Psi.

Our chapter-house committee has done the fraternity a great, almost incalculable, good by their efforts to arouse the courage of Phi Kappa Psi to the "doing" degree of enthusiasm. The Historian cannot refrain from quoting from the pamphlet prepared by Brother G. Fred. Rush these significant paragraphs:

"Every chapter-house scheme should possess the following main features:

"1. Title should be in a corporation or association composed of alumni and active members, and never in the active chapter.

"2. The active chapter, by formal lease, should lease the chapter-house from the company owning the same.

"3. The purchase price should be paid entirely out of the collections of moneys derived from other sources than rent.

"4. Successive members, even when the house is fully paid for, should pay rent for the fraternity house, and initiates should continue to take stock in the house company. The money will be needed for keeping up the premises, for improvements or new buildings, and the rent can be applied to pay dividends on stock or to support a scholarship or a fellowship in the college."

The foregoing excerpts are made to show the quality of the work of the committee, and those who have not read its pages of excellent instruction are urged to secure a copy of it from any member of the committee, which consists of G. Fred. Rush, Dean Swift, and Halbert E. Payne.

The spirit of the authorities in Phi Kappa Psi is strong for chapter-house exploitation, and the policy of accepting

no new chapters without satisfactory evidence of present or immediate occupancy of such fraternity homes will, in the near future, place our order in the very front rank of Greek-letter society circles in this particular. Beta Theta Pi has matured a policy which its members assert will bring a house for every chapter within the next five years. It could be readily shown, if this history were to be an organ for the advocacy of this one feature of Greek-letter society life, that the whole fraternity system is irrevocably committed to the policy of house occupancy and ownership.

The progress made by Phi Kappa Psi may be summed up in these figures: The houses and lots owned by the fraternity represent a value of \$103,900; these are mortgaged to the extent of \$22,975, leaving a net valuation of property held by the chapters in fee of \$80,925. Aside from these gratifying figures, there is cheer in the knowledge that the chapters own personal property to the extent of \$32,150, and have expended the past year for improvements \$5,465. As an offset to this showing the chapters owe other debts besides mortgages to the amount of \$1,986.

The salient features of the modern life of Phi Kappa Psi are these: The building and occupying of chapter-houses; the enlarged conceptions and practice in government; the development of alumni interests through Councils; subscription to fraternity enterprises, and the formation of Alumni Associations; the more general commingling of the men from different chapters through social functions, and the development of the typical Phi Psi and his field of useful endeavor.

Nearly all of these themes have had some exposition elsewhere in these pages, but before this survey of the fraternity's life is closed, it may be worth while to speak of them a little more in detail. Enough has been said of the chapter-house phase of our modern life, and it remains to

speak of the others. In the endeavor to characterize the modern history of Phi Kappa Psi no effort is made to be chronological; in fact, a chronicle of events would be out of place in such a chapter as this. Much that now is and more of what promises to be send their roots so far back into the past and have come so recently to their present condition that the recital of their development would almost seem as if one were essaying to repeat what has already been said, and that, too, with some detail.

Reference has been made to the Grand Arch Council of 1885 and of the meetings of the committee charged with revising the constitution, and of the ratification of the committee's work at the Grand Arch Council in 1886. The experience of the years immediately following the 1886 Grand Arch Council demonstrated that while the new body of fraternity law was grandly revolutionary and constructive, it had not taken a view of the future large enough for the expanding ideas of the fraternity. There was needed a more complete system of fraternity jurisprudence, a more detailed expression of the forms and ceremonies of the fraternity, and a revision of a few features of the new body of law which had proved upon trial not adapted to the best growth of the organization.

A committee appointed by the Grand Arch Council took up the question of codifying the laws of the fraternity and of amplifying the legal forms in the body of the constitution. To these labors they added a general overhauling of the entire instrument. The committee charged with this work was made up of Henry Pegram, F. C. Hicks, H. E. Payne, F. C. Bray, W. M. Thacher, W. L. McCorkle, and R. T. Bang. This committee did its work with a painstaking care for thoroughness which will ever serve as a standard for future committees of every sort. It reported through its chairman at the Philadelphia Grand Arch

Council in 1898, and the Council went into the discussion of the various questions involved, so that work upon this report took up a good share of the time of the meeting. This instrument has had some amendment since the adjournment of the Council which adopted it; in fact, the desire to put the constitution in permanent form was strong at this Council, but the desire to prove the merits of the revision in practice prevented any precipitate action, and it was several years before the present form of government took the definite shape which it now has.

In no one particular has Phi Kappa Psi so advanced since 1885 as in its relation to its alumni. This has come about in several ways. It is, perhaps, supererogatory to attempt to determine the measure of value of each of the factors contributing to this beneficent end, but certainly no one factor has contributed more to our present promising condition than *The Shield*. The continued issue of a fraternity organ, no matter whether made especially attractive to alumni or not, has much to do with making an alumnus feel that his fraternity is alive, and encourages him to add somewhat of his own influence to its perpetuation. The efforts made by the successive managements to look up the former members has also had considerable to do with bringing a renewed allegiance from those who carelessly have let themselves get out of touch with their old associates.

The next influence to this, perhaps, is the fact that alumni have been called to the management of fraternity affairs. This not only gives dignity and stability to the government, but it brings experience and training to bear upon the problem of how to keep a man in touch with his fraternity. Then again, there is an increasing number of alumni who come regularly to Grand Arch Councils and District Councils. The rapid development of Alumni Asso-

ciations, also, has served to arouse the younger element of the fraternity to the enormous significance of the motto: "Once a Phi Psi, always a Phi Psi." Elsewhere, a list of the active associations is given, and in some of the more zealous the practice of keeping the chapters informed of prospective students in colleges where Phi Kappa Psi is represented is being carried on with good results. These same associations, by frequent meetings, not only enable the participants in their gatherings to have a good time, but they serve a good purpose in keeping the fraternity name before the public in a way advantageous to the organization.

These various causes and others which might be mentioned have all contributed to make out of the former active members a body of more active members, who, although they pass by the name of alumni, are yet more to the fraternity by far than they were in the days of their undergraduate experiences. Of such sort Walter L. McCorkle is, perhaps, the most illustrious example of the fraternity, spending as he does with lavish hand of money, time, and influence to the furtherance of the interests of Phi Kappa Psi. This spirit of the modern life has, the Historian believes, rendered extinct the Dodo species of Phi Psis. In poring over the files of *The Shield*, recently, the writer came upon this excerpt from a personal letter written to him by an old Phi Psi college friend, who, when he was an undergraduate, was one of the two men who "ran" the chapter of which both were members. It furnished interesting reading in this connection: "I do not like to tell you to stop sending me *The Shield*, and yet it is still more unpleasant to have to pay for something I do not want; and so I ask you to strike my name off your list. Perhaps it ought not to be so, but the fact is that I do not feel interest enough in the fraternity to read its journal. As I feel about it, to have to take a journal because one once belonged

actively to an organization, is like taxing one for the remainder of his life for a pleasure of his youth. The interest you have in the fraternity is as great a puzzle to me as my lack of it, doubtless, will appear inexplicable to you. But I very seldom run across an alumnus member that feels as you do. Nearly all I know feel as I do."

At the time this quotation was made the Historian, in his capacity of editor, went somewhat deeply into the question raised by his reverend friend, for his correspondent was a Christian minister, but he has no intention of repeating the argument here. Mention of this matter is made to enforce the lesson taught by the new life of the fraternity, that which dates from the Columbus Grand Arch Council of 1885. The lesson is this: Men may preserve their youth and be better men for the conservation. He who keeps himself in the closest sympathy with the educated, refined youth of this land is sure to be a more useful man and a better one. That there is no better way for a man to keep in touch with the best young American life than through affiliation with one's college fraternity no one who has eyes to see or ears to hear or a heart to feel can successfully deny. And so, Phi Kappa Psi welcomes the McCorkles and the Buskirks and the Holdens and the Duns, who simply cannot stay away from a Grand Arch Council or a District Council, and who will travel hundreds of miles to be present at the installation of a new chapter of the fraternity.

Not alone is our new government, both in its present form and in the first great revision, the work of alumni, but nearly, if not quite, all of the newer things in the fraternity life are their work as well. The idea of a pledge button and an alumnus button were the thought of an alumnus—E. A. Daumont, of Indiana Alpha; the committee that formulated the yell was made up chiefly of alumni; the catechism for new members was the thought

and composition of alumni, and the whole development of fraternity support of new chapter-house projects emanated from the same source. These simply for illustration, not for enumeration. Everywhere the strengthening, stimulating influence of the alumnus is felt, and it is only in very rare instances that there is aroused in the minds of the undergraduate any suspicion of the motives of the alumnus brother, or any feeling but one of profound gratitude for his inspiring example and generous support.

The origin of our present burial service will, in this connection, be interesting. In September, 1888, the Historian was summoned by telegram to Findlay, Ohio, to officiate at the funeral of his dear friend and Phi Psi brother, James Haven Kimber, one of the most brilliant and fascinating men ever initiated into Phi Kappa Psi. He was racked to his death by the awful physical tortures of sciatica. Before he died, in fact, several years before, he had exacted a promise that none but the writer should have charge of his funeral, and that no one but Phi Psis should officiate. Being a layman, and wholly without experience in such matters, the Historian was sadly puzzled for a form or ceremony which he might follow, since his friend was an agnostic. His own Christian church affiliations afforded no fitting precedent, and so, out of nothing, a service was prepared by him for the occasion. It is not, perhaps, out of taste to call attention to the service there used, for it was the cause, distant though in point of time, for the preparation of our present beautiful ritual for the dead, prepared by Brother Henry Scudder and the committee over which he presided. The account is found in Volume IX of *The Shield*, pp. 65 *et seq.*

Upon reading what is above referred to, together with what was said editorially in *The Shield*, the Executive Council appointed the present writer as a committee to

prepare a suitable ritual for use at Phi Psi funerals. After the enthusiasm engendered by the need of saying something adequate over the remains of his dead friend had passed away, the task seemed to the then editor insuperable. Charged with deep and exacting labors as editor, the Historian found no time to accomplish the task given him, and was finally excused from the service, and the present committee on ritual was charged to prepare a service. They reported at the Philadelphia Grand Arch Council, and their report, finally revised by being offered for criticism to our dear old friend, Dr. Lowry, was first used at his funeral.

Phi Kappa Psi has felt the pulsings of the new life in Greek-letter affairs to a marked degree, and the enlarged conception of what real fraternity is has found its exponents in our circles. In some ways there is not the passionate devotion to a set of abstract postulates setting forth *ex cathedra* what Phi Kappa Psi means to a youth in college that there once was, but there is a more practical method of expressing the fealty of the individual to high ideals in conduct. To be a gentleman, to feel the force of *noblesse oblige*, to act as if the teachings of the fraternity and the lessons of its membership were not a garment to put on, but a life to live—these and kindred principles have now a meaning, a force, a vigor, that make unmistakably for a large and larger conception of fraternity.

In nothing is the newer and more vigorous experience better expressed than in the social life of the fraternity. There is no longer here and there an isolated chapter holding a gathering of its own membership, active and alumni, once a year, but now, with the connectional idea meeting with free expression, members of various chapters meet and greet one another in "smokers," banquets, and initiations in a way that twenty years ago would have been

regarded as an iridescent dream. In the frequent meetings that latterly have occurred there is no discrimination of chapter or even of state. The presumption is that every man who proves his membership in Phi Kappa Psi is a fit social companion of every other man so credentialed, and a broad spirit of catholicity has sprung up and spread through all our borders.

It is not possible within the limits of this chapter to speak in detail of them all, but there are two typical functions that may be taken as fairly representative of the newer life, and these are chosen from widely-separated points, and separated somewhat widely, too, in point of time. The first to deserve attention is the great meeting at Cincinnati in December, 1889, inspired and engineered by the indefatigable Daumont. The latter, not being satisfied with the amount of stir which Phi Kappa Psi had made in the middle West, was bent upon setting forth its greatness in a gathering which should at once be unique and notable. He planned for Phi Psis to gather in the Queen City for a three-day social reunion, upon a scale of entertainment and public exploitation which rendered failure so imminent that many feared the whole would be a terrible *faux pas*. Not so our Phi Psi enthusiast. He had planned wisely, although elaborately, and those who came with trepidation to see an awful blunder react upon Phi Kappa Psi to its confusion, remained to praise its plucky originator for his far-seeing sagacity and indomitable courage.

The Cincinnati Phi Psi affair had been widely advertised by the enthusiastic Daumont, and upon Saturday, December 28th, 1889, the reunion so long heralded began its sessions with a reception at the home of Brother Daumont. On the next evening, at the Walnut Hills Congregational Church, an immense audience of people assembled, many wondering what the whole thing meant. The church had

been profusely decorated, and the fraternity colors and insignia played in them no insignificant part. The choir had prepared an elaborate musical program, and a number of speakers expressed to those present their thought upon the value of culture as represented by Greek-letter societies. The pastor of the church, Rev. Dr. Simpson, Ohio Gamma, presided at the meeting, and Rev. C. E. Hills, Indiana Gamma, made the opening prayer and read a scripture lesson. J. M. DeCamp, Ohio Alpha, made a scholarly address upon the theme, "The Influence of Christian Culture upon Individual Character," to which Bishop D. H. Moore, Beta Theta Pi, replied in an address on "What Christianity has Done for Culture." Dr. Simpson was the remaining speaker, and his topic was "What Culture has Done for Christianity." The whole service was one of thrilling interest.

Only twice in the Historian's recollection has our aged founder been brought from his seclusion to mingle in the stirring affairs of the fraternity life. Once, at the second Chautauqua reunion, he was present, and at the Cincinnati reunion he came, bringing his wife with him. No one but Brother Daumont knows how many telegrams were necessary to secure his presence, but he was there, and was a great inspiration to all who had longed to know in the flesh our revered founder.

On Monday at noon a reception was held for Judge Moore and his wife, to which many distinguished Greeks, both of our own and other fraternities, came. In the evening a fine banquet was served at the Hotel Emery, at which a notable company of Phi Psi men and women were present. The banquet was a great success in the matter of its appointments, and the attendance, while not large, was representative. Dr. Lowry, the President of the fraternity at that time, was present and inspired the whole

company with his eloquence. Brother Patterson, representing the Pittsburg Alumni Association, was there, and Rev. E. E. Baker, representing the Springfield Alumni Association, also participated in the exercises. Bishop Walden was among the guests, as well as Judge Buchwalter. Members of the fraternity were present from Ohio, Indiana, Kentucky, Tennessee, Pennsylvania, and New Jersey. The whole affair was a pronounced success.

The modest elegance of the Cincinnati reunion is like the fair, soft light of the candle compared to the glow of the incandescent bulb of the electric light when mention is made of the gorgeous banquet of Brother Pegram at the Waldorf-Astoria, New York City, upon the night of December 7th, 1901. The latter, with an enthusiasm little if any less than Brother Daumont, had determined to make the name of Phi Kappa Psi glorious in the great metropolis of our country, and, hard as was the task, he succeeded.

The affair was managed with consummate skill, and as a social function was a most eminent success. The attendance was remarkable. One hundred and twenty-five members of the fraternity were there, representing thirty-five chapters—a showing so unique as to be almost incredible. At Grand Arch Councils the members present sometimes represent every chapter of the fraternity, but when it is reflected that the attendants at this function were gathered only from territory contiguous to New York, the wonder grows that one man, by ever so much persistence, could have succeeded in getting the company together. Those present were of chapter membership as fully marked in point of time as of geographical distribution. They ranged all the way down from Solicitor Dodd, of Pennsylvania Alpha, '54, to the undergraduate members of the chapters of the fraternity in and near New York.

The brilliant dining-room of the famous hotel was

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TWO VIEWS OF RIVERVIEW—HOME OF JUDGE MOORE.

rivalled by the extraordinary feats of gastronomy performed by some of the remarkable gourmets of the New York Alumni Association, and the cheer and good-fellowship engendered by the superb music, the jolly songs, and the finely-expressed sentiments of genuine fraternity, made the occasion one of those whose recollection always brings a smile often followed by a tear—smiles for the pleasure of the retrospect, and tears for the memory of the vanished joys of youth, which can so seldom be recalled, but which, when experienced, seem, to use the phrase of Brother Keady, to “roll back the billowy waves of time.”

These are but types of that new and vigorous social life which has been so inspiring a feature of the last twenty years of Phi Kappa Psi. This life is the legitimate outgrowth of the new sentiment which permeates the fraternity, and which began to be when its membership saw the infinite possibilities it had neglected in its alumni. Everywhere, not alone in the metropolis and in the Queen City, but throughout the whole country, this new conception of the fraternity spirit which does not permit a man to discharge his Phi Psi obligation upon graduation from college, has brought together in frequent meetings the strong men of our fraternity and has made it not only homogenous, but has given it superb solidarity.

Earlier in the volume reference has been made to an effort of some over-zealous members of Greek-letter societies for Pan-Hellenism. The effort failed, as might have been expected, but the World's Fair gave opportunity again for the setting forth of the presumed principles of interfraternity comity. Among the many congresses called by the managers of that great exposition of the arts were several of college people. The congresses were held, but for the most part they were failures, the only exception being the famous conference of religionists from all parts

of the world. Phi Kappa Psi is in no way concerned with the fact that the college congresses were failures, or, primarily, that the fraternity congress was likewise of so little moment. The mention of the circumstance that such meetings were held at Chicago in 1893 is made in order that emphasis may be put upon the fact that there is a far greater degree of comity among fraternities now than in the days even a quarter of a century away, and this better feeling is not due to congresses or resolutions, or even to the formulation of principles. It is part and parcel of the whole fabric of college life. While some of the practices that disgraced American college life in the decades gone by still remain in some milder form, it is nevertheless true that the spirit of the college is higher in all that goes to make up a purer, cleaner life. The standards and the ideals of the college have changed. It perhaps is idle to speculate upon the causes for the change, and perhaps we will be wise to accept the fact just as we do sunshine and make no account of it, yet it is a pleasure to note it and to feel rejoiced at its presence in our lives. We are a better lot in many ways than our fathers, in some ways, maybe, worse, but there is a larger, freer conception of life and its obligations now than in the days gone by. It is no longer necessary to think that a man is a rascal because he belongs to some other fraternity than yours, nor is it required to treat a man with disdain if he declines your invitation to become a member of your chapter. Surely we have come upon a time when a new and beautiful vision of what brotherhood means has shone upon the college world, and this fine and generous feeling renders one at home in any society of Greeks, and makes us to feel that the wearing of a badge of a fraternity of recognized standing is evidence more than *prima facie* that the wearer is a gentleman.

This mission in the world of young American life to

which the Greek-letter society is called, that of showing how fine and grand a thing the American man is capable of becoming, is large enough for reformer or sage to exercise to the full his activities in its furtherance. The Greek of the modern American college shows in his life that mark of true gentility, the feeling often set forth, too, in words, that of the noble much is expected. How stirringly we recall the eloquent Lowry as he thundered forth his faith in the eternal principles of manhood exemplified in contemporaneous Greek life. We have a right to expect from each other greater forbearance, greater kindliness of heart, greater love, than we receive from the other members of society around us, and they in turn have just reason to require in us an excess of the qualities that go to make up broader manhood than they possess. Personal quarrels, innuendoes, sharp irony, sarcastic flings ill become a member of such an organization as Phi Kappa Psi. Greeks should in large measure strive to drive out of their hearts the spirit that prompts the manifestation of malevolent passions.

Sociologists have striven hard to show in the body politic that the loss of one member of society is the loss of all, and that there must not be any "other half" in the ideal state toward which the whole world "groaneth in travail." Whatever may be the terms of its expression, the modern fraternity is teaching by example as well as by precept the beauty of the life that makes no difference between civilization and religion in its thought. George Cable puts into the mouth of one of his Creole heroes the sentiment which here is struggling for expression, the great thought for which fraternity stands, if it stands for anything. Bonaventure Deschamps says to St. Pierre: "You say ed'cation—priest say religion—me, I don't see neider one make no difference. I see every man look out for himself and his

li'l crowd. Not you—but—" he bitterly waved his hand toward the world at large.

"Ah, sir," cried Bonaventure, "'tis not something what you see all the time like the horns of a cow! And yet, sir,—and yet!"—he lifted himself upon tiptoe and ran his fingers through his thin hair—"the ed'cation that makes no difference is but a dead body, and the religion that make no difference is a ghost! Behold two things in the worl' where all is giving and getting, two thing *contrary*, yet resembling! 'Tis the left han'—alas, alas—giving only to get; and the right, blessed of God, getting only to give. How much resemblin' yet how *contrary*! The one the han' of all strife; the other—of all peace. And oh, dear frien', there are those who call the one civilization and the other religion. Civilization? Religion? They are one! They are body and soul! I care not what religion the priest teach you; in God's religion is comprised the total *mécanique* of civilization. We are all in it—you, me, Claude, Sidonie—all in it! Each and every at his task, however high, however low, working not to get, but to give, and not to give to his own li'l crowd, but to all, to all."

It is just this philosophy for which the fraternity idea stands. Get to give! What unnumbered sacrifices for the good of the younger and weaker in chapter life does not the true Greek make? not of money, for that is cheap and vulgar, but of self, of that purest and best essence of our souls, whereby we contrive to make life easier and success more certain for some other one whom we call by the endearing name of brother! It is without permission or consultation of his innate modesty that the Historian makes mention of the exposition of this same spirit as set forth in the life of Frank W. Shumaker, of Wisconsin Gamma. His was the soul to conquer success. He conceived some original ideas in business which brought him immediate

money returns. While in the midst of his college course he left school for a while, saying that he must make some money for the fraternity. Out of nothing but tact, persistence, and courage, in less than one year, he built for Wisconsin Gamma its comfortable chapter-house. It must not be inferred that his money was all that went into the enterprise, but it was practically his heart that made the success of the undertaking not only possible but never even questionable when once he had undertaken it. His was a soul that comprehended the *mécanique* of civilization"!

There are notable examples elsewhere in Phi Kappa Psi and other fraternities of this same spirit. Two great universities afforded openings for Phi Psi entrance during Walter McCorkle's presidency of the fraternity, and the necessity of putting Phi Kappa Psi upon a substantial footing seemed imperative and immediate. Chapter-houses were needed, and only an owned house could serve the need. With no question of the affiliations of his youth with chapters far remote, this noble Greek set himself right royally to helping make the chapters concerned sure of their enterprises. Large sums of money have been expended both by him and other Phi Psis in furthering the cause of our fraternity, and no one could rightly estimate what an expenditure of time and gracious energy he and Bang and Pegram devote to Phi Kappa Psi. Is such devotion simply freakish? Is it merely following a phantom? Nay, indeed, it is rather turning the whole of self into the widest channel of useful endeavor—the cultivating of the soul life. A few years since, misfortunes laid heavy hands upon the widow of our dead founder. There was prompt and generous response to a statement that any assistance from Phi Kappa Psi would be regarded as an honor and as no reproach. And so the widow's need was served. Such instances might be indefinitely continued; these are

named as illustrative. The larger life is here; it expresses itself in many ways; it moves upon the minds and hearts of Phi Kappa Psis to the making of better and purer character; it cannot die; it must increase until in our own fraternity we shall realize all that we teach and believe.

This modern fraternity life, with its development of the alumnus, with its broadening of the conception of fraternity, with its closer chapter association as brought out in chapter-house affiliation, its cosmopolite comminglings in banquet hall and chapter reunion, all the emphasis which has come to our organic existence by the introduction of more advanced governmental methods, these have in turn brought to the fraternity a new type of manhood—"contrary, yet resembling." No mere cataloguing of names will make the meaning of this thought clear, but a few groupings of the splendid types of American gentleman thus disclosed may serve to demonstrate that there has been a reflex influence upon the membership of Phi Kappa Psi, ennobling and uplifting the individual into a nearer approach to the ideals of which the fraternity is the representative. "*Contrary, yet resembling*"—Stires and Holden, McCorkle and Buskirk, Bang and Pegram, Monnette and Dun, Lowry and Rabbits, Smart and Rush, Niles and Scudder, Wilson and Lockwood, Sproul and Fell, DeCamp and Merritt—how the list lengthens!

The modern fraternity man! highest type of the cultivated Christian gentleman! How the scope of his influence has broadened, and how his life as a representative of the American college has deepened within the space of time covered by the period since Phi Kappa Psi had its renaissance! And to these and such as these is committed the great task of realizing to the world of action the conceptions of fraternity. Fraternity! the poet's dream, the philosopher's abstraction, the Christ's ideal—who can realize its significance in his life and thought?

The advent of the human race upon the planet, its agonizing evolution by slow growths to so-called civilization, the heavenward aspiration toward ideals in thought and action—these are all faint figures of the never-ceasing struggle upward to adequate soul-expression—the oneness of mankind, the inexorable brotherhood of all to all.

Language is inadequate to express, and human history, as ordinarily read, is powerless to portray the real growth of thought toward brotherhood. The trivial act of the individual, the movements of nations in territorial aggrandizement with the consequent enormous uplift of belated peoples, the making and the overthrow of empires, even, are but incidents in the slow-swelling tide of progress forward to world-brotherhood.

One day, sitting idly upon the deck of a coasting steamer, a traveler noticed with but at first a trivial concern the approach from an opposite direction of another steamer of the same line. As the graceful vessel glided noiselessly through the glassy sea a phenomenon, common enough but all too seldom seen, was fastened upon the mind of the observer. His own vessel, except for the tremble imparted by the propeller, might have seemed to be standing still, though the progress was rapid. As the traveler gazed he noted that the approaching vessel was lifted upon the surface of the calm waters as if a feather and was moved onward and upward by the silent, subtle, irresistible ocean-swell. The steamer pushed boldly through the water, superbly unconscious of aught but her own mission and motion, but the resistless ocean swell lifted her and carried her and gently rocked her as though she were a chip a child might toss upon his puddle—his mimic sea.

How, in thought, mused the traveler, is this symbolic of the great purposes of God; how apt the parallel between the resistless ocean swell and the upward lift of human kind

toward and to brotherhood! There is an upward, unyielding lift of man's life toward this greatest achievement in human experience—the oneness of the race, the fraternity of all. To the many incidental developments of this great thought of the supreme worth of the one in human society, Phi Kappa Psi should proudly claim to belong, and in its relation to the individual member there are certain characteristics which should mark the worthy of our guild. Phi Kappa Psi in the individual should stand for sincerity, truth, generosity, gentility, purity.

The evolutionary trend of human history is unmistakably toward universal brotherhood. Japan met China a few years since, and what seemed an episode became a beacon of advancing thought. The powers have made of the exclusivism of the ancient empire a memory, and the whole orient is in the throes of revolution. Our own country has helped mightily in the recasting of the empires of the East, and the world has gone by leaps toward the higher civilization. One cannot say that he sees clearly any of the movements of modern thought. When we are in the whirling vortex of change we cannot find our view-point, and when we strive to get clear vision of any phase of the complex experience we call life, our sight is compelled to take far reaches of time to secure the necessary perspective.

So, perhaps, it is with us in our noble fraternity. We have completed fifty years of history checkered by the light and shade of success and failure, triumph and humiliation, exaltation upon the mount and despondency within the shadows of the valley. Thus far the record gives us joy, the balance is strongly upon the side of accomplished good, but what may be the promise of the dawning tomorrow? Can we of this generation build more wisely than the fathers did, and can we show a purer devotion and sincerer loyalty than they?

Some years ago a loyal Phi Psi wrote a striking article in *The Shield*, during World's Fair times, upon this very question, and at its close these very significant words appear: "If every Phi Psi would remember that he is active as a link of the past to the unborn future, he would be nobler, his fraternity would be truer." Walter Allen Reinoehl spoke prophetically. Shall Phi Kappa Psi make as glorious history in the next fifty years as it has in the past fifty? It may; indeed, it may surpass itself, and in so doing may serve as a standard for others, for it cannot be successfully controverted, this writer thinks, that no fraternity in America has made such strides in power, influence, and reputation during the past twenty years or less as has Phi Kappa Psi.

In 1879, two young enthusiasts in Wooster University, members of Ohio Gamma, conceived a great thought. They meant to write a history of their fraternity. With what a glow of enthusiasm their labors were undertaken! How simple the task seemed to boys in college! But the years came and went, and the enthusiastic words of cheer with which the volume was promised as nearly done became less glowing, and then, as the magnitude of the task loomed larger and larger upon the horizon of their growing experience, they concluded that the work could not be so readily done. First, Brother Fred Kinkade left college for his life work, and his fellow, D. C. List, struggled on alone. Then he renewed his courage by enlisting the sympathy and coöperation of Fred. Niles. This grand Phi Psi worker struggled valiantly for years to attain what had come to seem to Phi Psi authorities the unattainable, but he, too, deemed that he had done for the fraternity all that he could. Then the fraternity, assuming the task, elected our gifted young brother, George Lockwood, to do the work which started in 1879 and seemed to be ancient before it became

a thing of the present at all. Circumstances compelled even so enthusiastic and talented a Phi Psi as he to surrender to the present hands the labors of the long years and loyal hearts of List, Kinkade, Niles, and Lockwood. A pair of Phi Psi striplings essayed a beautiful labor for their fraternity; a white-haired, middle-aged man has plodded over the way to the end.

Have you, dear Phi Psi brother, read the tale with joy? have you lived upon the streets of the quaint mountain town with Campbell and Keady, and Dodd and Niccolls? have you gone down into the maelstrom of civil conflict with that noble Virginia Alpha band of Phi Psi patriots who wore the gray? have you wearily climbed the slow ascent of reorganization after the war, with the devoted heroes who rebuilt the shattered structure of our fraternity life? have you tingled with shame for the poor fellows who, in Cornell and Wisconsin, proved how false a man could be and yet wear the garb of a gentleman? have you walked through the tangled ways of resuscitated fraternity life with Wilson, Dun, McCorkle, Holden, and Monnette? have you wept in spirit over the pathetic stories of Mississippi Beta and Missouri Alpha? have you rejoiced at all the signs of promise which make the sky of Phi Kappa Psi bright with present glory? If this has been your experience, then reverently thank God for fraternity life, and give with vigor the stirring rallying-call of our dear old Phi Kappa Psi:

High! high! high!
Phi Kappa Psi!
Live ever! Die never!
Phi Kappa Psi!

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